A HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

ON THE DISTRICTS OF

THAL-CHOTIALI AND HARNAI,

WITH THE ADJACENT COUNTRY INHABITED BY

BILUCH AND PATHAN TRIBES

BY SURGEON-MAJOR O. T. DUKE,
ASSISTANT TO THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN BILUCHISTAN.

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No. 65 S., dated Camp Simla, 12th May 1882.

From—Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan,

To—C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

I have the honor to forward herewith* the index and Parts II, VII, VIII, and IX of a long historical and descriptive report, which my Assistant, Mr. Duke, has prepared, of the districts under his charge, Thal, the Harnai valley, and Kach.

* In original.

2. The report is completed, but I have not yet received all the parts, and I regret that owing to my departure from Biluchistan, I am unable to examine or comment on them *in extenso*. But I have no doubt that Mr. Duke's energy and zeal, in collecting together so much valuable information, will be fully appreciated by the Government of India without further remarks of mine.

3. The report consists of nine parts, of which four are now sent, and the rest will follow immediately they reach me. They deal with the history, the tribes and the revenue administration of Kach Hamadun and Kowas, the Zawar valley, including Harnai and Mian Kach, Sangan, and Thal-Chotiali, while the whole of one part is devoted to an account of the Marri tribe, whom Mr. Duke has so ably managed and reduced to order. Mr. Duke has also collected a vast amount of information regarding routes and roads which cannot fail to be of value.

4. I suggest that the report should be printed in its entirety, and that I may be favored with copies for distribution among the officers of the Agency and for further remarks from this office if necessary.

5. Mr. Duke's proposals in Part VIII, regarding the revenue collections in Thal-Chotiali and elsewhere, will be dealt with separately.

No. 76 S., dated 22nd May 1882.

From—Agent to the Governor-General for Biluchistan,

To—C. GRANT, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Dept.

In continuation of my No. 65 S., dated 12th instant, I have the honor to forward—

(i) a map, | (ii) two notes,

which form part of the report by Mr. Duke, of which certain portions have already been forwarded to you.

2. I should be glad if you would have these attached to, and printed together with, the rest of the report.

3. It is believed that the remaining portions of the report have been forwarded to you direct by Mr. Duke.

Report on the Kach, Kowas, Zawar, Sangan and Thal-Chotiali districts, also of the Marri tribe, in short of the hill portion of Sewistan.

* Conventionally known as the *Eastern Panizai country.*

† That is the *Harnai district.*

PART IX.

No.	Detail.	Appendices No.	No. of enclosure with each Appendix.
1	Cash receipt and expenditure account of revenue	I	1
2	Receipts in kind, 1880, 1881, and estimated for 1882	II	1
3	Abstract of statement showing sowings and estimated yield at Thal-Chotiali, 1882, and giving detailed proposals for rates and assessments.	III	4
4	Meteorological Register Report from July 1881 to March 1882 ...	IV	1
5	Abstract of Thal-Chotiali Census, &c.	V	13

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Authorities consulted.

Vincent's Nearchus, A.D. 1797.

Elphinstone's Cabul.

Ain Akbari.

Masson's journey.

Mr. Dame's report on Sibi, quoting Brigg's Ferishta and other authorities.

Mr. Fryer's Settlement Report on the Dera Ghazi Khan District, quoting Captain Goldsmith's Memoir on Shikarpore, &c.

Major Raverty's Memoranda.

Marshman's History of India.

Pottinger's Biluchistan.

Chronological Chart, Local Sunnuds, and Traditions.

Malcolm's History of Persia.

Translations from Ain Akbari from Foreign Office, Simla, kindly furnished by Mr. Pears, Attaché to the Foreign Office.

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

1. On all the older maps and indeed on Walker's Government map of Central Asia up to 1875, the country between the Bolan Pass and the Derajat is marked as Sewistan; this name has however of late passed out of common use amongst the natives of Biluchistan, who now only know of Siwi, a small plain at the head of the so-called Kach of Gandawa.

2. It has been an interesting as well as a practically useful enquiry to ascertain what Sewistan was in ancient days, what districts it comprised, what revenue it paid, to whom it belonged, and how it is that its recognized area has become so limited.

3. The necessity for the immediate submission of this report and for my departure on leave to Europe has prevented me from making such full enquiry as I should have liked to have accomplished; further, the literature at my disposal is of so limited a character that of necessity very much more remains to be found out, than I have been able to tell, and I must perforce therefore leave the corrections and amplifications of my work to my successor.

4. The enquiries of Dr. Vincent and the researches of Raverty fully support the evidence given by local traditions, local names, customs and buildings, as to the fact that in ancient days the old boundary between Hind and Iran was the Helmand or Hirinand river.

5. Vincent goes further and asserts, partly on the authority of Tieffenthaler, that the title of a Hindoo Prince, who once reigned from Mekran to Cashmere, was Sihar or Sihan, and he would endeavour to trace in the word Sihwan (the town on the banks of the Indus where Alexander built a fort and an arsenal) an abbreviation of Siharawan; Raverty also becomes a good deal mixed when he endeavours to unravel the difficulties which surround the definition of the districts of Sihwan and Sewistan, which are so freely mentioned in old writings in this part of the world.

6. Doubtless the alterations in the course of the Indus river have modified the local division of territory, districts have been intermingled, and names have been inaccurately applied, so that the recognition of the ancient territorial divisions in this part of the world is very difficult.

7. Alexander advanced inland from either Sukkur or Sihwan, probably the latter, and attacked a fortress called the city of the Brahmins; he put the latter to the sword; there were however other races of Hindoos besides Brahmins in the country at that time, principally, apparently, Rajputs and the great Jat tribe. I think that even in those days some of these tribes were called Biluches or Biluch.

8. Vincent, on Hamilton's authority, divides the tribes who lived in these parts in former days into Jams or robbers from the east, and Baloushes or robbers from the west; it seems certain that our memoranda on Biluch tribes are misheaded; the present Biluch tribes now found in Sewistan are not the ancient Biluchis of this part of the world at all; they are the various developments of the Rind, Hot and Lishari tribes who came from the far west, but amongst whom are mixed up numbers of ancient tribes, such as the Khetrans who are undoubtedly the descendants of converted Jats, besides many others. The word Biluch is clearly an epithet, very much like the word tramp in use amongst ourselves, which has been largely appropriated by the Gipsy tribe.

9. The Arab invasion destroyed many of the Hindoo kingdoms, but undoubtedly the Raj of Kelat held its own for a long period; the town of Kalat was spoken of in old days as Kelati-Sewa, because the Raja who held it belonged to the Sewa Hindoo family; the Sewazais or descendants of these Hindoos are to be met with at Kalat in the present day.

10. Masson boldly asserts, and I imagine he gained his information locally at Kalat (he is usually wonderfully accurate), that the Sehrais, a Mahomedan family from Sind, governed at Kalat, but that they were displaced by the Sewahs, a Hindoo tribe.

11. His next assertion that in Akbar's time Sewistan included Jhalawan and Sarawan,* and that Kalat furnished quotas of troops but paid no tribute, is apparently not supported by the Ain Akbari.

12. Kalati-Banjara, according to that book, was a distinct mahal of the province of Kandahar paying a tribute of 30 Biluch horses, and giving 500 footmen, 500 sowars for military service, whilst Sewistan belonged to the Province of Tatta.

13. In truth, it must be said that the geographical description of the Sewistan mountains in the Ain Akbari is not very intelligible.

14. It possibly happened that the Hindoo rulers of Sewistan, who were always at feud with their hill neighbours, succeeded in capturing or perhaps recovering Kalat for a time, and included the domains attached to it in their districts of Sewistan. It seems probable that there were Hindoo rulers† in Kalat until about 400 years ago.

15. In the Ain Akbari, Kalat is called Kalati-Banjara. Banjara means a grain-seller or bunniah; now-a-days the Biluch tribes call all Hindoos Bakhals or grocers; and it is probable

* Literally, "below ones" and "above ones;" taking Kelat as a centre, the Brahooe tribes to the north were called Sarawan, to the South Jhalawan.

† Not necessarily of the Hindoo religion, but certainly of Hindoo descent.

that Kalati-Banjara was a term of contempt used by the Mahomedans with reference to this town on account of its Hindoo rulers, and which afterwards stuck to it until it came to be called Kalati Nasir Khan, by which name it is still known.

16. But the further discussion of the accurate definition of Sewistan in quite ancient days would take up too much time and space, and I will therefore dismiss its older history with the remark that the study of the various authorities whom I have consulted, has resulted in my forming an opinion that a powerful Hindoo kingdom known as Sewas Raj existed in this part of the country even as late as 400 years ago, which included within its limits the districts known later as—*1st*, Jalawan, and *2nd*, Sarawan (exclusive of Shal and Mastung, which were always formerly districts of Kandahar, and which were only acquired by the Kalat Chiefs in Ahmad Shah Durani's * reign (1758 to 1759), as a gift from that Prince); *3rd*, the Kach of Gandawa as far as the Indus river on the east and the Lakki Pass on the south, thus taking in the town of Sehwan; and *4th*, the whole of the great knee of the Suliman range which, commencing at the Sonhra Pass,† has its point at the Mat plain, and is to be traced up to hte Chappar mountain in Kakar country.

17. These Hindoo Rajas of the Sewa family even extended their authority further than the Indus; and Raverty mentions that Malik Sohrab, a chief of the Dudai clan of the Hots, having marched from Mekran, reached the Multan province, and took service with one Hosein the Langah, called by Tod a Solanki Rajput, and who ruled as an independent sovereign, having succeeded his father Rae Sihrab who had been ruler of Sewi. He was the same who took the title of Kutabudin on usurping the sovereignty over Multan, probably at the end of the 15th century.

18. Sewistan next passed under the rule of the Arghuns of Kandahar; it was subdued by the celebrated Shah Beg.

19. Shah Beg's father was Zalnun Beg, the Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the famous Sultan Hosein Mirza, Prince of Herat and Khorasan (1487 to 1506), the last Prince of the house of Timur in Central Asia; his sons were displaced by the Oosbegs, and Shah Beg is stated to have been killed whilst fighting their battles.

20. Zalnun Beg held Kandahar by a feudal tenure.

21. Shah Beg had conquered Sewistan either at the end of the 15th or the commencement of the 16th century from Jam Nizamudin,‡ called Nanda, and had appointed his brother Sultan Mahomed Governor of it, whilst he himself went back to Kandahar.

22. The Jam sent an army against Sultan Mahomed, who was killed in battle. Shah Beg then invaded Tatta a second time, and having appointed Governors returned to his own country.

23. Jam Firoz, who had been left as Governor of Tatta, was displaced and fled to Kandahar. Shah Beg thereupon again invaded Sind and eventually subdued it entirely.

24. Shah Beg's son succeeded him and added Multan to his dominions, but his family was displaced by Mirza Isa, son of Abdul Ali Turkan, whom Shah Beg had appointed Governor of Tatta.

25. Mirza Isa disavowed allegiance to Humayun,§ but in 1581 Akbar conquered Mirza Jan Beg, Mirza Isa's son, and Sewistan, Sind and Multan were incorporated into the Delhi Empire, of which they formed a portion for the next 170 years.

26. In Akbar's time we really first find dry land; in the history of his regulations are given the mahals or districts in the provinces of Multan, Tatta and Kandahar; the district marked Sewistan on the maps must have been included in one or other, or in partly in each of these provinces; a consideration of the tables below enables us to identify generally the districts under report.

27. Kandahar had 24 districts; it is of course only necessary here to detail the eastern ones. Multan had 47 mahals, of these 17‖ were beyond the Panjab and on the western side of the province.

28. The Subah of Tatta had five districts and included the greater part of Sind, Las Bela, &c.; the most northern of these districts was Sewistan; there is no difficulty in identifying the Kandahar districts, but much and very careful local enquiry will be required before all the Perom, Panjnud, and Sewistan mahals can be properly fixed.

29. Akbar's arrangements are detailed below in a tabular form.

* Ahmad Shah, Durani, married Nassir Khan's cousin.

† I think this name is usually spelt *Saonra*. It is the same as the Sangarh Pass.

‡ In the Marri legends regarding Mir Chakar, the founder of the present Biluch tribes, the hero is represented as fighting with Zanno, the General of Sultan Hassan, the King of Khorasan; again Mir Chakar is represented as having captured Kelat from Jam Nando; this coincidence of tradition and known history enables us to fix the time of the Rind and Lishari irruption definitely as having occurred between A. D. 1487 and 1506; all the present political institutions in Biluchistan and Sewistan have their origin in events which occurred during that period.

§ Mr. Dames mentions frequent contests between the Rinds and Humayon; it is probable therefore that the Biluches at first helped the Sind people in a struggle against Babar's son, who was endeavouring to recover his father's throne and Sewi amongst other places; but the general concurrence of tradition is that the Rinds went with Humayun to Delhi and very materially assisted him in taking that place; they probably attacked him when he was retreating to Persia, and helped him when he was advancing with an army from Persia.

‖ I have not had time to complete the identification of these districts, *vide* note on statement.

(Sd.) O. T. D.

Districts of the Kandahar Province in Akbar's time, showing Revenue, &c., A.D. 1581.

Old names.	Present names.	Mahal.	Revenue.											Military.		Remarks.
			Cash.	Estimated value in Tabrezi Rs.	Estimated value in Kildar Rs.	Grain.			Sheep.	Rate at Rs. 3 per head (Kildar).	Horse.	Rate at Rs. 150 per horse (Kildar).	Total revenue.	Foot-men.	Horse-men.	
						Kharwars.	Maunds.	Rate at Rs. 2 per mnd. (Kildar.)								
				Rs. a.	Rs.	Grain.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
Kandahar Province.	Same	24	Tomans 8,114¼ Dinars 39,600	3,45,545 12	1,29,579	37,52,977 Rice ... Atta ... Ghi ...	3,75,29,770 420 2 20	7,50,59,540 840 4 40 7,50,60,424	45,775	1,37,325	45	6,750	7,53,34,078	25,260	13,875	Cash ... ... 1,29,579 Grain ... ... 7,50,60,424 Sheep ... ... 1,37,325 Horses ... ... 6,750 Total ... 7,53,34,078
DISTRICTS.																
1. Kandahar town.	Same	...	Tomans. 5,270	1,76,540	66,201	35,126	3,51,200	70,298	...	...	...	...	1,36,499	1,000	550	
2. Duki ...	Thal-Chotiali district including Rahi Duki district, included Shimleji, also I believe Smalan and Bagao, which in those days belonged to the Tarins; the boundary mark on the west was, I think, Kotal Ziarat, and on the east the Luni Tangi.	...	Tomans, 6	201	75	1,800	18,000	36,000	12,000	36,000	15	2,250	74,325	1,000	500	The taxes derived from the nomad tribe around Duki were evidently included in the Duki revenues, otherwise so many sheep could not have been obtained. The Pajjha Kulu Momand and Gambuli valleys were, undoubtedly, formerly in the Duki district; the Marris have acquired them all during the lifetime of present Bijarani Mokadam Karam Khan.
3. Fushang ...	Modern Peshin ...	...	Tomans. 33	1,097	511	500	5,000	10,000	3,200	9,600	...	...	20,111	1,500	1,500	
4. Shal ...	The present district of Quetta.	...	Tomans. 4½	134	48	780	7,800	15,600	940	2,820	...	...	18,468	1,000	1,000	
5. Mastung ...	The same	...	Tomans. 10 Dinars. 8,000	15,209	5,703	470	4,700	9,400	...	...	...	...	15,103	500	100	
6. Khaila Gharri.	This is undoubtedly the Zawar valley, which is inhabited by Tarins, who bore formerly the general name of Chilgharris; this name was applied to them by the Kakars, whom the Tarins call Urgazes.	...	Tomans. 12	402	150	415	4,150	8,300	60	180	...	...	8,630	1,300	1,200	
7. Abdali tribes.	Near Kandahar, Durani tribes.	...	Tomans. 100	3,350	1,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,254	600	400	
8. Abdali tribes.	Near Kandahar, Durani tribes.	...	...	...	...	Ghee. 5	...	...	2,800	8,400	...	...	8,400	3,000	2,000	
9. Jamandi...	......	...	Tomans. 11 Dinars. 4,000	591	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219	20	30	
10. Surkh Rabat.	In the present Kandahar district.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	50	
1. Kelati-Banjara.	Kelati Nasir Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	4,500	4,500	500	500	
12. Shorabak ..	Shorawak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,200	3,600	...	...	3,600	100	200	

Sub-districts in the District of Sewistan of the Talta Province of Hind in Akbar's time, A. D. 1581.

Old names.	Present names.	Mahal.	Revenue.			Remarks.
			Dams.	Tabrezi Rupees.	Present value.	
					Tabrezi Rs. 8 equal to Co.'s Rs. 3.	
Patar ...	....	...	20.20,884	50,522	18,945	I do not think that the idea should be entertained that the large sums put down in these statements were even collected; they are chiefly of value as indicating the amounts which a complete administrative system might have hoped to secure.
Baghbanan ...	Raverty asserts that in old days there were two Baghs in the Sewistan plain; one of them is almost certainly the present Bagh on the Nari.	...	19,48,152	48,703	18,261	
Buten ...	Mitri	...	19,02,033	47,550	12,829	
Bosikan ...	....	...	18,25,191	45,629	17,109	
Junjeh ...	The present Khetran country ...	...	18,25,191	45,629	17,109	
Khat ...	The Quat-Mandai valley with, in all probability, Sangan.	...	13,29,923	33,248	12,468	
Sewistan ...	The modern Sewi, Talli, Mal, &c.	...	16,69,732	41,743	15,651	
Kahan ...	I believe that this is not the Kahan in the Marri hills, which place has only recently acquired that name, but the country along the Bolan river (pure surmise).	...	14,40,764	41,019	15,381	
Lakhawat ...	The red country; this is the old name for the Bugti country, which is called also the red mountain; it probably included the Kahan, Makhmar, and Philawar valleys, also the Hassan plain.	...	12,31,776	30,794	11,547	

The Mahals or Sub-districts of the Multan Province of Hind to the west of the Panjab in Akbar's time.

Old names.	Present names.	Mahal.	Revenue.			Remarks.
			Dams.	Tabrezi Rupees.	Present value.	
				Rs. Dams.		
Ubara	......	...	9,15,256	22,881 16	8,580	Any attempt to give the definition of these places would be merely to submit a record of guesses. I have directed the attention of Rai Hetu Ram Bahadur to the matter; he is well versed in local lore, and an enquiry into this subject will be with him a labor of love. These statements have been translated for me by Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Ganpat Rai, who has most kindly assisted me, in conjunction with Mirza Yakub Ali Khan, in searching the Ain Akbari, of which book I could not obtain an English copy.
Uch	Uch in Bahawalpur ...	...	19,10,140	47,753 20	17,907	
Bhoti Wahan ...	......	...	13,36,029	33,400 29	12,525	
Jamsher ...	......	...	3,48,038	8,700 38	3,261	
Dodai ...	Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	24,00,000	60,000 0	22,500	
Dewariawal ...	......	...	1,40,000	3,500 0	1,311	
Dudh Khan ...	......	...	14,40,000	36,000 0	13,500	
Rajpur	......	...	29,854	764 14	285	
Sitapur ...	......	...	46,08,000	1,15,200 0	43,200	
Sewarai ...	......	...	28,800	720 0	270	
Futehpur ...	......	...	3,30,889	3,272 9	1,227	
Korer	......	...	87,289	2,182 9	816	
Majbel Ghazipur ...	......	...	24,00,000	60,000 0	...	
Mowrat... ...	......	...	2,04,000	5,100 0	22,500	
Mahand ...	......	...	80,14,000	2,00,350 0	7,512	
Rapari ...	......	...	10,80,000	27,000 0	10,125	

30. In Akbar's time the Biluch* of Sewistan were the Kalmani (who are spoken of now-a-days by their successors as Kalmani Balmatis), also the Nomurdi and Tehzeri Biluchis.

31. The Kalmani are stated in Akbar's time to have numbered 20,000 families, and to have been able to raise 10,000 choice cavalry. The Nomurdi Biluch are reported as having been able to raise 300 cavalry and seven thousand infantry. The Tehzeri Biluchis are said to have had a thousand choice troops. The Kalmanis are said to have marched to India, and their descendants are still to be found in the south of Sind;† the other tribes have either disappeared or have been absorbed. The graves of the Kalmanis are still shown: there is a large grave-yard near Mamand, where were buried those who fell in a desperate intertribal quarrel which arose from a boy having killed a lizard or Baga, which was considered as a guest or refugee in a certain Kalmani tent; the name given to the Baga Kotal leading into Mamand commemorates this struggle as it took place close to that spot.

32. In all other parts of the Marri country the old graves are said to be Pathan, and the whole of the deserted country between Thal and the Kala Pahar shows many grave-yards, the tombs of men whose races and homes are forgotten; the only point certain about them is that they must have been Mahomadans.

33. We further know that the Rind Biluch commenced to overrun these hills in Babar's days, and that their great hero, Mir Chakar, stopped for sometime at any rate at the defile, called by his name in the present Marri country.

34. It was at this date that the Usbeg hordes were pouring down from Transoxiana, and it is more than probable that the Rind and Lishari wandering tribes, who at that time appeared in Sewistan, were retiring before them.

35. On their arrival in Sewistan they apparently came into collision with the Arghuns (Turks) and others.

36. The Marri legends state that Mir Chakar, Rind, fled before the Turks as far as the place called Turk Kund, or the Turks' flat on the Chakar river, which was so named as being the place where the Turks desisted from their pursuit; the Marris also relate a fabulous story, that the large boulders strewed in the Chakar defile are Chakar's buffaloes which were petrified, in answer to his prayer, and thus obstructed the pursuing Turks.

37. Shah Beg established himself at Sibi in the year 1505; we therefore find that the present proprietary tribes in Sewistan began to take their places nearly 400 years ago.

38. The substratum of converted Jats still remains in the plains, but it has been absorbed to a great extent in the hills.

39. The Rind tribes have been joined by other sections and by Hamsayas or "denizens," until they have developed into their present numbers.

40. Pottinger alludes to this irruption of the Rinds, &c., as follows:—

"In 1599 Jehangir succeeded his father Akbar as Emperor of Hindustan, and throughout his reign and the two following of Shah Jehan's, Alamgir or Aurangzebe, the provinces of Sind were kept in the utmost subjection; the population had within the period I allude to undergone a great change by the introduction of vast tribes of Biluchis as mercenaries."

41. It is evident that the Emperors of Delhi employed their Governors of Sewistan to rule Sind, for we find that the Emperor Aurangzebe imprisoned Din Mahomad Kalhora, ruler of Sind, for rebelling against the Governor of Sewi, but his brother, Yar Mahomad, subsequently defeated the Governor of Sewi and took possession of that province.

42. Yar Mahomad was confirmed as Governor of Sewi in the year A.D. 1712 by Mouj-ul-din, who had succeeded to the throne of Delhi in that year under the title of Jehandar Shah; Yar Mahomad received the title of Nawab and afterwards that of Khuda Yar Khan Abasi; he died in 1719.

43. Abdulah Khan the Brahui Khan of Kalat, was killed whilst fighting with Nur Mahomad, Jan Mahomad's son; this happened between the years 1730 and 1736.

44. Nadir Shah soon afterwards annexed the whole of the provinces west of the Indus to the Persian Empire by the treaty which followed the submission of Mahomad Shah, King of Delhi, in 1739; and Nur Mahomad Kalhora, the Prince of Sind, was delivered by him into the hands of Mohabat, Khan of Kalat, that he might avenge the death of his father on his person; the Brahui Chief declined the commission of murder, and Nadir compelled the Kalhora Prince to cede Kach Gandawa as an equivalent or atonement for the blood of his slaughtered father; hence the Kach of Gandawa is always spoken of as having been acquired for Kalat by the blood of Abdulah Khan.

* It is not to be supposed that this list is an exhaustive one. The Boledis and other tribes were also to be found in Sewistan; the Rind nucleus of the Marri tribe was even in Akbar's time established in the Kalmani country; the Hasani confederation too had commenced to establish itself.

† Mr. Bruce makes the following note from information he picked up in connection with Las Beyla. It is said that the Balmatis are the present Bulfats, and the Nomurdis the Numris of Las Bela and Mekran.

45. By this occurrence another great slice* was taken out of Sewistan; Nadir Shah, whose dealings were with the Khan of the Biluchis, as the Brahui confederation was then, and is sometimes now, called, named their country Biluchistan, and of course the Kach of Gandawa became a portion of that country.

46. Elphinstone writes in page 122, Vol. I—"The western part of the plain forms a geographical division, which in Akbar's time was called Sewistan; it would now be better known by that of Katchee or Cutch Gandawa, but as either of these names would lead to mistakes, I shall adhere to the ancient name."

47. He also speaks of the Kelat dominion as belonging to a Biluch Prince dependent on Kabul and chiefly inhabited by Biluchis.

48. Pottinger in defining the boundaries of the Sarawan country writes—"Sarawan is bounded on the east † by Sewestan and Kach Gandawa." Raverty writes as follows: "Offshoots from and continuation of the Kohi Sujah ‡ form the southern boundary of Afghanistan; in this direction the southern and most distant being Sewestan or Sibistan of which 'Siwi' or 'Sibi,' once a considerable and important place, is the chief town."

49. We know from a consideration of the different mahals of Sewistan and Multan, as given by Akbar's chronicler and shown in the table attached to paragraph 29, that the eastern ridges of the Suliman hills bounded Sewistan on that side. We have, therefore, fairly well-fixed boundaries on three sides for the district of Sewistan as marked in our recent maps,§ and it is convenient for the purposes at any rate of this paper to take the Bori valley as *outside* its northern limits.||

50. The interposition of Kach Gandawa as a Biluch province between Sibi and Sind, and the assassination of Nadir Shah in the year 1747, practically rendered what was left of Sewistan independent, and it may be concluded that this opportunity was seized by the Panni tribe to occupy Sangan, also the Bahdera and Quat-Mandai valleys; they claim to have taken the above-mentioned places from the Kalhoras of Sind; they subsequently acquired Sibi. It is evident from what has been written above that there had been no chance for them to occupy a position of any great importance in any part of Sewistan before the year of Nadir Shah's death, 1747; an inspection of their pedigree¶ roll and Ahmad Shah's sunnuds confirms this view.

51. Ahmad Shah, however, evidently found it convenient to confirm the Barozais in the position which they had acquired, but the fact that they were nothing more than Hakims or Governors, is plainly demonstrated by their sunnuds, which are given in Appendix I to this Chapter.

52. The Barozais** were never able to act in Zawar or in Thal, although they claim to have done so.

53. All evidence available leads to the conclusion that these two districts were worked, or were occasionally raided, by agents sent from Peshin, and occasionally by Duranis from Quetta.

54. In the letter sent to the Maliks of Duki with Dara Shikoh's General, Jahangir Beg, *vide* Appendix II, Shah Jehan's Agent, Dowlat Khan, claims *Peshin and its dependencies* from Sang-i-Nuksan to the Kotal-i-Mandarak (that is to say, from the Luni Tangi at the edge of the Chamalang valley to the Kwaja Amran hills) as the territory of the King of Delhi.

55. After Ahmad Shah's time the powers in Kandahar grew feeble, whilst the Emperors of Delhi collapsed altogether, and Sewistan degenerated into a political sand bank. Left high, dry and uncontrolled, various bands of marauding Biluchis roamed over it and wasted it. The most mischievous of all of these was the Marri tribe, which, as is detailed further on, contrived to gather to itself the miscreants or the aggrieved from all the neighbouring countries, and thus gradually grew into a confederation of well-organised bandits, whose mission seemed to be to depopulate and to destroy.

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* The first slice was taken when a confederation of various wandering tribes captured Kalat (the Rind garrison of which had been weakened by Mir Chakar's departure to India), and founded the two districts of Jhalawan and Sarawan out of Sewistan and other lands; the Kambarani Biluch, who led this confederation, which acquired the name of Brahui, was the ancestor of the present Mir Khudadad Khan, Wali of Kalat. The acquisition of the Kach of Gandawa and the subsequent granting to the Khan of Shal and Mastung by Ahmad Shah, together with the distinguished abilities of the great Nasir Khan, who ruled the Brahuis at the end of the last century, made the Brahui confederation for the time a powerful one, but they were very soon brought under the sway of Kandahar.

† The Bolan Pass marking the separation between the two districts.

‡ Black Mountain, called Kala Pahar on the maps.—O. T. D.

§ It will be noted that in the new maps the name "Marri hills" has been given to a great portion of the hill district of Sewistan. If their encroachments had not been checked the Marri country would have soon coincided with the limits of the district now under report.

|| In Walker's map, and in Pottinger's map also, Bori is included in Sewistan.

¶ Appendix V.

** The Spin Tarins from Harnai to Thal indignantly deny the assertion that they were ever ruled by Barozais.

56. Forty years ago the Marris dispossessed the Barozais from Quat-Mandai and Bahdera; they had nearly worn out Sangan and had acquired a strong footing in the Sibi plain; the trade routes were stopped, and Sewistan seemed devoted to desolation, whilst murder, violence and robbery were rife on every side, but the turn of events had in the meantime brought a new power to India, which has galvanized the old lines of political vitality into a vigorous strength; the wave of British power has not only ranged up to the foot of the Suliman mountains, but has rolled over them, and the province of Sewistan is once more under the rule of the sovereign of Delhi.

57. The recent histories of the sub-districts are given in the chapters devoted to each of them.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Geographical Description.

As was shown in paragraphs 45 to 49, all that is now left of the more modern Sewistan is comprised in a triangular stretch of hill and upland country, the irregular base of which rests on 30· 30° N. L., whilst its rounded apex reaches 28· 35° N. L. Its western angle touches the 67th degree of Eastern Longitude; its eastern point is at 70· 30° E.L.; on its north lie the Dumar hills, the Bori valley and the Musa Khel country; on its east are the plains of the Derajat; on its west it is bounded by the Kach of Gandawa, from which it is separated at the Sibi plain by a low range of hills and a line which passes above the lands irrigated by the Bolan river; still further to the north-west are the hills which flank the Bolan Pass.

2. The total surface thus limited may be roughly calculated at 9,856 square miles; of this area, 3,672 square miles (approximately) are inhabited by tribes under the management of the Panjab Government, whilst the Sibi plain and the Bugti hills, measuring respectively 500 square miles (approximately) and 1,400 square miles (approximately), are controlled by the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General who resides at Jacobabad. Thus the district under my political control measures about 4,284 square miles (approximately).

3. This portion of Sewistan constitutes the catchment area of the Nari river, but as the Nari drains also the Bori valley and the Dumar hills, another 2,500 miles must be added to 4,284 square miles = 6,784 square miles (approximately), if the total surface which the Nari drains is to be fairly estimated.

4. When the width of this area is contemplated, surprise will not be felt at the force and continuousness of the floods which sweep down its channel in the autumn season.

5. Generally speaking, Sewistan may be described as presenting a series of limestone ridges, rising to the dignity of mountains in the main range which extends from the Pil Mountain to the Sialu peak; the general lie of the valleys which rise in succession one above the other is across longitude; those to the east of 69° E.L. having their axes from north-east to south-west; those to the west of that line from north-west to south-east; the eastern valleys inhabited by tribes under the Panjab Government drain (generally speaking) into the Sonhra, Kah, and Chachar nalahs, and so to the Derajat plain.

6. The greater portion of Sewistan is an inhospitable wilderness of rock, of which about one-fifth may be described as consisting of bare mountains, hills, hummocks, and confined valleys, the remaining fifth includes the various plains and highlands detailed below :—

Names.	Area. *Sqr. miles.*	Management.
Sibi	500	Jacobabad.
Thal	200	Harnai.
Vitakri	100	Punjab.
Kwat-Mandai	96	Harnai.
Bahdera	48	Ditto.
Philawar	120	Ditto.
Kahan	80	Ditto.
Nasu	40	Ditto.
Kulu	100	Ditto.
Sangan	24	Ditto.
Bugti valley	144	Jacobabad.
Rakni	48	Punjab.
Chapar	16	Ditto.
Laki	150	Harnai.
Chamalang and Nathkichap	47	Ditto.
Harnai	10	Harnai.
Makhmar	40	Ditto.
Barkhan	100	Punjab.
Allowed for places of minor importance*	100	Harnai.
Total ...	1,990	

* For the various small plains, such as Gambuli, Mamund, Hamadun, Kawas, Bijeri Kach, Sajji Kach, Jantali, Sorikhor, Bagao, Barkan, Rara Sham, &c.

Of this total area, 644 square miles are under the Assistant Agent to the Governor-General in charge of Jacobabad, 264 square miles are under the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan.

Of the above detailed plains—

Names.	Area. Sqr. miles.
Barkhan	100
Harnai	10
Sibi	400
Kwat-Mandai	96
Bahdara	48
Sangan	24
Vitakri	100
Rakni	48
Total ...	826

are the only areas which possess a satisfactory supply of perennial water, and Vitakri perhaps scarcely deserves a place in the list. As soon as engineering arrangements shall have been completed, which will allow of the proper utilization of the richly fertilizing floods which are now to a great extent wasted in the Nari river, it is not too much to hope that there will be enough water conserved to cultivate at least one-half of the Sibi sub-district; but in regard to other districts, with the exception of the Sangan, Quat-Mandai and Vitakri plains, no very great increase of cultivation can be at once anticipated; almost every inch of ground capable of being tilled in the Zawar valley is planted, and the ground has evidently become exhausted, since stream water being so abundant, flood water is not used.

7. The remaining plains and valleys are dependent almost entirely on rain water for fertilization; the rainfall in Sewistan is uncertain and precarious, and the population is devoted more especially to pastoral pursuits; moreover, the generally saline character of the water in the Sewistan hills seems to have a deteriorating effect on the health of those drinking it continuously at the same spot, so that when a tribe settles down and forsakes its nomadic life, it becomes physically weakened and gradually dies out.

8. As a result of all these conditions, large settlements cannot be hoped for. Indeed, there is nothing in any part of Sewistan which would seem to indicate that it was ever much more populous and prosperous than it is now, with the exception of the Sibi, Barkhan and Thal plains, where the large forts, ruined towns, and traces of extended cultivation, indicate great prosperity at a former period.

9. Moreover, for rain and torrent water to be properly utilized, certain physical conditions must exist, the water must flow in a manageable form, and must be in a shallow channel. For instance, in Thal-Chotiali the Thal river flows all over the plain, and thus the people have no difficulty in controlling it; as a result, there is an extensive khushkawa* cultivation at Thal, but in the other plains the people do not seem to be able to control the large flood streams, and only utilize the smaller "Churs," as the lesser torrents are called.

10. Even at Thal the main Bheji flood flows on into Kachi unchecked.

11. In the following chapters each district is separately described as to its particular capabilities. I will not therefore here discuss these points in a detailed manner.

12. The climate of Sewistan varies with its altitude; the statistics† available are very imperfect, but such as I have been able to secure will be found in appendices to the special reports on the sub-districts. The rainfall is given in Appendix III.

13. The climate of the higher valleys, such as Kach Kawas and Ziarat, is splendid; that of the lower valleys is good in the cold weather, but extremely trying in the hot season; whilst the valleys that are neither very high nor very low occupy during the summer time the position assigned to purgatory in the religious system of the church of Rome.

14. The population‡ of the hills between the Bolan Pass and the Derajat is given in Appendix IV. It will be seen that the numbers of the tribes have of late years been immensely exaggerated; my numbers as regards the Marris are more in accordance with the results of Major Minchin's earlier enquiries than with those of a later date; he puts them down as 2,074 men§; my returns are the result of very careful enquiry, and have surprised

* "Dependant on rain:" in this case from rain filling the river bed.

† Full daily reports are taken at Quetta, which sufficiently indicate the general meteorological condition of the other valleys at the same level.

‡ In the various returns of population in this report, all males above 14 years of age have been counted as men, and girls above 12 have been counted as women.

(Sd.) O. T. D.

§ Each Mokadum has been called in and has been made to tell out the numbers of the men in his section; these have been counted by Moonshi Lekoo Ram, who has lived for many years with the Marris, is very intelligent, and thoroughly understands them.

no one more than myself. I always believed, and so did most people, that the Marris numbered at least 4,000 fighting men; their practice of devoting themselves entirely to raiding and appearing suddenly at different points of their border in force kept up this notion, and they were assisted in this deception by our practice of always considering a hill as an army in itself; a hill country, one ventures to think, is only a difficulty when it is not known; when it is known its difficulties are as useful to those attacking it as to those holding it; one of the principal reasons of the complete subsidence of the Marris is their knowledge that every corner of their country is now known to us, as also the places where water is to be found.

The few successes which they gained in 1839 to 1841, were to a great extent the result of the treachery of guides who deceived the troops as to the whereabouts of water.

One is told in one breath that the Marri country is a barren uncultivated wilderness, and is asked in the next to believe that it supports many thousands of warriors; the first is a fact, the latter is not; the Marris can, however, often get a force of Lisharis, or Durkanis, or even Khetrans and Bugtis, to join them.

Birds.

Colonel St. John, who thoroughly understands birds, has made an extensive collection in this part of the world, and will doubtless write on it. I will therefore not encumber this report with mere lists of names which can have no scientific value. It is not, however, generally known that all over Northern Sewistan, above 3,000 feet, as far as the Kala Pahar, there are considerable numbers of the large Wood—pigeon, fine birds to look at and excellent to eat; the sportsman will also get the chicore, the sisi, the black and grey partridge, large numbers of blue pigeons, wild duck, and waterfowl of various sorts; he will shoot an occasional quail, and in the autumn season as many Obara (Howbara Macqueenii) and Telhur (a small bustard) as he has time to work down. In the spring time immense flocks of sand grouse of several species are to be seen; plovers are common also. In the cold weather the "chough" and many species of larks are abundant.

Quadrupeds.

The quadrupeds of this part of the world differ in no way from those fully detailed in the articles on Afghanistan in Macgregor's Gazetteer.

There is one animal however which deserves notice, and that is the mamh, or small bear of these hills; there were traces of large numbers of them in the empty Luni country through which the Bozdar column passed in 1881.

All sorts of wild stories are told by the natives about the mamh. My belief is that it is the common sloth bear or Ursus labiatus, but Mr. Blanford, a high authority, says it is a brown bear, and that it is a distinct species, which should be called Ursus Gedrosianus. All the skins which I have seen have been those of a small animal, quite black with a white spot at the setting on of its neck in front. Mr. Blanford's notes are appended for record.

[*From the Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. XLVI, Part II*, 1877.]

Note on a species of Asiatic Bear the "Mamh" of Biluchistan by W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., &c.

(Received and read 7th November 1877.)

For some years past I have endeavoured to obtain a specimen of the small bear, which is known to inhabit Biluchistan and the hilly regions of Western Sind. This bear is well known to residents in Sind by its Biluch name of "Mamh" or "Mum," and individual animals have on rare occasions been found straying on to the alluvial flats of the Indus valley. I first heard of a dark-coloured bear in Western Biluchistan, when I accompanied Major St. John on the Perso-Biluch boundary survey in the year 1872, but neither at that time, nor in the course of several months spent in Sind in 1875-76-77, could I procure a skin for examination. I have seen fresh tracks of the animal in the Khirthar range in Western Sind, and not only I myself, but several friends have endeavoured to obtain a specimen. Not long since a discussion took place in the columns of the *Pioneer* newspaper as to this animal, and it was suggested that it might be a baboon, and hinted that it must be a myth. The latter hypothesis appeared supported by the extraordinary tales told of the animal by the inhabitants of the country, such as their belief that except in the presence of man, it always walks on its hind legs, and a still more remarkable tale, that all "Mamhs" are females, that each seizes a man and forces him to cohabit with her, after laming him to prevent his escaping, the young being, of course, "Mamhs" like the mother. Probably the folk-lore of Biluchistan would furnish many other wonderful stories of the animal, if enquiry were made.

Quite recently my friend Major Mockler, the Political Agent at Gwadar on the Mekran coast, who has very kindly been trying, for some time past, to procure this and other animals, for me, obtained a skin from a Biluch Chief, Mir Wajedad of Tump, about 70 miles north of Gwadur. This skin, which I received a few days since, had unfortunately remained for two months at Gwadur during Major Mockler's absence and without his knowing of its arrival,

and much of the hair has consequently come off, but still there is abundance left to show the characters of the fur. The skull is wanting, but the feet have been partly preserved.

From the circumstance that I was assured by all my native informants both in Sind and Biluchistan that the "Mamh" was a black bear, I was rather inclined to anticipate that it might prove to be the common Indian sloth bear* *Ursus (Melursus) labiatus*. We have no precise information as to the bears of Afghanistan, but *Ursus isabellinus* of the Western Himalayas and *U. syriacus* which inhabits Persia are both pale coloured animals, and although the Indian bear is not, so far as I am aware, known to occur within the Indus valley, or the desert tracts which bound that valley to the eastward (it is mentioned by Stoliczka as a very rare straggler into the easternmost part of Cutch), still it might of course be found in the Biluchistan hills. A single glance at the skin sent by Major Mockler is however sufficient to show that it belongs to a very different animal from the sloth bear of India. The latter has long coarse black hair and very long claws; in the Biluchistan skin the hair is brown, rather short, and moderately fine, and the claws are unusually small.

It is impossible to identify the Sind and Biluchistan animal with the black *Ursus torquatus* (commonly but most improperly known as *U. tibetanus*) and the only remaining bears of western and Central Asia are *U. arctus*, *U. syriacus* and *U. isabellinus*. It is still a moot point amongst naturalists how far these forms are distinguishable, but they all agree in being large bears, considerably exceeding *U. labiatus* in dimensions, whilst the skin from Biluchistan entirely bears out the statement made by various observers, and confirmed by all the information which I have been able to procure in Sind, that the "Mamh" is an exceptionally small form of the genus. Even if the present specimen be immature, the texture of the fur appears harsher, and the hairs shorter than in *U. arctos* and its allies, whilst the colour distinguishes the species from *U. torquatus*. There can I think be but little doubt that the present animal is unnamed; it may be an exceptionally small race of *U. arctos*, but even in this case the difference is so great as to entitle the Biluchistan animal to a distinctive name. I propose therefore to call it from the ancient name of the country it inhabits.

URSUS GEDROSIANUS, sp. nov.

Syn. *U.* sp. *(?? Melursus labiatus)* Zoology of Persia, p. 47.

Ursus *minor, brunneus, torque pectorali albido, pilis breviusculis indutus, unguibus brevibus. Longitudo tota vix quinque pedes*: *unguibus singularibus in pede antico sesqui-pollicaribus.*

The colouration is nearly uniform, being a dark rufous brown, much the same as the ordinary tint of European individuals of *U. arctus*. The shoulders and the outside of the limbs appear to be darker than the back, the belly paler. On the breast there is a narrow white semi-circular collar, the ends of which are not prolongd upwards in front of the shoulders as in *U. isabellinus;* the muzzle is whitish and the extremity of the chin white. The ears are not preserved. The claws are dark coloured (several have been lost), the inner claw on the fore foot measures 1·5 inches in a straight line from base to tip, the second claw on the hind foot 1·25 in the same manner. The sole of the hind foot, somewhat dried and contracted of course, measures 7 inches, and the whole skin, which has been dressed, but apparently not stretched, is about 4½ feet long from nose to rump.

The fur, though not very coarse, is harsh and stiff, the hair is about 2½ inches long on the shoulders, but not more than 1½ elsewhere. The hairs are rather thin, probably from the animal having been killed in the hot season. Major Mockler writes to me that he is endeavouring to procure a better specimen and a skull, and I hope that it will be possible before long to give a more complete description of this bear and its affinities.

Concerning the range of *U. Gedrosianus*, it appears to be found throughout the hills of Biluchistan to the foot of the Persian highlands. When travelling through western Biluchistan in 1872, Major St. John learned that the pale coloured Syrian bear replaces the dark Biluchistan animal near Bam in Narmashir. To the west, as already noticed, the 'Mamh' is found in all the higher hills of western Sind, from the neighbourhood of the sea to the Bolan pass, and it probably occurs throughout Kelat. To the northward we know very little about bears; none are mentioned by Hutton in his 'Rough notes on the Zoology of Candahar,' J. A. S. B. XIV, p. 340, &c., and we have no precise information as to the kind which inhabits Afghanistan, except that Burnes (Cabool, p. 163) says it is of a reddish brown colour, which renders it possible that the species may be identical with that found in Biluchistan.

P.S.—Since the preceding description of *Ursus Gedrosianus* was in type, Dr. Duke has written to the *Pioneer* to say that he has received two imperfect skins of a 'Mamh' obtained near Quetta, and that they are black. It remains to be seen whether the black and brown bears of Biluchistan are varieties or distinct. The former is more probable.

Mr. Blanford, on further examination of specimens of this bear, has come to the conclusion that the Mamh is only a race or variety of the Himalayan black bear, *U. torquatus (Proc. As. Soc. Bengal, Jan.* 1879.*)*

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* This is what the animal will eventually prove to be.— O. T. DUKE.

FISHES.

I very much regret that I have not time to work up this portion of my report. I submit therefore the notes which I have collected for record, they are however sufficiently clear in themselves.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

[*From the Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London, April* 6, 1880.]

On the Fishes of Southern Afghanistan * (and Biluchistan)
by FRANCIS DAY, F. Z. S.

In the "Proceedings" of this Society for the year 1876, I was enabled to give an account of the fishes collected by the Yarkand expedition. Observing how little was known of the forms inhabiting the ranges of hills to the south and south-west of Peshawur, I applied to some friends in India to try and obtain collections. These ranges may be roughly classed into two—the Suliemans, dividing the Punjab from Afghanistan proper; and the Biluchistan range or Halah mountains, extending from near Kurrachee to Quetta. Up to the present I have not obtained any fishes from the Suliemans; and as no accounts of any captured there have, so far as I know, been recorded, it is impossible to give more than a guess as to whether their fish-fauna resembles that of the Himalayas or that of the Biluchistan range, which two, as I now find, are entirely distinct. Dr. O. Duke has been good enough to collect with great care and discrimination some of the fishes from the highlands about Kelat and Quetta, which I shall have to allude to further on. Colonel Miles likewise sent me, in 1872, a small but beautiful collection from a river about twenty miles inland from Gwadur on the Mekran coast; and what increases the interest of these two collections is that some of the fishes are identical species, so that we may fairly conclude that their range is extensive. I shall also allude to Griffith's collections, and one that I personally made on the eastern or Indian side of the Biluchistan range of hills.

The first account which we possess of the fishes inhabiting Afghanistan is by Griffith, whose collection was described by M'Clelland in the 2nd volume of the "Calcutta Journal of Natural History." Griffith, in his tour, collected fish at Loodianah, Ferozepore, also from streams existing in the watershed of the Indus, and likewise from that river itself so far south as near Shikarpore; then proceeding through the Bolan Pass, he continued his investigations to Quetta, at which place the waters no longer find their way into the Indus, but become lost in detail, or empty themselves into the Helmund. His next researches were into the fishes of the Helmund and its affluent, as well as those of the Kabul river and its feeders, until it finds its way past Jellalabad and through the Khyber Pass to Peshawur, and so on to the Indus. I do not intend making any remarks upon Griffith's researches in the Helmund or Kabul rivers, as at a future date we may hope to receive some more fishes from those localities.

The district I propose more specially drawing attention to is a range of hills stretching from the valley of the Indus, their most southern point being near Kurrachee; and in their course they divide Sind from Biluchistan. They tower one above another in steps, and are continued from the south on to Kelat and Quetta, the former being at an elevation of about 7,000 feet with a European climate, while they decrease in height to Quetta, where they are about 5,900 feet, the slope of the latter place being, as observed, towards the Helmund.

Griffith's examples of fishes were, unfortunately, all or nearly all destroyed; but he had figures made, and determined them to be as follows :—In the Bolan Pass—*Barbus* (? *B. terio*), *B. tor*, *Opsarius* (? *Chela bacaila*), *Labeo diplostomus*, *Gonorhynchus* (? *Cirrhina latia*), *Silurus kuggur*, ? *Macrognathus* (*Mastacembelus armatus*); from a stream at Gurmah flowing into that of the Bolan—*Barbus tor*, *B.* (? *B. terio*), *Gonorhynchus* (? *Cirrhina latia*), *Systomus bimaculatus* (never described if new), *S. canius* (this cannot be *Barbus canius*=*B. gelius*, as the species does not extend so far, but it may be *B. ticto*); at Quetta he obtained a *Barbus* with bright red streaks (? *Scaphiodon microphthalmus*), two other Cyprinidæ (? *Scaphiodon irregularis* and *Barbus milesi*), a *Gonorhynchus* (? *Cirrhina latia*), and a Loach (*Nemacheilus*).

Doubt may exist as to the identity of some of these species; but as my examples from Quetta agree in number with those discovered by Griffith, it does not seem improbable that we may be both alluding to the same forms. I will therefore now pass on to descriptions of such fishes, as I have received from Gwadur, in Biluchistan and the range of hills terminating at Quetta.

OPHIOCEPHALUS GACHUA, Ham. Buch.

Colonel Miles sent me some small examples from a river near Gwadur; it has likewise been recorded by Griffith that "two species of *Ophiocephalus* are found at Jellalabad which are unknown in Bengal." These two species were described as *Ophiocephalus indicus* and *O.*

* Southern Afghanistan and Biluchistan constitute one water system, the rivers of the one pour their waters through the other.—O. T. D.

montanus, M'Clelland. Of the former, two examples, *viz.*, from Loodianah and Saharunpore, exist in the British Museum, and are specimens of *O. punctatus*, which leads one to the conclusion that the Jellalabad fish was the same; while *O. montanus*, M'Clelland, is identical with *O. gachua*, the type (from Afghanistan) being stuffed and in the British Museum.

CALLICHROUS PABDA, Ham. Buch.

Silurus anastomus, Cuv. & Val. *S. lamghur*, Heckel. *Callichrous vittatus*, Swainson. *Crytopterus latovittatus*, Playfair. *Callichrous egertonii*, Day.

My reasons for uniting these forms into one species I have fully detailed in my "Fishes of India," p. 479; and admitting they are all identical, the range of the species is very wide: Griffith found one of this genus in Afghanistan; and such may have been identical with the beautiful example $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length sent by Dr. Duke. Its pectoral spine is rather strong and serrated.

Griffith obtained from the Kabul river at Jellalabad an example of "a *Silurus* very like, if not identical with, the Poftah." All the species of *Callichrous* are known as "Poftah;" therefore it does not appear improbable that it may have been this form which was obtained at Jellalabad, especially as the river eventually finds its way into the Indus, where this fish exists. M'Clelland, however, gives it as *C. checkra*, and Afghanistan and Punjab examples as identical. Two specimens were sent to Europe, one of which (young) is in the British Museum, and is *C. checkra*=*C. bimaculatus*, Bloch, but with a smooth pectoral spine, and may be the Afghan fish as labelled. If so, we have two species of *Callichrous* in Afghanistan.

CIRRHINA LATIA, Ham. Buch.

Cyprinus gohama and ? *sada*, Ham. Buch. *Barbus diplocheilus* and *Tylognathus barbatulus*, Heckel. *Gonorhynchus fimbriatus*, *macrostomus*, and *brevis*, M'Clelland. *Chondrostoma wattanah*, Sykes. *Crossocheilus rostratus*, Günther.

Among Dr. Duke's Quetta fishes are several of this species, but in a very bad state. There are three excellent examples sent by Colonel Miles from Gwadur, $3\frac{1}{4}$, $3\frac{1}{2}$, and $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches respectively in length. The upper lip is not so deeply indented as observable in some Himalayan examples; there is only a single pair of rostral barbels, and four and a half rows of scales between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin.

This fish has much the appearance of a *Discognathus* (which is likewise termed *Gonorhynchus* by M'Clelland), adhering to stones in the beds of rivers, as I had an excellent opportunity of observing when investigating the fish-fauna of the Biluchistan range of hills. It is subject to numerous modifications; the rudiment of a pad is present behind the lower lip, in the situation where the sucker exists in *Discognathus*; while the two have the same proportions and the identical number of rays and scales. Consequently one being taken for the other is a not unlikely error. Still, as *D. lamta* is found from Syria to Abyssinia and through the Himalayas and India, it is to be supposed that it is present in Afghanistan.

Cirrhina latia is very generally distributed from Sind throughout India, excepting south of the Kistna river and the Malabar coast. It is common along the Himalayas, where it attains as much as 8 inches in length. It now appears that it extends along the Biluchistan hills to Quetta, and also along the Mekran coast to Gwadur.

The genus *Scaphiodon* of Heckel appears to be well represented, as might have been anticipated, it being a Western Asiatic form which extends along the Mekran coast and the Biluchistan range of hills to the Punjab, Sind, and down the Malabar coast.

SCAPHIODON IRREGULARIS, Day.

This species I originally obtained in the Biluchistan range of hills at an elevation of 3,500 feet. Among Dr. Duke's fishes I find nine examples of it up to $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, thus giving me the opportunity of supplementing my original description. The pharyngeal teeth are plough-shaped, 4, 3, 2 | 2, 3, 4. The gill-rakers are short and somewhat wide apart. Pseudobranchiæ present.

SCAPHIODON ACULEATUS.

Chondrostoma aculeatum, Cuv. & Val. xvii, p. 408.

B. iii. D. 13 ($\frac{3}{10}$). P. 15. V. 9. A. 3 | 7. C. 17. L. l. 37. L. tr. $7\frac{1}{2}$ | 5.

Length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$, of caudal fin 5, height of the body four times in the total length. *Eyes:* diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the head, 1 diameter from the end of the snout, and $1\frac{1}{4}$ apart. Interorbital space nearly flat, snout obtuse; upper jaw the longer; mouth wide, extent of its cleft not being quite equal to half the width of its gape. The posterior extremity of the maxilla does not reach to beneath the front edge of the eye. Lips thin, with a deciduous horny covering, lost in the single example from Gwadur, but present in both of those from Trál. No tubercle at symphysis. *Barbels:* a single, short, maxillary pair. *Teeth* rather compressed, flattened at their extremities, 5, 3, 2 | 2, 3, 5. Pseudobranchiæ well

developed. *Fins:* dorsal commences midway between the end of the snout and the base of the caudal fin; its last undivided ray is osseous, rather weak, but strongly serrated; its anterior rays are as high as the base of the fin is long: pectoral as long as the head, excluding the snout; ventral inserted beneath the middle of the dorsal fin; anal commences midway between the bases of the ventral and caudal fins, the latter forked. *Scales* in regular rows; four rows between the ventral fin and the lateral line. *Lateral line* goes almost direct to the centre of the base of the caudal fin. *Colours:* silvery, darkest along the back; fins grey, the edges being stained rather darker.

Habitat. River near Gwadur, from which it was procured by Colonel Miles. The example is 4 inches long; two, also from Nàl sent by Dr. Duke, the longer $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It agrees with Valenciennes' short description of *Chondostoma aculeatum*, which was obtained from Persia.

SCAPHIODON MICROPTHALMUS, n. sp.

B. iii. D. 13 ($\frac{3}{10}$). P. 17. V. 9. A. 2 | 8. C. 19. L.l. 39. L. tr. 6 | 5.

Length of head $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{1}{4}$, of caudal fin $5\frac{1}{4}$, height of body $4\frac{3}{4}$ in the total length. *Eyes* small, diameter $5\frac{1}{2}$ in the length of the head, 2 diameters from the end of the snout, and $2\frac{1}{4}$ apart. Interorbital space slightly convex. The greatest width of the head equals its length excluding the snout. Mouth somewhat overhung by the snout; upper jaw rather overlapping the lower. Mouth wide; lips with a horny covering; the posterior extremity of the maxilla does not extend quite so far as to below the anterior edge of the orbit. Pre-orbital wider than the rest of the suborbital ring of bones. Nostrils close together, patent, and nearer to the eye than to the end of the snout. *Barbels*: a short maxillary pair two-thirds as long as the eye. Pseudobranchiæ present. *Teeth:* pharyngeal, plough-shaped, 5, 3, 2 | 2, 3, 5. *Fins:* the dorsal commences nearly midway between the end of the snout and the base of the caudal fin, its last divided ray weak and articulated; the height of its anterior rays equals the length of the base of the fin; its last ray divided to its base. Pectoral inserted below the middle of the height of the body, it is nearly as long as the head. Ventral short, its length equalling that of the postorbital length of the head; it is inserted beneath the first divided dorsal ray. Anal commences very slightly nearer the base of the caudal fin than the insertion of the ventral; it is rather more than twice as high as it is wide at its base. Caudal forked, lower lobe the longer. *Scales:* the two rows just above the lateral line are rather enlarged; four rows between the lateral line and insertion of the ventral fin. *Lateral line* slightly concave, passing to the centre of the base of the caudal fin. *Colours:* silvery, lightest along the lower two-thirds of the body; "when fresh, they had brilliant scarlet spots on their bodies and below their gills" *(Duke)*. Fins grey, darkest externally, and with a light outer edge.

Habitat. Quetta: two examples captured Oct. 18, 1877, one 6, the other $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length.

The extensive genus *Barbus*, of which at least seventy species, besides many varieties, have been recorded from India, Ceylon, and Burmah, does not appear to be largely represented in Afghanistan.

BARBUS TOR, Ham. Buch.

Dr. Duke's collection contains one specimen of the true Mahseer,* $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. It is of the variety in which the central lobes to the upper and lower lips are not well developed. I found this species likewise pretty abundant on the Sind side of the Biluchistan range of hills. Griffith alludes to having taken the Mahasir, and also a *Barbus* closely allied to it from Gurmah, where there exists a branch stream falling into that of the Bolan Pass. In the Bolan rivers he observed them *(B. tor)* in abundance, but not attaining any size, the largest weighing perhaps 3 lb.

BARBUS MILESI.

B. iii. D. 13 ($\frac{3}{10}$). P. 13. V. 8. A. 2 | 7. C. 19 L. l. 39. L. tr. $6\frac{1}{2}$ | $7\frac{1}{2}$.

Length of head $4\frac{1}{2}$ of caudal fin $5\frac{1}{2}$, height of body $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the total length. *Eyes:* diameter $4\frac{1}{2}$, in the length of the head, $1\frac{1}{2}$ diameter from the end of the snout, and also $1\frac{1}{2}$ apart. Snout somewhat compressed and pointed; mouth anterior, upper jaw slightly overlapping the lower. Lips thick, but no continuous fold behind the symphysis of the lower jaw; no lobes to the lips; the posterior extremity of the maxilla reaches to beneath the front edge of the orbit. The greatest width of the head equals two-thirds of its length. *Barbels:* a thin maxillary pair about a half as long as the orbit. *Teeth* pharyngeal, 4, 3, 2 | 2, 3, 4, rather crooked and pointed at their outer extremity. *Gill-rakers* short and widely separated. Pseudobranchiæ present. *Fins:* the dorsal commences rather nearer the base of the caudal than to the end of the snout; its last undivided ray is osseous, strong, serrated, and as long as the postorbital portion of the head; the height of the

* This was taken in a stream in the hills between Kurk and Shaibi Derah belonging to the Sind.

anterior rays as equal to the length of the base of the fin. Pectoral as long as the head, excluding the snout; its rays very stiff. Ventral inserted beneath the first divided dorsal rays; it is rather longer than the pectoral, but does not reach the base of the anal. The anal commences slightly nearer to the ventral than to the caudal fin; if laid flat, it reaches the latter. Caudal forked, lower lobe the longer. *Scales:* 5½ rows between the lateral line and the base of the ventral fin. *Lateral line* at first slightly concave, then continued just to the centre of the base of the caudal. *Colours:* steel-blue superiorly, becoming light on its sides and beneath; body covered with very fine black specks. Fins dusky, darkest externally.

Habitat. Dr. Duke sent two examples, 4¼ and 5¼ inches respectively in length, taken in April 1877 from a spring at Nàl.

Variety. Colonel Miles sent me three examples, the largest being 5¾ inches in length. They were taken from the river near Gwadur. They differ from Dr. Duke's specimens in that there are more scales between the lateral line and the base of the dorsal fin; but on very carefully comparing the specimens, it seems as if many of the scales were sub-divided into two, causing this variation; its pectoral rays are not so stiff; and the eye is a little smaller.

Barbus terio, Ham. Buch.

The examples of this fish sent by Dr. Duke differ from the typical form in that the last undivided dorsal ray is weak and partially articulated.

Nemacheilus —— ?

Dr. Duke has sent several young examples of a species of this genus; but they are too small and in too bad a state of preservation to render it safe to describe them, though they appear to me to be of a species not as yet described, so far as I am aware. It is probably identical with the form obtained by Griffith from the same locality. It is banded with transverse bars of yellow rather wider than the ground-colour, these bars taking on a somewhat angular form near the tail. Colonel Miles sent me several small ones of the same species from the river near Gwadur.

In the winter of 1871 I was engaged in investigating the fisheries of Sind; and from Larkhana I turned off to Ghaibi Dehra, and then into the Biluchistan hills for the purpose of examining what species exist in the streams. The first river reached was that at Sita, in the vicinity of which place it disappears into the ground; while, a few miles further on, its origin is as sudden as its disappearance. At this latter locality it is quite hot as it emerges from the earth, while evidences of volcanic action are to be seen all around. In this stream, which is largely impregnated with salt, I obtained the following—*Labeo cæruleus,* Day, *L. diplostomus,* Heckel, *L. dyocheilus,* M'Clelland, *Scaphiodon watsoni,* Day, *Cirrhina latia,* Ham. Buch., *Botia geto,* Ham. Buch. These fishes are all forms common in India, except *Labeo cæruleus,* which had not been obtained elsewhere. *Scaphiodon watsoni* may perhaps be found somewhere along these hills; anyhow it has been taken in the salt range of the Punjab. Having passed the night under a rock in the vicinity of the origin of this river, we continued our ascent the next morning until we attained to about 3,500 feet above the level of the sea; here another river, the Nuzarani-ni, was arrived at, of which the appearance was as sudden as that of the Sita stream, while its waters were quite as saline. At its origin I obtained *Scaphiodon watsoni,* Day, and *S. irregularis,* Day, a form which I did not obtain elsewhere, but which I now find extends along these hills towards Quetta. This being the highest point of the hills, or Durra ahlu, we stayed there the night, and descended next day along the course of the river, which soon became enlarged and then disappeared into the ground. I took *Mastacembelus armatus,* Lacép., *Labeo dyocheilus,* M'Clelland, *L. sindensis,* Day, *Cirrhina latia,* Ham. Buch., *Barbus tor,* Ham. Buch., *Chela bacaila,* Ham. Buch., and *Wallago attu,* Bloch. The fishes, obtained from the lower portion of the river, were altogether forms restricted to Sind and India; while it seems to me probable that the *Opsarius* referred to by M'Clelland as having been obtained by Griffith in the river in the Bolan Pass was a *Chela,* as this genus is included among his *Opsarii;* it was probably *Chela bacaila,* which I found in this Nuzarani-ni river, or else *Barilius vagra,* Ham. Buch., which I took in the Garj and Nulli-ni streams.

The next river I came to after leaving Ghul Mohammad was the Garj, reached in a ten-miles journey. Here it emerges from the hills, and is of considerable size. I obtained here *Labeo diplostomus,* Heckel, *L. dyocheilus,* M'Clelland, *Cirrhina reba,* Ham. Buch., *C. mrigala,* Ham. Buch., *C. latia,* Ham. Buch., *Barbus tor,* Ham. Buch., *Chela bacaila,* Ham. Buch., *Nemacheilus botia,* Ham. Buch., and a small *Amblyceps.*

The last hill-river examined was the Nulli-ni, which ceases in the early months of the year about three miles from Kota Meer Mohammad. Although rising in the hills, it has more water than some of the rivers that come from a greater distance. Its bed is full of weeds, so that to use a net is very difficult. In some few pools a few fine Mahaseers (*Barbus tor*) were observed. The fish obtained were *Mastacembelus armatus,* Lacép., *Ambassis nama,* Ham. Buch., *Ophiocephalus striatus,* Bloch, *O. aurantiacus,* Ham. Buch., *Haplocheilus panchax,*

Ham. Buch., *Labeo rohita,* Ham. Buch., *L. calbasu,* H. B., *L. diplostomus,* Heckel, *Cirrhina reba,* H. B., *Barbus sarana,* H. B., *B. tor,* H. B., *B. ticto,* H. B., *Barilus vagra,* H. B., *Danio devario,* H. B., *Chela bacaila,* H. B.

If the foregoing fishes are tabulated, excluding the rare local forms, the following results are arrived at:—*Ambassis nama, Ophiocephalus striatus* and *O. aurantiacus, Haplocheilus panchax, Labeo rohita* and *L. calbasu, Cirrhina reba* and *C. mrigala, Barbus sarana* and *B. ticto, Barilius vagra, Danio devario, Chela bacaila, Nemacheilus botia,* and *Wallago attu* are all fishes of the plains of India which have extended a longer or shorter distance up the hill-streams, but are undoubtedly Indian forms. *Labeo diplostomus* and *L. dyocheilus, Cirrhina latia, Barbus tor,* and *Botia geto* are fishes with a widely extended range, found on many of the Indian hills, while some extend far into the plains; while two at least, *Barbus tor* and *Cirrhina latia,* are evidently extensively spread in Biluchistan and Afghanistan. Perhaps among the fishes which I obtained on the Sind side of these hills, *Scaphiodon* leads us most naturally from the Persian to the Indian fauna. *S. irregularis* seems to be a common form near Quetta; but I have only obtained it in Sind from the highest point of one of the mountain streams; whereas *S. watsoni,* which seems to commence on the summit of these hills, passes down into the waters of the plains, and is found even in the salt range of the Punjab.

The fishes in the collections adverted to as obtained from the highlands of the Biluchistan range of hills furnish us with a single instance of an Acanthopterygian from the Bolan Pass, a locality which perhaps we may well object to as not being at a high elevation. This fish is the *Mastacembelus armatus,* which I likewise obtained from one of the rivers descending from this range to Sind. But this fish may have passed up from the Sind side, being found throughout the Indian region both on the plains and even on the hills, while it extends to China. This genus has likewise been recorded from Syria and also from West Africa.

Among the Siluroids Griffith records *Silurus kuggur* from the Bolan; the Kuggur in Sind is the *Rita buchanani,* a fish one would hardly expect to find in this locality; still it exists in the Kabul river at Peshawur and all down the Indus. Another fish, a *Macrones,* is likewise termed *kuggur* in some localities; and several species are spread through Sind, one of which may be the form referred to; it would seem, however, to be a straggler from the Indian region. *Callichrous pabda* was obtained in the hills by Dr. Duke; it is remarkable that this form has also been taken at as great a height as Darjeeling in the Himalayas; while it is also found along the deltas of the Ganges, Indus, and Brahmaputra. It may, perhaps, be considered a vagrant form and a straggler from the Indian region, when, finding some warm valley, it remains there and propagates its kind.

The Cyprinidæ form the bulk of the collections; and we may observe the following fishes present on the highlands of Kelat and Quetta:—*Cirrhina latia* also found near Gwadur, and observed generally through India except south of the Kistna and on the Malabar coast; *Scaphiodon irregularis,* which passing along these hills, extends to their Sind aspect; *S. aculeata* not only at Quetta, but also at Gwadur; *S. microphthalmus,* Quetta; *Barbus tor* largely distributed in the Indian region; *B. milesi* both from those hills and Gwadur; *B. terio,* another widely spread India form.

It is evident, if we may judge from the foregoing facts, that the fish-fauna of this range of hills differs essentially from what obtains along the summit of the Himalayas; for the Schizothoracinæ, so very typical of what exists there, are entirely absent from the Biluchistan range.

The characteristic genus of the Biluchistan fish-fauna would seem to be *Scaphiodon* or *Barbus*; but, if I may judge from the number of examples sent of each, the former is the most common. The genus *Barbus* is found generally distributed throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa; consequently the existence of some forms in Biluchistan was to be anticipated; but out of the three obtained, two seem to be common to India. *Scaphiodon* extends from the rivers of Syria and Western Asia, along Biluchistan, to the summit of the range of hills; then passing over into Sind, one form is found to be present even in the salt range of the Punjab. Then we find they are absent until we reach the Western Ghâts, where they are present as far south as the Neilgherry hills and rivers along their bases. This genus is entirely absent from the Himalayas and the plains of India. The fishes of the fresh waters of the Mekran coast appear to be similar to those of the higher regions of Kelat and Quetta, and would seem to be distinct from those of the deltas of the Helmund and the Kabul river. What exists along the Suliemans is as yet an unsolved problem.

Note on the fishes found in the river Nari and its affluents, comprising the district of Sewistan, by Major R. Beavan, *Revenue Survey.*

In the lower portions of the Nari river, near the plains, the fishes found are those of Hindustan, and include many of the common sorts. The Mahaseer, *Barbus mosal* (or *tor*) is very plentiful, also a few siluroid fishes, such as *Macrones aor, Rita crucigera, &c.* There

are also found *Labeo rienorhynchus, Barilius alburnus, Barbus chilinoides, Barbus ticto, Crossochilus barbatulus, and Scaphiodon watsoni,* the two last species being found both in India and in Afghanistan. The other species mentioned do not occur beyond a certain distance from the plains, and none of them are found beyond the watershed.

In the upper portions of the Nari drainage system, that is to say, above the Chapar rift on the one hand, and above Bagao on the other, these low country fishes give place to mountain barbels of the genus *Oreinus,* in which I consider the genus *Schizothorax* should properly be included. I have not been able to work out the species satisfactorily as the individual variation is so great, and I have only paid flying visits to these upper waters, but I am inclined to think that there is not more than one species, which is also found in the streams and karezes on the Kandahar side. These fish are similar to, if not identical with, those found in Kashmir and Yarkand. Besides those already mentioned loaches (*Nemacheilus*) are as usual ubiquitous and would be worth collecting.*

A good collection of fishes preserved in spirit from the upper streams of Sewistan is a desideratum. In each case the exact locality should be noted with the specimen.

Fishes from the lower parts of the river are not worth collecting, as they are all common Indian species.

The difficulty of carriage is a serious obstacle, as specimens get rubbed to pieces by the motion of a camel. I lost all my collections in this manner when returning from Kandahar. Each specimen should be wrapped in a bit of rag and packed tight in the bottle before filling up with spirit.

Plants, Trees, and Shrubs.

In the higher levels of these districts are found extensive forests of Juniperus excelsa; in the valleys between 2,000 and 4,000 the Dalbergia Sissoo or shisham tree is met with especially in the Zawar valley.

In the lower levels the most commonly met with tree is the Prosopis spicigera, or jhand tree. In various parts are found the gewáun or Pistacia cabulica; the Eleagnus or sinjit. The Prunus Amygdalus or wild almond is met with in extensive thickets from Quetta to Ziarat. The Prunus Cerasus or wild cherry, the wild currant, the honey-suckle, the wild fig, the wild barberry, the jàl tree or Salvadora oleoides, the bhàn tree (not common) or Populus euphratica (Pujjha valley), the babúl or Acacia Jacquemontii, various species of Zizyphus Jujuba, or the bér tree. In the valleys above 2,500 feet are found, the Chamærops Ritchieana or dwarf palm called locally missri or pish, and which is used extensively in the manufacture of matting.† There are a few date palm trees. Phœnix dactylifera; the kikar or Acacia arabica, the camel-thorn or Alhagi Maurorum, the lana bush or soda plant, Salsola Soda; and the wild olive tree, or Olea cuspidata, &c., &c., &c., are likewise found.

I have also appended a list of some of the plants found in the Quetta and neighbouring valleys, the flora of which are the same as those under report: had it not been for the outbreak of the war in 1878 I should have perhaps completed by this time a collection of all the plants in this part of the world.

Dr. Duke's Baluchistan collection named at the Botanical Gardens, Calcutta, February 1878, *by Dr. King.*

Dicotyledones.

Angiospermia.

Thalamifloræ.

Ranunculaceæ.

Adonis æstivalis, L.
Ranunculus aquatilis, L. Var trichophyllus.
Ranunculus muricatus.
Nigella sativa.
Delphinium camptocarpum Fisch, et Mey.

Berberideæ.

Berberis vulgaris.

Fumariaceæ.

Fumaria parviflora.
Hypecoum pendulum.

Cruciferæ.

Nasturtium officinale, R. Br.
Cardamine impatiens, L.
Alyssum dasycarpum, Steph.
Lepidium sativum, L.
" Draba, L.
Capsella Bursa—pastoris, L.

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* I am taking a collection of loaches with me to England.—O. T. D.

† The well known *pish* of south-western Baluchistan.—P. J. M.

THALAMIFLORÆ.

Cruciferæ.—contd.

Goldbachia species.
Crambe Kotschyana, Boiss.
Indeterminable, 3 specimens.

Capparidaceæ.

Capparis spinosa, L.
„ parviflora.

Frankeniaceæ.

Frankenia pulverulenta, L.

Caryophyllaceæ.

Saponaria vaccaria.
Silene conoidea.
Spergularia rubra, Wahl.
Stellaria media, L.

Tamariscineæ.

Tamarix dioica.

Malvaceæ.

Malva verticellata, L.
„ sylvestris, L.
„ rotundifolia, L.
Hibiscus Trionum, L.

Zygophyllaceæ.

Tribulus terrestris, L.
„ lanuginosus.
„ alatus.
Fagonia Bruguieri.

Geraniaceæ.

Erodium. ? malacoides.

Rutaceæ.

Peganum Harmala, L.

Meliaceæ.

Melia Azedarach, L.

Rhamnaceæ.

Zizyphus rugosa.
var glabrescens.

Ampelideæ.

Vitis vinifera.

Sapindaceæ.

Melianthus major.

Anacardiaceæ.

Pistacia Terebinthus.

‡*Leguminosæ.*

Argyrolobium species.
Trifolium fragiferum, L.
„ repens.
Melilotus parviflora.
Medicago sativa, L.
„ orbicularis.
„ denticulata.
„ lupulina, L.

Leguminosæ.—contd.

Lotus corniculatus, L.
Vicia Faba, L.
Sophora Griffithii.
„ alopecuroides, L.
Alhagi Maurorum.
Sphærostigma species.
Lathyrus inconspicuus.
Astragalus polybotrya.
„ tribuloides.
Caragana species.
Ornithopus species.
Ebenus stellata.
Indeterminable, 2 species.

Rosaceæ.

Rosa canina.
Cratægus Oxyacantha.
Prunus* armeniaca.
Pyrus Cydonia.

Cucurbitaceæ.

Citrullus Colocynthis.

Onagraceæ.

Epilobium species.

Ficoideæ.

Mesembryanthemum species.
Mollugo species.

Umbelliferæ.

Fœniculum vulgare.
Coriandrum sativum.
Anthriscus species.
Chærophyllum species.
Torilis anthriscus.
Indeterminable, 2 species.

Compositæ.

Lactuca species.
Echinops persicus.
Scorzonera ramosissima.
Sonchus asper.
„ spinosus.
Picridium tingitanum.
Taraxacum Dens-leonis.
Rhagadiolus hedypnois.
Xanthium strumarium.
Achillea santolina.
Centaurea Cyanus.
„ calcitrapa.
„ species near calcitrapa.
„ picris.
Cichorium Intybus.
Gnaphalium luteo-album.
Volutarella divaricata.
Artemisia, sp.
„ „
Ifloga cauliflora.
? Anthemis.
„ ? arvensis.
„ odontostephana.
Jurinea, sp.
Serratula, „

* Four other species of Prunus not identified.

COROLLIFLORÆ.

Plumbagineæ.

Acantholimon Karelini, Sczegl.
Statice spicata.

Primulaceæ.

Lysimachia species.

Apocyneæ.

Nerium odorum.
Rhazya stricta.

Asclepiadaceæ.

Periploca aphylla.
Calotropis, sp.
Dæmia cordata.
Vincetoxicum, sp.

Boraginaceæ. The bugloss order.

Cynoglossum, sp.
Onosma, sp.

Convolvulaceæ. The bindweed order.

Convolvulus spinosus.
" lineatus.
" arvensis.
Cuscuta planifolia.
" brevistylis.

Solanaceæ. Nightshades.

Lycium, sp.
Datura Stramonium.
" alba.
Withania coagulans.
" somnifera.
Solanum nigrum.

Scrophulariaceæ.

Veronica Anagallis.
" agrestis.
" campylopoda.

Bignoniaceæ. The trumpet-flower order.

Tecoma undulata.

Orobanchaceæ. Broom-rapes.

Phelipæa lutea.
" indica.

Verbenaceæ. The vervain order.

Verbena officinalis.
Vitex Negundo.

Labiatæ.

32 Specimens not named by Dr. King.

APETALÆ.

Ceratophyllaceæ. The hornwort order.

Ceratophyllum, sp.

Euphorbiaceæ. The Spurge order.

Euphorbia (5 species).
Ricinus communis.
Euphorbia dracunculoides.
Euphorbia helioscopia.
" corrigioloides.

Salicineæ. The willow order.

Salix, 2 specimens, leaves only.
Populus euphratica.
" alba.

APETALÆ.—concld.

Plantaginaceæ.

Plantago lanceolata.
" major.

Amarantaceæ.

Aerua javanica.

Chenopodiaceæ.

Eurotea ceratoides.
Suæda nudiflora.
Spinacia oleracea.
Anabasis multiflora.
Salsola, 2 species.
Girgensohnia oppositifolia.

Nyctaginaceæ. The marvel of Peru order.

Boerhaavia diffusa.

Polygonaceæ. The sorrel order.

Calligonum sp.
Polygonum, sp.
Rumex dentatus.

Thymelaceæ. The lace-bark order.

Daphne oleoides.
Diarthron vesiculosum.

Ulmaceæ. The elm order.

Celtis (2 species.)

Urticaceæ. The nettle order.

Ficus caricoides.
Morus alba.

Gnetaceæ.

Ephedra procera.
" sp.

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

SPADICIFLORÆ.

Palmeæ. Palms.

Chamærops Ritchiana.

PETALOIDEÆ.

Naiadaceæ. The pond-weed order.

Potamogeton natans.

Iridaceæ. The flag order.

Iris, sp.

Liliaceæ. Lilies.

Chlorophytum, sp.
Allium schoenoprasum.
" Griffithianum.
" Stocksianum.

GLUMACEÆ.

Juncaceæ. Rushes.

Juncus Leschenaultii.
Juncus, sp.

Cyperaceæ. Sedges.

Cyperus eragrostis.
Scirpus lacustris.

Gramineæ.—I have not had time to name this order.

CRYPTOGAMIA.

Filices.

Besides the above there are 17 undeterminable plants.

Dr. King further wrote as follows, 19th April 1878 :—

"Herewith at last an account of your most interesting collection of plants. There are, as you will see, a good many specimens too imperfect for naming, and two whole orders *Labiatæ* and *Gramineæ* which I am not very well up in.

"There must be many more species in Biluchistan than these; there ought to be a lot more *Liliaceæ*, *Cruciferæ*, *Compositæ*, &c.; a good many plants got by Griffith in his rapid run through the country, don't appear in your collections."

Dr. King is quite right as to the imperfection of the collections; at the time he wrote the Sarakhula Pass, the Pil mountain, and the Kach and Kowas valleys were not open to us; these places abound with wild flowers of the same genera as those of Kalat and Quetta, but there are in addition many other sorts.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix I.

Translation of a Warrant (Parwana) from Ahmad Shah, Durani, *to* Muhamad Khan, Durani Panni, *dated 28th Rabbi-ul-Awal* 1172, A.D. 1759.

Be it known to you that whereas you, at the time of your waiting on us, brought to our notice that you were treating Ismail Khan, Durani (Panni), * and his son Isa Khan in a brotherly way, but that they did not treat you equally well, and requested us to direct them to treat you in a more friendly manner, I therefore by a separate warrant (parwana) have entrusted the Government, and the collection of the revenue of Sibi, Barkhan,† Khetran, and Hasni provinces (illaquas) to the above-named chiefs and yourself. All three of you should treat each other in a brotherly way and attend to your aforesaid duties carefully. You should, on receipt of the warrant above referred to, attend to the instructions laid down therein, and perform your duties in such a way and behave to one another, so that your good services and well-wishes towards our Government may become evident. You should treat each other in such a brotherly way as will enable you to perform your duties and be guided by the instructions issued to you.

B.

Translation of Sunnud granted by Ahmad Shah, Durani, *to* Ismail Khan's son, Bakhtiar Khan, Panni Durani, *dated 7th Rabbi-ul-Awal* 1175, *A.D.* 1762.

Whereas Bakhtiar Khan, Panni Durani‡, the Governor (Hakim) of Sibi, has stated that formerly in accordance with our Sunnud, the Panni Durani tribes were exempt from begar (forced labour) and other taxes as are the Brahoo and the Tarin Duranis; and whereas the former document was made out in the name of his father Ismail Khan, and as he has applied for a fresh order on this subject to be made out in his own name. As an act of royal kindness to the Pannis, we have exempted them from the forced labor§ hunting and fort taxes, &c., as before. Let no one make difficulties with the tribe in this respect, so that they may live comfortably and bless our Government. Let no one infringe this order.

* A tribal section of the great Durani family.

(Sd.) R. Sandeman, *Major*, *Agent, Governor-General.*

† Barkhan is the valley of the same name.

(Sd.) R. Sandeman, *Major*, *Agent, Governor-General.*

‡ The Pannis were not Duranis and do not consider themselves as such. Ahmad Shah probably considered it expedient to bestow his title on as many tribes as possible, the real Durani tribes were the Abdalis. Ahmad Shah was crowned in 1747 as Dur-i-Duran or the "pearl of the age," a title which had been given him by a well-known saint.

§ It was formerly the custom to commute the labor which was due to the King in the way of attending to his flocks, building or repairing his palace, finding attendants for hunting, and to take a small cash payment instead; of course this was a badge of servitude and all the tribes endeavour to be freed from it. The Khan of Kalat is particularly ingenious in discovering claims for commutation; if he does not visit Kachi, he makes the people pay for the forage he would have consumed had he done so, and with which they are bound to supply him. He has also converted into a regular tax, the hospitality which the country-people used to show to the Amir's Agent when he visited the Sibi district.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

C.

Translation of Sannud granted by Ahmad Shah, Durani, *to* Ismail Khan, Barozai, *date unnoted, ? A.D.* 1762.

We have out of good-will towards Ismail Khan fixed 560 * tomans tabrezi as an annual allowance for him from the beginning of the year, &c.

Ismail Khan, 360 tomans; Mahomad Khan, brother of Ismail Khan, 100 tomans; Ali Khan, 100 Tomans. This allowance they are to recover annually out of the Sibi revenues, the collection of which is in their own charge, they must continue to perform the service entrusted to them, and to bless our Government. The Mustaufi and the Lashkar Nawises should credit this amount yearly to the name of Ismail Khan, and should debit the same to Government revenues.

We have already issued a Sannad to this effect, but it has been lost. Should it be found the order contained in both is to be considered as one and the same.

Appendix II.

Allah-Akbar Khalifa-Alrahmani Sahib Koran Sani, *Seal of* Khan Shah Jehan, 1062.

Whereas in accordance with the royal orders the illaqua of Peshing and its dependencies from Sangi Lakhshan† to Kotal Panjmandrak‡ belonged to me and is still under my control; royal orders have issued to this effect. In the meantime Jehangir Beg accompanied by a large force§ starts ahead of me by the direct road. Shahbaz Khan and Abdul Kadir Sarbani are also sent on ahead with him by me to comfort the maliks of that country and employ them on their duty, and place every important person in his respective place. Whereas the main object of the Royal Majesty is that no one should suffer any oppression from another, and that the people and the poorer class of men may enjoy rest and peace. You should therefore come fearlessly to them, and considering myself as friendly towards yourselves and carry out any orders which they may give you, and which they have been told by me to communicate to you. Keep yourself (a few words are omitted here) from every side and direction, and be attentive in protecting the road and in cultivation, and always expect kindness from me. I will also come shortly and hope to give you dresses of honor according to every one's good service and well wishing towards our Government, and should you fail in any way, the result will not be good for you. Consider this an urgent order and carry it out.

24th Rabbi-ul-Sani 1603 *A. D.*

This is a very correct translation.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

* Company's Rs. 7,071.

† Luni Tangi ?

‡ Kojak Pass.

§ Jehangeer's force consisted of 700 cavalry; he came Terepech by the Saki Sarwar Pass.

Appendix III.

Rainfall.

No.	Names.	January 1881.	February 1881.	March 1881.	April 1881.	May 1881.	June 1881.	July 1881.	August 1881.	September 1881.	October 1881.	November 1881.	December 1881.	January 1882.	February 1882.	March 1882.
		No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.	No. of days on which rain fell.
1	Kach	No information available.						......	None.	None ...	1 5 cents.	None ...	1	3 1 inch 10 cents.	3 1 inch 96 cents.	1 1 inch 34 cents.
2	Harnai	None ...	4	3	6	None ...	1	4	7	None ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	None ...	5
3	Gandakin Daf	No information available.						3	5	1	1	None ...	None ...	2	1	3
4	Thal ... ... (Rain in inches.)	None ...	5	7	6	None ...	2	3 4 inches.	5 2 inches 31 cents.	None ...	2 17 cents.	None ...	1	3 38 cents.	1 12 cents.	1 7 cents.

Compiled from information collected by Hak Newaz Khan and other native aid, and by Dr. McCloghry, 1st Sind Horse, and Dr. Howell, 24th Bombay Native Infantry.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix IV.

Population of Districts between Bolan Pass and the Derajat.

No.	Tribe.	Name of place and detail.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Grand total.		Remarks.
2	Sarangzai Panizai	Kach, Kawas, Hamadun, Dirgai ...	770	708	661	2,139	2,139	Males ascertained, females and children calculated on ratio furnished by census enquiries in other tribes.	In the various returns of population in this report all males above 14 years of age have been counted as men, and girls above 12 have been counted as women.
		Ditto ditto ...	370	340	318	1,028	1,028		
3	Spin Tarins	Thal	553	447	585	1,565	...	Rough census	
		Harnai	1,103	1,091	887	3,081	...		
		Kach ... ... / Kawas ... ... / Hamadun	500	470	448	1,418	...		
		Total ...	2,136	2,018	1,920	6,064	6,364		
4	Hasanis	Thal	220	157	173	550	...	Rough census	
		Barkhan	270	161	193	624	...	Females and children calculated on ratio given by census of Thal Hassanis.	
		Sibi	100	110	90	300	...		
		Total ...	590	428	456	1,474	1,474		
	Lunis	Thal	314	345	275	934	...	Census	
		Lakki	350	381	347	1,078	...	Females and children calculated on ratio furnished by census of Thal Lunis.	
		Total ...	664	726	622	2,012	2,012		
6	Syads, Sheikhs, &c. ...	Harnai (Zawar)	306	300	250	856	...	Census	Area 4,284. Population per mile 8·6.
		Thal	66	50	43	159	...		
		Mian Kach	...	...	...	250	...		
		Kach, Kawas	72	67	64	203	...		
		Total ...	444	417	357	1,468	1,468		
7	Artizans	Harnai	5	4	5	14	...	Census	
		Thal	26	25	20	71	...		
		Marri country	16	11	14	41	...		
		Total ...	47	40	39	126	126		
8	Moolahs	Thal	12	12	10	34	...	Census	
		Marri country	5	4	5	14	...		
		Total ...	17	16	15	48	48		
9	Musicians	Thal	9	10	8	27	...	Census	
		Marri country	115	55	65	235	...		
		Total ...	124	65	73	262	262		
10	Banniahs	Thal	121	81	82	284	...	Census	
		Harnai	38	11	10	59	...		
		Marri country	62	37	35	134	...		
		Total ...	221	129	127	477	477		

Appendix IV.

Population of Districts between Bolan Pass and the Derajat.—(concluded.)

No.	Tribe.	Name of place and detail.	Male.	Female.	Children.	Total.	Grand total.		Remarks.
11	Pannis	Sangan	260	220	278	758	...	Census	
		Kwat	39	30	38	107	...		
		Bahdera	75	53	75	203	...		
		Mandai	17	13	24	54	...		
		Total ...	391	316	415	1,122	1,122		
12	Marris...	Marris	2,455	1,975	2,631	7,061	...	Careful enquiries	
		Zarkan Pathan	220	175	123	498	...		
		Marri slaves	55	48	64	167	...		
		Total ...	2,710	2,198	2,818	7,726	7,726		Area 4,284. Population per mile 8·6.
15	Dumars	....	1,059	971	909	2,939	2,939	Females and children calculated on ratio furnished by the other tribes.	
16	Hamzazais	....	1,000	919	858	2,777	2,777		
17	Musa Khel	....	1,060	974	909	2,943	2,943		
18	Miscellaneous	Thal	516	424	557	1,497	...	Census. Females and children calculated on ratio furnished by other tribes.	
		Allowed for travellers, labourers, &c., milk-sellers and wandering nations.	1,000	919	858	2,777	...		
		Total ...	1,516	1,343	1,415	4,274	4,274		
19	Durkanis ... ... 450 Bozdar 2,700	Under management of Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	5,700	4,890	5,659	16,249	16,249	The numbers of the males have been collated from various reports; the Bozdar estimate is believed to be very excessive.	Area 3,672. Population per mile 4·4.
20	Lishari 250								
21	Hadiani 400								
22	Khetran and Naher, &c., ... 1,900								
23	Sibi	....	...	...	...	13,900	18,175	Sibi ... ... 1,200 Kurk ... ... 6,100 Khajak ... ... 3,700 Gulu Shahr ... 700 Gullam ... } Bolak or Bakkru } 500 Thali ... ... 900 Mal ... ... 800 Total ... 13,900 Pathans ... 6,150 Biluchis ... 750 Brahooes ... 300 Jats, artizans ... 4,600 Hindus ... 2,100 Total ... 13,900	Area 1,900. Population per mile 9·5.
24	Bugtis	....	1,500	1,216	1,559	4,275			
							71,303		

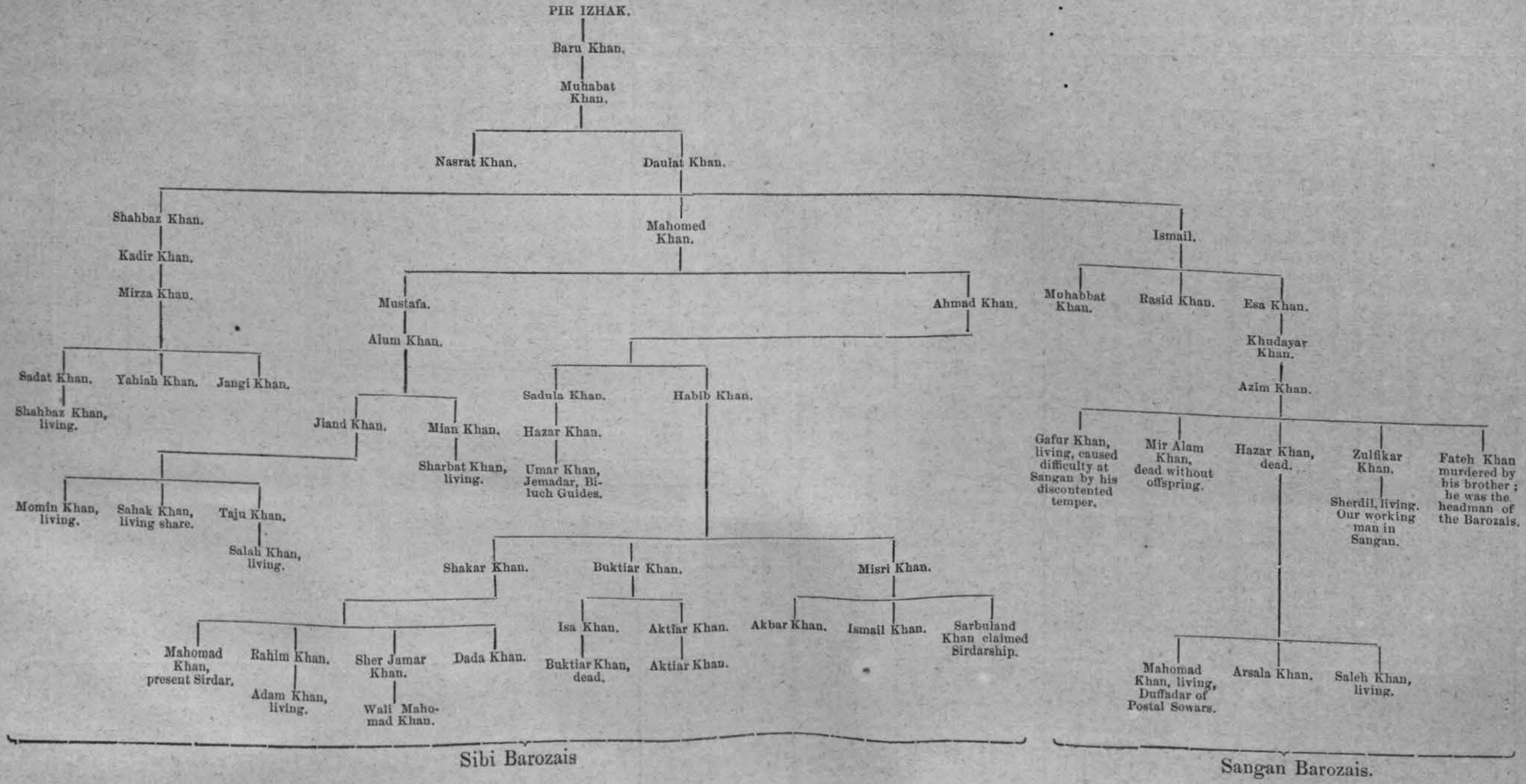
Grand total population, Sewistan hills and plain	71,303
Approximate area in square miles	9,856
Population per square mile	7·2

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Appendix V.

Genealogical Tree.

THE BAROZAI PANNIS.



(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

PART I.

CHAPTER II.

Traffic and Trade.

My unexpected departure prevents me from being able to report on this subject*. The local exports and imports are insignificant; Sewistan in relation to trade is important only on account of the numerous trade routes which traverse it. The development of the Harnai route was fully discussed in No. 365, dated 9th January 1882, and the other trade routes will perhaps have been sufficiently noted on in Chapter III. A statement of the trade on the Harnai route between 1st September 1881 and 29th April 1882 is appended.

* Especially in connection with the statements as to the amount of Afghan trade in Sir Henry Davies' Trade Report.—O. T. D.

Statement of Traffic on the Harnai Route from 23rd to 29th April 1882.

Foreign traffic, *i.e.*, to and from Afghanistan and all places north of Kach.	Number and description of beasts of burden.	Description of goods.	Value of goods.	Dues if any that may be paid.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
From Sibi to Kandahar ...	225 camels, 138 bullocks ...	Clothes, gur, sugar, iron, &c.	69,400 0 0	......
From Sibi to Peshin ...	11 „ 60 „ ...	Clothes, rice, &c. ...	4,100 0 0	......
		Total ...	73,500 0 0	......

(*a*) Total local traffic from 1st September 1881	Rs. 4,93,249 0 0
Total through traffic „ „ „	„ 26,81,625 0 0
Total ...	31,74,874 0 0

(*a*) Total traffic from SIBI to QUETTA since 1st January 1882 ... Rs. 3,45,039

Local traffic, *i.e.*, to and from Afghanistan and all places south of Kach.	Number and description of beasts of burden.	Description of goods.	Value of goods.	Dues if any that may be paid.
			Rs. a. p.	*Rs. a. p.*
From Sibi to Quetta	73 camels, 29 bullocks ...	Clothes, gur, brandy, &c. ...	15,395 0 0	......
From Sibi to Thal	17 bullocks, 13 camels ...	Potatoes, brandy, clothes, gur, &c.	972 0 0	†31 4 0
From Sibi to Sharag	4 donkeys	Sugar, &c.	40 0 0	......
From Harnai to Sibi	2 camels	Skin	20 0 0	......
		Total ...	16,427 0 0	31 4 0

† The dues paid are those collected by the Marri Sirdar on traffic off the Harnai highroad.

Total of camels passed up to date—

Camels	...	16,594
Donkeys	...	3,981
Bullocks	...	1,201
Ponies	...	98

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.,
Thal and Harnai.

PART I.

Chapter III.

Routes.

Independently of their interest as trade routes, the various roads through the Sewistan hills are of the very greatest strategical importance. I have traversed very many of them often whilst marching with bodies of troops, and have thought that this report will be more complete if a full account of these routes is inserted in it. It must be remembered that the existence of the Sibi railway is but a precarious one, the Indus flood will continue to threaten it every autumn season.

2. At any moment, at most important junctures, it may be necessary to send bodies of troops through the hills, and the political department will of course be called on to give advice; should such a crisis occur, the information contained in the following pages would in that case the necessary to the Quetta office.

3. Some of these routes have been reported on fully by military officers, but nevertheless I may, perhaps, have noticed some few points which may have escaped their observation.

4. In any case, the information detailed will be locally useful in this Agency, I have therefore not hesitated to submit it. I have also added some parallel routes, so as to allow of a comparative consideration of those more immediately within the limits of my district.

5. The routes with regard to which I would venture to ask for the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General are Nos. 2, 16, 18, 22, which should, I think, be cleared as soon as possible.

6. I would also beg to draw the Agent Governor-General's attention to route 40, he will perhaps find the remarks thereon interesting and suggestive.

7. Route 30 is not in my district, but it is inserted, because all routes are valuable to the Quarter-Master-General's Department. It will be observed that the routes which centre on the Sangar Pass and the Barkhan valley from the north possess special interest.

8. Through them a large trade formerly passed between the Lower *Derajat and the* Kakar country, possibly to Ghazni.

9. It is hoped that traffic will soon again find its way along them, the arrangements which are in progress to effect this object are detailed in other parts of this report.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,

Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Routes between 1, *Kandahar and India;* 2, *Zhob and India;* 3, *miscellaneous routes in Sewistan.*

No.	From	To	Catch names.	Number of marches.	Distance.	Remarks.
1	Quetta ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Viá* Bolan and Tratani ...	26	325¼	Ancient kaffila route.
2	„ ...	Sibi ...	„ Sangan	11	107	Valuable alternative road.
3	„ ...	„ ...	„ Harnai	14	154½	Bullock cart-road.
4	„ ...	Sharag ...	„ Kawas	9	91½	O. T. D. and Captain W. Wylie
5	„ ...	Dera Ghazi Khan	„ Bolan and Chakar pass	29	354¼	O. T. Duke, &c.
6	Kandahar ...	„ „ ...	*Viá* Harnai and Makhmar,	37	473	Combination route.
7	Thal (1) ...	„ „ ...	„ Hanambhar, Hinglun, Souhra and Veddore ...	15	177	Shortest route.
8	„ (2) ...	„ „ ...	*Viá* Chamalang, Hinglun, and Veddore ...	17	188	General Wilkinson's route.
9	„ (3) ...	„ „ ...	*Viá* Chamalang, Hinglun, Sonhra and Mangrota...	16	206	Easiest route *viá* Hinglun.

Routes between 1, *Kandahar and India;* 2, *Zhob and India*; 3, *miscellaneous routes in Sewistan.*—continued.

No.	From	To	Catch names.	Number of marches.	Distance.	Remarks.
10	Thal (4) ...	Dera Ghazi Khan	*Viâ* Rarkan, Manjwel, Sonhra and Mangrota...	16	217	Long but very easy, passable for all arms with a little ramping of nallahs after the Sonhra pass has been quitted.
11	" (5) ...	" " ...	*Viâ* Kerwada, Sonhra and Mangrota... ...	18, Darah Shiekoh's road.	233	
12	" (6) ...	" " ...	*Viâ* Kerwada and Fort Munro	16, Sandeman, 1874	191	
13	" (7) ...	" " ...	*Viâ* Han Pass and Fort Munro	13, Sandeman, 1879	177½	Ancient kaffila route.
14	" (8) ...	" " ...	*Viâ* Han Pass, Vitakri and Chachar	16	216½	Ditto.
15	Harnai ...	Kulu ...	......	8, Thieves road.	93	Thieves' road.
16	Thal (1) ...	Sibi ...	*Viâ* Pajjha and Chakar Tang	10	104	Kaffila route.
17	" (2) ...	" ...	*Viâ* Pajjha and Gambuli	8	91	Military road, actual distance between Thal and Sibi plains is about 40 miles.
18	" (3) ...	" ...	" Angur and Arambi...	7	72	
19	" (1) ...	Harnai ...	" Sembhar ...	6	63	
20	" (2) ...	" ...	" Pur and Kuriak ...	7	61	
21	" (3) ...	" ...	" Pur, Rikh and Babian	5	57	
22	" (4) ...	" ...	" Babian and Duki ...	5	67	
23	" ...	Zhob ...	" Mekhtar ...	10	129	
24	" ...	Khanpur ...	" Kahan (Macgregor's march)	25	181¼	
25a	Vitakri (1) ...	Thal ...	*Viâ* Mar Pass ...	3	56	Well's Notes.
25b	" (2) ...	" ...	" Sini	5	74	Ditto.
26	Kawas ...	Harnai ...	" Wam Tangi ...	5	83	Native information.
27	Chapar ...	Gwushki ...	" Kasim Tangi ...	2	30	Ditto.
28	Sangan ...	Bolan pass hill road ...	......	3	47	Ditto.
29	Sharag ...	Sibi ...	" Sangan ...	7	72	Jennings, Duke.
30	Kelat ...	Larkhana ...	" Mishk and Kurk ...	13	215	O. T. Duke.
31	Makhmar ...	Kahan ...	......	2	33	Ditto.
32	Sibi ...	" ...	" Tratani ...	6	73	Native information and Capt. W. Wylie.
33	Vitakri ...	Sibi ...	" Chachar Pass ...	10	109½	
34	Zhob ...	Jacobabad ...	" Pulaji	27	382	
35	" ...	Mangrota ...	" Mekhtar and Khan Mahomad Kot and Tor Pajjha	15	206	
36	" ...	Mangrota ...	*Viâ* Mekhtar, Sandwel, and Hinglun	15	192	
37	" ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Viâ* Mekhtar, Sandwel and Fort Manro ...	18	223	Ancient kaffila road.
38	" ...	Sibi ...	*Viâ* Mekhtar, Thal and Gambuli	17	201	
39	Kandahar ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Viâ* Combination Route...	35	416	
40	"	Mangrota ...	" Gwanza ...	36	439	Dara Shikoh's route.
41	"	" ...	" Gwal Kach, Gwanza and Hinlun Pass ...	33	430	
42	" ...	" ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Chinjan, Bori, Chamalang, Barkan, and Sonhra ...	31	394½	
43	" ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Chinjan, Kerwada and Fort Munro	32	418,	Mangrota to Dera Ghazi Khan. 45 miles.

Routes between 1, *Kandahar and India*; 2, *Zhob and India*; 3, *miscellaneous routes in Sewistan*.—concluded.

No.	From	To	Catch names.	Number of marches.	Distance.	Remarks.
44	Khandahar ...	DeraGhaziKhan	*Viâ* Han Pass and Fort Munro. Sir Robert Sandeman's route ...	34	436	
45	" ...	" ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Kach, Kawas, Smalan, Thal, Han Pass and Fort Munro	34	423½	
46	" ...	" ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Harnai, Sembhar and Fort Munro	35	452½	
47	" ...	Khanpur ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Harnai, Dalujal, Tung, Barg and Chachar Pass ...	38	469	
48	" ...	" ...	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, Harnai, Gandakin Daf, Sibi, Lehri and Bugti Dera ...	41	537	
49	" ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	*Viâ* Quetta, Bolan Pass, Dadur and Rojhan ...	35	440¼	Ancient kaffila route.
50	" ...	Sakkar ...	*Viâ* Barg, Sharin of Kalat, Sohrab and Mulah Pass	42	513	Ditto.
51	" ...	" ...	*Viâ* Bolan, Bagh and Jacobabad ...	29	393½	Ditto.
52	" ...	Karachi ...	*Viâ* Shorawak, Kalat and Las Beyla ...	39	611	*Ditto.*
53	" ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	General Biddulph's route...	36	461¾	
54	Quetta ...	Multan ...	" Wilkinson's route Route 3—Quetta to Gandakin Daf ... 129½ Route 17—Gandakin-Daf to Thal ... 66 Route 8—Thal to Dera Ghazi Khan ... 187¾ Dera Ghazi Khan to Multan ... 42 425¼ Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan by General Wilkinson's route 500¼	38	425¼	*Vide* 8 route.

ROUTE 1.—*Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Bolan and Kahan.*

No.	From.	To.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Quetta Fort (5,520) ...	Siriab ...	5,629	8	...	Military road. Commissariat depôt.
2	Siriab ...	Darwaza ...	5,822	15½	23½	Do. do.
3	Darwaza ...	Duzan ...	5,170	8¾	32¼	Do. do.
4	Duzan ...	Mach ...	3,430	9	41¼	Do. do.
5	Mach ...	Bibinani ...	1,295	14	55¼	Do. do.
6	Bibinani ...	South Kirta*	1,050	12	67¼	Do. do.
7	South Kirta*	Kohandilani ...	900	8	75¼	Do. do.
8	Kohandilani ...	Pir chaoki ...	750	8	83¼	Do. do.
9	Pir chaoki ...	Maskaf ...	...	7	90¼	Do. do.
10	Maskaf ...	Sibi ...	420	14	104¼	Do. do.
11	Sibi ...	Mal ...	...	12	116¼	No drinking water on road; water in wells slightly brackish; three banniah's shops.
12	Mal ...	Tratani ...	...	15	131¼	No drinking water on road; perennial water good and abundant in river; at camping ground grass and wood abundant.

* Proper name is Pir Tagao. P. J. M.

ROUTE 1.—*Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Bolan and Kahan*.—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
13	Tratani ...	Mehi ...	...	12	143¼	Water along road; water plentiful in Lehri river at camp; grass plentiful.
14	Mehi ...	Daho ...	...	10	153¼	No water on road; water plentiful at camp in a coomb; no grass, wood scarce.
15	Daho ...	Trimman ...	...	15	168¼	Water plentiful in Lehri river at camp, and met with in pools on road; grass procurable; firewood abundant.
16	Trimman ...	Kahan ...	2,510	6	174¼	The capital fort of the Marri tribe; a small bazaar; grass expensive.
17	Kahan ...	Suja Kach ...	2,520	20	194¼	Road good; excellent camping ground; wood and water abundant (gill).
18	Suji Kach ...	Kech-ki-Kot...	2,730	5	199¼	Road very good, water plentiful and good firewood abundant (gill).
19	Kechi-ki-Kot..	Chat ...	2,650	11	210¼	Road which is generally good, though occasionally stony; goes over the Burzen Pass at about the seventh mile; this pass is a little steep rough and falls 170 feet in the first 400 yards. Water fairly plentiful, but brackish; wood abundant (gill).
20	Chat ...	Kalchas ...	...	18	228¼	*Vide* Bugti Dera route. Gaselee's Routes.
21	Kalchas ..	Bakshan Bent	...	9	237¼	Do. do.
22	Bakshan Bent	Toba ...	...	15	252¼	Do. do.
23	Toba ...	Harand ...	...	17	269¼	Do. do.
24	Harand ...	Ganghar ...	...	18	287¼	Do. do.
25	Ganghar ...	Choti ...	...	12	299¼	Do. do.
26	Choti ...	Choti-ki-Kot...	...	12	311¼	Do. do.
27	Choti-ki-Kot...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	14	325¼	Do. do. This line of road good throughout; it constituted a kaffila route in ancient days.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 2.—*Quetta to Sibi* viâ *Sangan*.

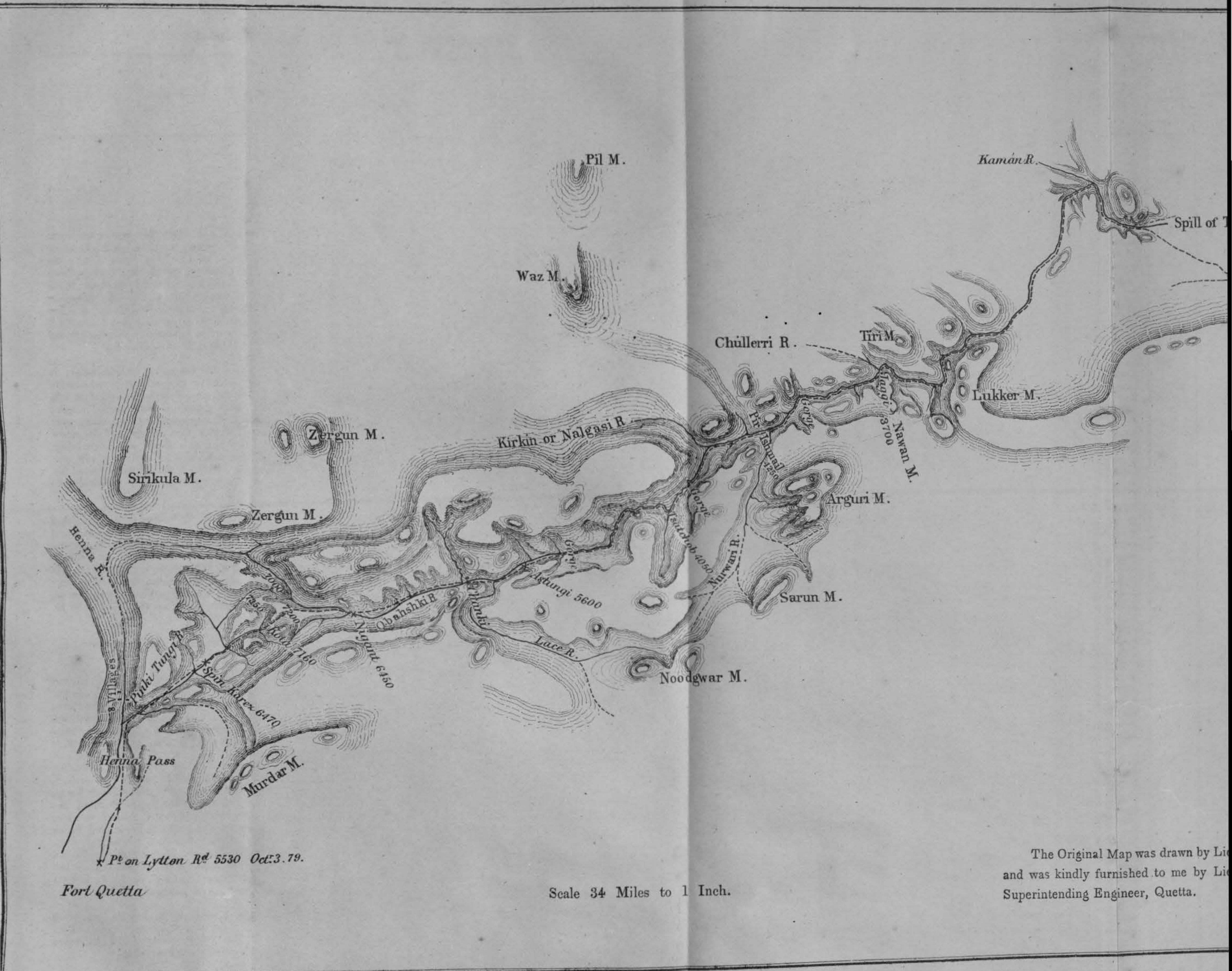
No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Quetta ...	Spin Karez (Kakars) ...	6,470	8¾	...	Road good; Hanna Pass is entered at 5¼ miles; at 5¾ miles Hanna Pass joins Pinki Tangi; road goes up Pinki Tangi to camping ground; wood abundant in neighbourhood; camel grazing; plentiful grass if there has been rain.—(Lt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.)
2	Spin Karez ...	Nigand (Yasinzai Pathans).	4,450	6	14¾	Road good up Pinki Tangi one mile and a quarter; foot of a kotal (6,900) is then reached, the ascent to top (7,150) is about ½ mile in extent; this rise presents no difficulties; the hill is level at top for half a mile, and is composed of soft red sandstone, clay and shale; there are three different paths over this kotal, the centre one of which is the easiest, though the highest; distance to bottom of kotal about one-quarter of a mile, very steep descent (6,850), but a road could be easily made; path next runs between banks of the Choti river; the descent into Nigand to the camp is steep, but practicable for laden animals; wood, forage and grass abundant; camping ground at junction of two sources of Choki river.—(Lt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.)

* The Yásínzais are a section of Sanatia Kakars: *vide* Peshin Gazetteer.—P. J. M.

Route 2.—*Quetta to Sibi* viâ *Sangan*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
3	Nigand ...	Astangi left bank, Dumars; right, Satakzais.) ...	5,600	7	21¼	Road good and easy, but everywhere commanded; grass, wood and excellent water plentiful; at 4½ miles there is an open gravelly plateau, called Chaoki, where there is good grazing, also wood and water; there is also about half a mile of cultivation belonging to Satakzai Brahuis; at 5 miles the river is 60 yards wide and 6 feet to 8 feet deep when in torrent; camping ground good.—(Lt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.)
4	Astangi ...	Chachoba ...	4,850	6¾	28¾	Road good for one and a quarter miles; it then enters a gorge with perpendicular rocky sides, some 200 feet in height on left, and passes generally along bed of nullah; quitting it however here and there, and thus traverses five or six stiffish spurs which require to be dealt with before being pronounced suitable for ordinary traffic, one of them at least is very difficult indeed for laden camels; grass, wood and water abundant.—(Lt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.)
5	Chachoba ...	Pir Ismail ...	4,250	5½	34	One and one-fourth miles a formidable gorge is entered about ¾ mile in length, and which is 20 or 30 feet wide with perpendicular sides of hard rock; this gorge is sometimes filled with water, and in this case it is necessary to climb the neighbouring hills which are very difficult; grass, wood and water plentiful; no village.—(Lt. R. H. Jennings, R.E.)
6	Pir Ismail ...	Jagi ...	3,700	6	40	No difficulties; road good; grass, wood and water plentiful.
7	Jagi ...	Sangan ...	1,550	21	61	At 5½ road occasionally becomes blocked with heavy boulders owing to the effect of scour which denudes the larger boulders; a path could be however be made without much difficulty; this gorge is four miles in length; the remainder of the road is easy.
8	Sangan ...	Bahdera ...	1,050	20	81	Road easy and good for the whole extent; at the 3rd mile a gorge, the Parsheb Tangi, leading through the hills bounding the Sangan valley, is passed, road however is quite open and good; there is good water and a halting place half-way between Sangan and Bahdera; at Bahdera, which is a Panni Pathan village, dominated by the Marris who live near in tents; limited supplies can be procured.—O.T.D.
9	Bahdera ...	Kelati Killa ...	670	9	90	Road good until cart-road is reached; at 4 miles there is a short cut from Bahdera over the (hills) passable for horsemen which saves about two miles.
10	Kelati Killah..	Nari Gorge ...	480	9	99	Railway cart-road.
11	Nari Gorge ...	Sibi ...	420	8	107	Ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.



LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, July 1882

ROUTE 3.—*Railway Cart-road from Quetta to Sibi.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Quetta (5,520)	Kasim Kala...	...	14	...	No shelter; supplies of all sorts.
2	Kasim Killa ...	Gurki * Defile	...	13	27	No shelter; no supplies nearer than Gwal, 2½ miles.
3	Gurki * Defile	Kach ...	6,260	14	41	A small fort; a post office; a telegraph office; one wing of infantry and a few sabres; a Political Munshi and a Kakar Levy; Commissariat depôt.
4	Kach ...	Dargai ...	5,006	16	57	Rooms in the small thannah which is held by a Biluch Guide post of six sowars and a Kakar Levy.
5	Dargai ...	Khost ...	4,296	9	66	No shelter; no supplies except forage and wood.
6	Khost ...	Sharag ...	4,166	11	77	Bungalows, a fort, a wing of infantry and a troop of cavalry, a post office, a telegraph office, and Commissariat depôt.
7	Sharag ...	Nasik ...	3,566	9	86	A small bungalow ruined; no supplies except forage and wood.
8	Nasik ...	Harnai ...	3,206	8	94	Head-quarters Native Political Officer; Biluch Guide post bungalows; supplies of all sorts in small quantities.
9	Harnai ...	Spin Tangi †...	1,810	18	112	Bungalows, Biluch Guide post; small supplies from neighbouring village of Mian Kach.
10	Spin Tangi †...	Kachali ...	1,300?	13	125	Bungalows, Biluch Guide post; no supplies.
11	Kachali ...	Gandakin Daf	1,050	4½	129½	Military post, 150 rifles; Political Munshi; post office; telegraph office; Commissariat depôt.
12	Gandakin Daf	Kelati Killa ...	670	8	137½	Bungalow, Biluch Guide post; no supplies.
13	Kelati Killa ...	Nari Gorge ...	480	9	146½	Bungalows, Biluch Guide post; supplies from Gulu-ka-Shahr, two miles distant.
14	Nari Gorge ...	Sibi ...	420	8	154½	The road is in excellent order from end to end; the pool which formerly obstructed the road at Spin Tangi has been dealt with by the excavation of a tunnel through the solid rock on the right face of the gorge through which carts can now be driven.
			Total	distance	154½	

NOTE.—1. A brigade of all arms under General Macgregor traversed this route from Katch downwards in September and October 1880; supplies for the force were arranged as follows:—Rations were carried for the men; grain was procured from abandoned railway stores found in the villages for the cattle; the Indian-corn and rice crops furnished forage as far as Spin Tangi, beyond that place grass had to be collected by the troops themselves, except at Bahdera (Gandakin Daf) where standing crops of jowar were available.

2. A brigade of all arms traversed the same road from Quetta as far as Gandakin Daf under General Wilkinson in November 1881. The troops carrried their own rations or were supplied from the depôts which then existed on the road. From Kach downwards the forage (grass and boosa) was supplied by the Political Department; there was not time to collect sufficient grass below, and at, Harnai; boosa was therefore laid in as below from Sibi, and Kirbi from Bahdera; the Political Department employed Ressaldar Sher Mahomed, Marri, as contractor; he worked through Sibi traders above Sharag. The Commissariat Department supplied grain: the Political Department could not do this without very full notice, as they would have had to bring it from Sibi, Thal, Kawas or Peshin; there is no local cultivation of barley in the Zawar valley; the corps in which place consist almost entirely of wheat and rice.

(Zawar valley extends from Dirgai to Spin Tangi).

Harnai, 700 maunds boosa, 150 maunds grain.
Spin Tangi, 300 maunds forage, 100 maunds grain.
Gandakin Daf, 1,100 maunds forage 350 maunds grain, 90 maunds wood.
Besides feeding 700 ponies for four days on Kirbi brought from Bahdera.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Biluchistan.

* Gharkhai ?
† Proper name is Gunéjí.—P.J.M.

ROUTE 4.—*Quetta to Sharag* viâ *Sarakhula and Gwushki.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Quetta (5,526).	Gundak ...	6,826	13	...	Made hill road for camels; no supplies.
2	Gundak ...	Kach ...	6,200	14	27	Do. do. military post. do.
3	Kach ...	Kahan ...	6,530	14	41	Good road as far as Lorai Kotal (7,500); road over kotul a little steep for camels, but easy onwards into camp; supplies procurable in small quantities; forage abundant; water plentiful.
4	Kahan ...	Kawas ...	6,985	6	47	Road good; supplies of all sorts.
5	Kawas ...	Gwushki ...	7,950	12	59	Road stony, but easy through a thicket of scrub and juniper trees; water in a tank supplied by a spring.
6	Gwushki ...	Ziarat Tanks...	...	8	*67*	*Road through extensive juniper forest fairly good; no supplies, except good grass.*
7	Ziarat Tanks...	Adraman (Nallah) ...	...	7	74	Road through extensive juniper forest and over Sirwari Kotal had to be made in parts, and water had to be dug for in the Adraman Nala.
8	Adraman Nallah ...	Kaisargai springs ...	...	7½	81½	Road crosses the Khulez Kotal at 2nd mile, and then descends the Khulez ravine for two miles more; it took 24 hours to clear 200 camels through this ravine in May 1880, but then the work was obstructed by some badmashes, who rolled stones down the hill; rest of the road easy; water plentiful.
9	Kaisargai springs ...	Sharag ...	4,100	10	91½	Road apparently easy, as no difficulties are mentioned by Captain Henry Wylie (marches 7, 8, 9); good camel grazing the whole length of this march. Information regarding last three marches obtained from Captain Henry Wylie's diary from 1880.

NOTE.—March 8 is celebrated for the destruction of a Brahui force in it about 100 years ago. Elphinstone describes this occurrence as follows:—"This warlike Chief (Tahmas Khan, Panizai Kakar) principally obtained his distinction by the success of a war with the Biluchis, who had been exasperated by the border incursions, which had long subsisted between them and the Kakars to attack that tribe in a manner which gave the expedition the appearance of a national war. Six thousand Biluchis were assembled at Shawl by the orders of Nasseer Khan, the Prince of the Biluchis; and the Kakars, alarmed at this serious invasion, retired with their flocks to Dozhak, a stony plain elevated on the highest part of the mountains west of Zauraa, difficult of ascent in all places, and on most sides surrounded by inaccessible precipices. The Biluchis, aware of the strength of this place on the side of the Shawl, proceeded up the valley of Hanna, crossed the ridge of 68° longitude,* passed through Zauraa, and advanced up a narrow valley, whcih afforded the only practicable route to Dozhak. Tahmas Khan allowed them to advance till they reached the last steep ascent, when they were surrounded, attacked, and cut off almost to a man with Fauzil Khan, their Commander." Dozhak is called by the Biluchis Dhain and is so marked on the Government maps. Elphinstone's numbers are wrong, between 700 and 800 Brahooes were killed in this pass.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* Uzdapsha Pass.

Route 5.—*Quetta to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Bolan, Bahdera-Kaltan and Kahan.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Quetta (5,520)	Siriab ...	5,629	8	...	
2	Siriab ...	Darwaza ...	5,822	15½	23½	
3	Darwaza ...	Duzan ...	5,170	8¾	32¼	
4	Duzan ...	Mach ...	3,430	9	41¼	
5	Mach ...	Abigum ...	3,255	7	48¼	
6	Abigum ...	Lalleji* ...	...	6	54¼	Road stony over the Lalleji plain; grass, wood and flowing water abundant.
7	Lalleji ...	Mashkaf ...	...	15	69¼	Road obstructed by the Takri kotal, which is very difficult for, but passable by camels; the rest of the road is good; water, grass and wood abundant.
8	Mashkaf ...	Sarsni (?) ...	...	12	81¼	Road easily passable the whole way for camels; grass, wood and flowing water abundant. *Note.*—Mr. Bruce has since stated to me that this stretch of the road is stony.—O. T. D.
9	Sarsni (?) ...	Bahdera ...	1,050	16	97¼	A kotal intervenes, which is however in no way difficult; the rest of the road good; water in a perennial *kumb*; grass and wood plentiful. Bahdera is a Panni village dominated by the Marris, who live near in tents; there are two or three Bunniahs at Bahdera. *Note.*—Mr. R. I. Bruce, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, who was the first British officer who even went from the Bolan to Bahdera by this route, states that at one place on the Takri Takht he had to unload the camels and have their packs carried for a little distance; he makes march No. 3 much longer than my native informant.—O. T. D.†
10	Bahdera ...	Kwat-Mandai..	860	11	108¼	Road easy the whole distance; Bunniah's shops at Kwat and a part of Baluch Guides; supplies procurable; water abundant and good.
11	Kwat-Mandai..	Shirinaf ...	750	16	124¼	Road good along the Kwat-Mandai plain; from the last two miles traverses a winding ravine about 2½ miles in length, in some places so narrow that camels laden with boxes cannot get through, but the road is easy and good at a place called Ramasir; there is a dropping well covered with ferns and creepers, which is held as a very holy place amongst the Hindoo traders in these parts; sweet water at Shirinaf; grass procurable; wood plentiful.
12	Shirinaf ...	Turk Kund ...	1,290	12	136¼	*Vide* route 33, March 4.
13	Turk Kund ...	Sujah-Kach ...	...	15	151¼	The Chakar Tang is passed at mile 4½ (*vide* Route 33, March 5); the Kattan Nallah is entered at the 5th mile; petroleum springs, from which the nallah takes its name, are met with at about two miles up the course of the torrent bed. There is stated to be one place about 10 yards long near the petroleum springs which requires to be made frequently as the floods destroy it, unless put in order; this is difficult for laden camels, though mules and horses pass quite well; several civil officers have traversed this road with their ordinary baggage; water, grass and wood abundant. No supplies.
14	Sujah-Kach ...	Wazi ...	...	13	164¼	Road reported open and good; grass, wood and water abundant.
15	Wazi ...	Sohraf ...	...	14	178¼	One easy kotal on road (Phila kushta); water brackish, becomes strongly so in the summer months; grass plentiful; wood scarce.
16	Sohraf ...	Nal Pusht ...	...	15	193¼	Road good; grass scarce; wood abundant; water plentiful.
17	Nal Pusht ...	Kahan ...	...	10	203¼	Road good; supplies procurable; forage very scarce.
18 to 29	Kahan ...	DeraGhaziKhan	...	151	354¼	*Vide* Route 1, Marches 17 to 27.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

* Probably *Pishí:* water in the narrow valley of that name. Distance from Áb-i-gúm post about ? miles. Thence to *Múch* is 18 miles (intermediate water in Jián Khán Sham Nála 8 miles.) Múch to *Mashkaf* 16 miles. Very stony road all the way.—P. J. M.

† The correct distances by the made road are,—

1st march	... 6 miles.
2nd "	... 17½ "
3rd "	... 7½ "
4th "	... 9½ "
5th "	... 6½ "

The route from the Bolan to Mashkaf was first reported on by Lieutenant Maitland, 3rd Sind Horse, in 1877, but it had been traversed shortly before that by Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, R.E.—P. J. M.

ROUTE 6.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harnai.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Kandahar ...	Mandi Hissar	...	11	...	Kafila and ordinary military route.
2	Mandi Hissar	Abdul Rahman	...	15	26	Do. do.
3	Abdul Rahman.	Mel Karez ...	...	13	39	Do. do.
4	Mel Karez ...	Dabrai ...	...	11	50	Do. do.
5	Dabrai ...	Gatai ...	...	9	59	Do. do.
6	Gatai ...	Chaman ...	...	17	76	Do. do.
7	Chaman ...	Kila Abdula ...	...	15	91	Do. do.
8	Kila Abdula...	Manguli* ...	...	11	102	Do. do.
9	Manguli* ...	Kushdil Khan	...	17	119	Do. do.
10	Kushdil Khan	Nau Bazaar ...	...	8	127	Do. do.
11	Nau Bazaar ...	Gwal ...	...	15	142	Do. do.
12	Gwal ...	Kach ..	6,200	16	158	Do. do.
13	Kach ...	Dargai ...	5,000	16	174	Route 3, March 4.
14	Dargai ...	Khost ...	4,290	9	183	,, 3 ,, 5.
15	Khost ...	Sharag ...	4,100	11	194	,, 3 ,, 6.
16	Sharag ...	Nasak ...	3,500	9	203	,, 3 ,, 7.
17	Nasak ...	Harnai ...	3,200	8	211	,, 3 ,, 8.
18	Harnai ...	Spintangi ...	1,810	18	229	,, 3 ,, 9.
19	Spintangi ...	Dalujal ...	...	3	232	Railway cart-road. No supplies; water plentiful; a small fort; camping ground; good grass procurable, also firewood.
20	Dalujal ...	Tung chaoki...	1,740	18	250	Road passes along the Gulmali valley; for the first seven or eight miles it is very good, wide and open (military road made by General Phayre's order in 1881); from the 8th or 9th mile track has been cleared by the troops, but two or three torrent beds with banks 50 feet in height were not thoroughly dealt with; these two or three places constitute difficulties for baggage animals; there is a scarcity of water in this march, though at about six miles there is stated to be a *kumb*† of fresh water in a deep ravine, a little way off the road; at Tung there is a Bunniah's shop and a Marri post.
21	Tung chaoki...	Turk Kund ...	1,290	18	268	Road along an easy tokh, reported to be in no way difficult; camels can pass everywhere; no supplies; grass procurable, also wood; water plentiful in Chakar river, and horses pass quite well; several civil officers have traversed this road with their ordinary baggage; water, grass, and wood abundant; no supplies.
22	Turk Kund ...	Bijeri Kach ...	1,890	9	277	*Vide* 33, March 5.
23	Bijeri Kach ...	Drat Ban ...	2,140	7	284	,, 33 ,, 6.
24	Drat Ban ...	Shin Kach ...	2,470	7	291	,, 33 ,, 7.
25	Shin Kach ...	Triman Sathawali ...	2,920	8	299	,, 33 ,, 8.
26	Triman Sathawali ...	Makhmar ...	2,920	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$313\frac{1}{2}$	,, 33 ,, 9.
27	Makhmar ...	Sorikhor ...	3,000	16	$329\frac{1}{2}$	Road for two miles after leaving camp up and down; easy, but pebbly ridges; afterwards across the Pir Ismail plain for two miles to the Keinoo‡ gorge, where there is a stream of brackish water; the gorge is narrow and the path through it for some 150 yards is stony, and obstructed by boulders; camels could however pass, but a working party of 50 men would be required for a day to make the track suitable for the baggage of a force; after quitting the Keinoo gorge, the road ascends slightly, winding between low hills for about a mile and a half, and for this distance it is rough and stony, or broken and cut up, but mules and camels could nevertheless pass without difficulty; from this point ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles) the road crosses a succession of small plains and long valleys or tokhs; these valleys are separated by limestone and rubble ridges, which in some cases entirely intermit at the point of

* There is no such place. Gangalzai is probably meant.—P. J. M.
† The word "kumb" means a hollow.—P. J. M.
‡ Khainu?

ROUTE 6.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harnai*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
						transit, at others interpose small kotals; between two of these valleys the rush of water through the gap in the ridges has cut up the alluvium, and the resulting small ravines would constitute serious difficulties for the passage of baggage animals by night; at the 13th mile the tokhs are quitted, and a level plain intervenes between the Sorikhor torrent bed and the Kahar Saweth, or white Kahar, as the most southernly of these limestone ridges is called; all these valleys after Chur Watha is passed drain eastwards into the Sorikhor nalla, in its upper stretch; the plains and valleys above alluded to are passed in the following order:—1, Churwat; 2, Usini Walla (very small); 3, Barli; 4, Zingi or Yingi Wallah; this is a somewhat extensive plain, about a mile in width; it reaches for some miles both to the east and the west of the track; a smaller tokh called Mingiwali is then traversed, and the Saweth kotal or Lakri, a low pass some 50 feet in height, is reached (13½ miles); the Sund Raban maidan intervenes between it and the Sorikhor;*this nalla collects the western drainage of the Nasu Sham; water of very fair quality is always found in pools in the torrent bed; coarse grass is abundant, and firewood plentiful; capital, open and uncommanded, camping grounds can be secured. No supplies.
28	Sorikhor ...	Tadha ...	2,620	20	349½	The road passes over the Palami plain for three miles, and then crosses the end of the Saikoh range at the Ghari Wad kotal; from this point a fine view is obtained; on the left (looking west) is the Dojamak range, which seems to be a continuation of the limestone backbone of the Siahkoh mountain; in the distance the view is limited by the Daho Tatra and Rastarani hills. On the north, bounding the wide reach of low hummocks and plains through which the Sorikhor winds, is the Kahar Saweth; this is an extraordinary limestone stratum, not very thick, which has been upheaved at an angle of about 40 degrees; the white rubble beneath it forms a boundary which stretches continuously the whole way from Makhmar to the Nasu plain, and this line is apparently prefectly straight after the Ghari Wad kotal has been passed; the road winds between and over low hills, and along and across broken ravines until the eleventh mile, when an extensive Hasani cemetery is reached and the Parkai tokh is entered; this six miles of road is everywhere commanded; it is easily traversable by mules, but it would be trying for camels, and extremely difficult, if not impassable, for guns: at the ninth mile small holes have been excavated in the Dris nala, in which there is a limited supply of good water; at a spot about a mile to the north of the

* Sorikhor means the brackish torrent; from the neighbouring hills the white nitrous deposits in its bed is seen gleaming and has the appearance of bands of snow.

ROUTE 6.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harnai*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	Hassani grave-yard is another fresh water Kumb "Sujab Toba." From the Parkai kotal the road passes down the Parkai tokh until the Jantali nallah is reached; this drains a valley about the same size as the Parkai valley (6 miles by 1). The Jantali valley is important as in it the Loharani Marris accomplish what little cultivation they effect; the fields are laid out in terraces and are entirely watered by rain and torrent streams; in spite of these few fields the appearance of these tokhs is most desolate; the road through them is however good and open. The camping ground at Tadha lies on the bank of the drainage channel formed by the junction of the Jantali and Parkai nallas; it is on the open Philawar plain; the water is in large perennial pools, and is of fair quality; coarse grasses are procurable; firewood is very plentiful, and there is excellent camel grazing.
29	Tadha ...	Bhor or Gandidab ...	2,520	14½	364	Road everywhere good to Gandidab, the pebbly ridges which are crossed being smooth and easy; at 2⅓ miles the Jagani nalla is crossed, in which a little water may be found in pools; at the 8th mile the Kunal nalla is met with; the sides of this latter water-course are steep, about 15 feet in height, and it is narrow; its bottom is strewn with limestone boulders; it has in fact the appearance of any artificially constructed canal; the distance to Bhor is a little greater than to Gandidab; the road is along the Philawar plain, and is reputed to be, and should be perfectly easy, but as I have not seen it, I do not describe it.
30	Bhor ...	Kalchas ...	...	12	376	*Vide* Route.
31	Kalchas ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	97	473	*Vide* Route.
		Total distance			473	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 7.—*Thal to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harambhor, Sonhra and Veddore.*

No.	Names.	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal to Mir Khan Kot.	...	14	...	*Vide* Route 8.
2	Mir Khan Kot to Samandar Kot.	...	12	26	Good road; supplies and forage.
3	Samandar Kot to Tilawar	...	12	38	Water in Gazi Wah perennial; grass and wood. No village. Lunis graze over Tilawar.
4	Tilawar to Nathkichap ...	...	18	56	Road good; low ridges crossed; abundant water in Chamalang river bed; grass plentiful; firewood procurable for a little distance.
5 to 15	Nathkichap to Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Vadur ...	...	121	177	*Vide* Route 8.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 8.—*Thal-Chotiali to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chamalang Valley and Sonhra Pass.*

[For supplies as far as Thal, see Routes 3 and 17.]

1,743 combatants. | 1,942 followers. 3,010 animals (Mountain guns).

The following route was traversed by a brigade of troops, strength as per margin, in November 1881.

The supplies of flour and grain and sheep for the force were collected at Thal-Chotiali, and the two former were moved forwards as far as Marri Kusht (six marches) on bullock* carriage supplied by the Thal people.

* Number of bullocks employed 600.

2. Nothing could be more efficient than this sort of carriage for this particular kind of work, especially if the grain is carried in the country chatties or bullock-bags; each bullock carried three maunds; one man drove two bullocks.

3. They were not interfered with on the march or in camp by guards, but a vigilant watch was maintained over them by the political authorities. Forage was supplied by the political authorities as far as Poloz, after that place the troops cut their own forage.

4. No villages of any sort were met with until Thak was reached, and no supplies were procurable even there, except those sent forward by the Punjab authorities.

5. When the Amir Shere Ali Khan's troops formerly visited Thal to collect revenue, they ground their own flour with stones lent by the country-people.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Thal and Harnai.

ROUTE 8.—*Thal-Chotiali to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chamalang Valley and Sonhra Pass.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
17	Thal (3,100)...	Mirkhankot ...	3,230	13¼	...	Road across smooth plain; camping ground excellent; abundant supply of good water in canals from Hanambhar river, which is bounded about seven miles above Mirkhankot; forage for troops halting here supplied from villages, also grain. The Luni country commences at this point; no villages will be met with; after Mirkhankot, until Thak in the Bozdar country is reached, supplies for road, except grass and wood, must therefore be collected at Thal and carried onwards. No water on road between purliens of Thal and Mirkhankot.
18	Mirkhankot ...	Poloz ...	3,235	9	22¼	Road across open plain; brackish stream of water crossed at 6th mile; grass and wood abundant; camp in an open tamarisk wood; drinking water flowing in Nawechi river, not very clean but good; country open *en route*; no drinking water on road from Mirkhankot to Poloz.
19	Poloz ...	Zindi Rod ...	3,275	10	32¼	Road across open plain; camping ground good in a tamarisk wood; drinking water in slowly moving pools in Nawechi river; this place is called Zindi Rod, because water is always found in the river bed at this spot; grass abundant and good; no water between Poloz and Zindi Rod on road.
20	Zindi Rod ...	Luni Tangi ...	3,690	14½	46¾	The open plain is now encroached on by gradually nearing hills and becomes rougher; after crossing about two miles of broken ground, it enters the bed of the Nawechi river; at the 10th mile the road though stony is in no way difficult, and traverses the river course for

ROUTE 8.—*Thal Chotiali to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chamalang Valley and Sonhra Pass*—contd.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total. distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
						$1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, when it emerges through a narrow defile and crossing some low hills and kotals, enters the Chamalang valley, the drainage of which converges to this point; this defile is called Luni Tangi; at about the 13th mile there are a few yards of sheet rock which are disagreeable for shod horses. The camping ground is good, but broken for a large force; grass is plentiful, and water is good and abundant in the Nawechi river; country hilly but open; water here and there in pools on road after 10th mile.
21	Luni Tangi ...	Kuchawat ...	4,050	8	$54\frac{3}{4}$	Road nowhere really difficult; many torrent beds are however crossed, which cause up and downs; camping ground excellent; water plentiful in a large pool in the Chamalang river, fed by a small stream entering its eastern end; grass "sund" in great abundance; firewood plentiful; no water *en route*.
22	Kuchawat ...	Nathkichap ...	...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	67	Road nowhere difficult; passes over a series of terraces, and here and there crosses a torrent bed with steepish banks; an excellent camping ground is passed at $7\frac{1}{4}$ miles called *Torkach* or *Mari Khustak* (4,270), where water, is abundant in pools in bed of Chamalang river, fed by a little stream; grass of excellent quality plentiful. Road for two miles beyond Mari Khustak a little stony, and a good deal cut up; a broad plain, the Chamalang plain, is then entered; at about the 12th mile* the western head of the Chamalang river is reached; it contains large pools of fair water; grass of excellent quality grows in great abundance; firewood can be obtained from a little distance; at this point the Karwada, Girdakach, Laki Mekhtar and Chamalang roads meet. For Karwada road, see Route No. 12.
23	Nathkichap ...	Girdakach ...	4,250	14	81	Road winds round the south-east corner of the Nath hill, and after traversing ground much cut up by the eastern head of the Chamalang river, which is here called Chap (Nathki Chap means the mountain stream of Nath), passes up a smooth and gradually ascending valley; at about the 9th mile a water parting is reached; the water to the east drains into the Chamalang stream, that to the west into the Kingri Nallah; the remainder of the road to Girdakach lies in and out of the Inayat Nullah, and though nowhere difficult, is broken by water channels; at Girdakach a choice of camping grounds exists; there are excellent sites for small camps; the larger sites though covered with grass are somewhat stony and obstructed by low trees; there is an abundance of excellent perennial water in the Kingri Nallah, which takes its origin at Girdakach; grass of good quality is found in the greatest abundance, since wide maidans stretch to the north for about five miles, which are covered with forage grasses; firewood is abundant, Khan Mahomed Kot is reached by an easy route

ROUTE 8.—*Thal Chotiali to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chamalang Valley and Sonhra Pass*—contd.

No.	From	To	Height above see level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	from this place; the road to it crosses the Tadri plain, and then leads along the Kingri Nullah; until Khan Mahomed Kot is reached, the distance is estimated at about 21 miles; three miles to the north of Girdakach passes the main road between the Kakur country and Rarkhan; after leaving Rakin, this road crosses the Rarkan and Rara Shams, comes down the course of the Gundheri Nullah, and then splits into two branches—one to Khan Mahomed Kot, and the other to the Sandinel Pass.
24	Girdakach ...	Gandheri ...	4,500	7	88	The route passes to the north-east until the "Rakin*and Khan Mahomed Kot" road is reached; this is followed to the south up the course of the Gandheri Nala, until the head of that water is arrived at on the edge of the Rara Sham; an excellant camping ground; a fair supply of perennial water, and a sufficiency of firewood are here obtainable; grass of first-rate quality covers the neighbouring country; from Gandheri Sir there is a route to Hinglunkach *viâ* the Barkan and Manjwel Shams; there is also a short cut across the Siren hills to Torkach, which is not suitable for troops,; for former road, see Route No. 10.
25	Gandheri ...	Torkach ...	4,210	10	98	The road traverses the northern side of the Rara Sham, and at the 3rd mile passes through some low hills to the head of the Siren perennial water (at the 4½ mile); a remarkable hole is here seen, which has been caused by the falling in of the hill side; it is filled with clear and deep water; the Siren Nala is then entered, and the road winds along its left bank in a northerly direction, traversing a broad and well-marked track (which connects the Rarkan Sham with Khan Mahomed Kot) as far as the spot, where the Hinglun water joins the Siren Nallah; there are here broad plateaux covered with good grass; one of these is however quite bare and black in colour, and is hence called Torkach; the particular spot most suitable for a camping ground has received the name of Chari Kusht from the fact of a spy having here met his death; firewood is plentiful; there is an abundance of water in the Hinglun Nullah.
26	Torkach ...	Hinglunkach ...	3,250	14½	112½	To the east of the camping ground lies a long range of hills cut into two by the Hinglun defile; the axes of these elevations run from north to south, the northern of them is called the Hinglun mountain; the southern constitutes the northern end of a range, which extends as far as the Rakni plain and is called the Kala Pahar; the road from the camping ground runs over easy ascents and descents to the east until the mouth of this defile is reached; at this point is a water parting; the water to the west flows into the Siren Nala, whilst the eastern drainage eventually meets the Pathan and Biluch Bhil waters, and flows through the Sonrah Pass; the defile at first is narrow, but opens up into a wider valley,

* Rakni.

ROUTE 8.—*Thal Chotiali to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chamalang Valley and Sonhra Pass*—concld.

No.	From	To	Height above see level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	with a woody bottom; at 9 miles perennial water is reached; it flows at the foot of the Maranjan mountain, from which it takes its name; up to this point the road though rubbly in places, is nowhere difficult, on to Hinglunkach it is much rougher; frequently quits the nallah, and some of the ascents and descents, though never more than 20 feet in height, are a little stiff for laden camels;* small parties of troops could camp and obtain forage at Maranjan, but the ground at that spot is too closed in and broken to allow of a large camp being pitched. The Hinglun camping ground is good; water is abundant; grass is very scarce; firewood must be fetched from a distance.
27	Hinglunkach...	Thak ...	2,090	12½	125	Road stony, but fair for camels; forage scarce; camping ground good, water plentiful. No supplies.
28	Thak ...	Sori ...	2,450	14	139	Road fair; Mahi Pass 450 feet in height is crossed, camping ground good but small; water in fair quantity. No supplies.
29	Sori ...	Gorakhdakt ...	2,550	9	148	Water in pools in Veddore Nallah; forage scare; camping ground good; road rough and stony, but easily passable. No supplies.
30	Gorakhdakt ...	Lanjni ...	...	9	157	Road rough and stony; camping ground good; water plentiful. No supplies.
31	Lanjni ...	Jathi ...	...	11	168	As above; no supplies; water plentiful but rather brackish.
32	Jathi ...	Chiretta ...	...	14	182	At Jathi the Derajat plain is entered; supplies of all sorts; water from good wells.
33	Chiretta ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	6	188	Supplies of all sorts in abundance; water from wells.
34	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Left bank of Indus ...	...	6	194	Ordinary military route, well supplied.
35	Left bank of Indus ...	Koreshi ...	...	6	200	Ditto ditto.
36	Koreshi ...	Mozaffargarh.	...	14	214	Ditto ditto.
37	Mozaffargarh.	Shershah ...	...	7	221	Ditto ditto.
38	Shershah ...	Mooltan ...	...	9	230	Ditto ditto.

Viâ Mangrota.

	Miles.	
Thal to Thak ...	125	
Thak to Harambor ...	18	143
Harambor to Mangrota	18	161
Mangrota to Amdani...	15	176
Amdani to Sadardin...	15	191
Sadardin to Dera Ghazi Khan.	15	206

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* NOTE.—These were very difficult for baggage animals until dealt with by the Bodzar Column in 1881.

NOTE.—By this route and Route No. 10.

The Souhra Pass is turned at either end from easy approaches, thus the friendship, not that it is in any doubtful, of the Bozdars is assured; indeed, we may safely calculate on their interests being identified with our own; we can therefore anticipate being able (in case of military operations beyond the frontier) to establish a depôt for supplies at Thak, only two marches from the Dera Ghazi Khan plains (at Mangrota); from thence to the Bori valley is but 100 miles, and we can also from this base operate with perfect facility in the direction of Mekhtar and the southern Waziri country, *vide* Routes 35, 36. The Bori valley is a depôt in itself, and it is close to the Thal-Chotiali plain, which is also a natural depôt, so that for forces working in the direction of Ghazni or Kandahar, this route is of the greatest possible value. The Zobe and Bori tribes are in no way desirous of becoming more intimately connected, than they are at present with the political centres of Afghanistan, since such connection would certainly involve requisitions for revenue, &c.; on the other hand, they are, it is believed, quite ready to establish political relations with ourselves on the terms usually adopted with regard to independent tribes.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,

Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

ROUTE 9.—*Thal to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Mangrota.*

No.	Names.	Height.	Distance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 11	Thal to Thak ...	2,190	125	125	*Vide* Route 8 *viâ* Hinglun.
12	Harambhor ...	...	18	143	The road goes for about a mile and a half down the Sanghar, thence up a steep incline leading to the Lodri Var lands, over which the route lies for 15 miles. It is easy throughout; between the 16th and 17th miles descends to bed of Sanghar, hence about 1½ miles to Harambhor, which is a large open space on left band of the Sanghar, commanded by low hills, and wooded chiefly with bher, large tamarisk, and date trees. It is a "kachi," producing a somewhat meagre spring crop; water and wood abundant; grass scarce. In this march artillery would have to follow the bed of the Sanghar, making the march half as along again, or nearly so, and difficult from stones.
13	Sanghar Mangrota ...	...	18	161	Down the bed of the Sanghar at three miles pass through defile known as Khan band, which, however, ordinarily presents no difficulties; at 3½ miles the junction (on north) of the Drug and Sanghar. The hills grow gradually very easy, and the banks widen out to from 600 to 800 yards at the mouth of the pass. The width of the running water in the broadest parts is from 6 to 10 yards, and at deepest 2½ feet. From the east of Khan band there is a path to the right (south) between low hills for several miles, which considerably shortens the road (by the bed of the Sanghar the distance is about 27 miles). From the mouth of pass to Mangrota is about five miles over a stony country. These two marches copied from Major Davidson's route, page 361, Central Asia Gazetteer, Part I.
14	Amdani	...	15	176	
15	Sadardeen... ...	...	15	191	
16	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	15	206	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 10.—*Thal to Mangrota and Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Barkan and Sonhra and Mangrota.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 8	Thal-Chotiali...	Gandheri ...	4,550	88	...	*Vide* Route 8, marches 1st to 8th.
9	Gandheri ...	Barkan-kot (Paind Khan.)	...	7	95	The Rara Sham, a smooth maidan, is first traversed; at about three miles a low kotal over the Guli hills is crossed called Sarati. The Rarkan Sham is then crossed and Barkan-kot is found lying at the foot of the western slopes of the Kala Pahar range; water is procured from a spring called Lora; it is said to be scarcely in sufficient quantities for a large force which should push right on to Chang, making thus a march of 15 miles from Gandheri: Barkan has been deserted by the Lunis to whom it belongs; grass and wood procurable.

ROUTE 10.—*Thal to Mangrota and Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Barkan and Sonhra and Mangrota*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
10	Barkan-kot ...	Chang ...	...	8	103	Perfectly open good road to the banks of the Chang river, where good water, grass and fuel are procurable; there is no village.
11	Chang ...	Moma ...	...	8	111	Road good over Barkan plain at Moma; an abundant water supply in Rakni river; grass and wood plentiful, but no supplies, perhaps a little grain procurable. No bunniahs' shops. Moma is a Khetran village.
12	Moma ...	Sirwan ...	...	20½	131½	Road good across the Rakni plain to a gap in a limestone ridge which separates it from the Manjwel Sham at the head of the Manjwel Bhil. No obstruction to wheeled guns which could traverse this Tok with perfect ease; the Manjwel Sham, a grassy rise, is passed at 3½ miles; a pool of muddy water is found in a reedy nallah two and a half miles further on; this pool is very small, but it is stated to be perennial; Namardi-kot, a ruined fort, is next passed; there are traces of pretty extensive cultivation all round this fort, which the Gulamani Bozdars have deserted on account of their feuds with the surrounding tribes—Lunis, Musa Khel, Marris, &c.; the inhabitants are stated to have procured their drinking water from a perennial "mand" or pool hidden in reeds close by. I did not see this pool, however the water supply at this spot is stated to be precarious unless rain has filled up the hollows in the torrent bed; at the 13th mile another abandoned fortified village belonging to Douran Gulamani Bozdar, is passed; there was formerly much rain-water cultivation at this spot. The Douran Gulamani Bozdars depended for their water supply on a small spring, having the same characteristics as that at Namurdi; at the 18th mile a large pool called Secundi is found; the water is muddy, but it is stated to be perennial. It is better to march on to Sirwan, a clear open space, where there is an abundant flowing stream and a good camping ground; grass is not very plentiful at this spot, but could be brought from the Manjwel Bhil, which being ungrazed shows much forage; the country is covered with scrubby jungle at this spot and firewood is plentiful; at Sirwan the Pathan Bhil and Biluch Bhil meet; these Bhils or valleys run parallel to one another; there are roads along each of them; they are rough and unsuitable for troops, whereas the Manjwel Bhil is an almost quite level alluvial valley, varying from a mile to two miles in width; the Manjwel Sham and Bhil possess a great deal of forage, but very little jungle wood, nevertheless fuel is obtained here and there.
13	Sirwan ...	Thak ...	...	14½	146	Road joins the path from Hinglun to Thak.
14 } 15 }	Thak ...	Mangrota ...	...	26	172	*Vide* Route 9, march 11.

ROUTE 10.—*Thal to Mangrota and Dera Ghazi Khan, &c.,*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
16	Mangrota ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	45	217	*Vide* Route 9, marches 13, 14, 15, and 16. Since the above was written, I find that Major Davidson visited this Manjwel valley in 1873 or 1874. I have appropriated his marches from Thak to Mangrota to make my routes complete.—O. T. D. My information with regard to this route was procured in the following way:—I had been unable to persuade General Wilkinson, with whom I was marching, to detach a body of 30 men to investigate it; he however agreed to send an officer a few miles towards Barkhan and a few miles out from Hinglun Kach; my Baboo and Munshi accompanied Lieutenant Reid as far as Barkan-kot, from which place he turned back to Siren; the Munshi took careful notes. I have also carefully questioned the Khetran Sirdar, who knows the country thoroughly and understands the point of view from which we look at it. I myself rode the whole distance from Hinglun to the Rakni plain; from the information so acquired, I have compiled the route and the map which accompanies it; the distances are of course approximate, but I nevertheless submit both map and report with considerable confidence that both are fairly correct.—O. T. D.

Note.—The difference between this route and the more northerly one by the Hinglun defile amounts to 21 miles, but in its favor is the fact that it is perfectly open and level for its whole extent, and that the Hinglun defile is avoided.

If Moma is approached by the Karwada route from Thal, the distances are as follows:—

	Miles.
Thal to Churi Munh	109
Churi Munh to Moma	8
Moma to Dera Ghazi Khan *viâ* Sonhra	95
	215

The Karwada route is therefore the longest, and it presents the Karwada and Jungi kotals. The easiest road for troops is undoubtedly the Barkan and Moma route, but on the other hand it has the long march between Moma and Sirwan. It may be again noted that a large body of troops should not halt at Paind-kot, as the water is stated to be insufficient, but should arrange their marches so as to proceed from Chang to Gandheri without a halt. The advantage to be derived from escaping the Hinglun defile is considerable, unless there is time to clear the track from boulders and to ramp the descents into the torrent bed before troops are sent along it; whilst if the country is disturbed, the difference between a comparatively open and a closely commanded route deserves, I imagine, serious consideration from a military point of view. For further remarks on these points, see Route No. 40 (Daru Shukolis).—O. T. D.

ROUTE 11.—*Thal to Mangrota* viâ *Karwada and on to Dera Ghazi Khan.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal ...	Miankhankot...	...	13½	...	Route No. 8.
2	Miankhankot..	Poloz ...	...	9	22½	Ditto.
3	Poloz ...	Zindi Rod ...	...	10	32½	Ditto.
4	Zindi Rod ...	Luni Tangi ...	...	14½	47	Ditto.
5	Luni Tangi ...	Kuchawat ...	...	8	55	Ditto.
6	Kuchawat ...	Nath-ki-chap...	...	12¼	67¼	Ditto.
7	Nath-ki-chap...	Karher ...	...	12	79¼	Route No. 12.
8	Karher ...	Bagao ...	...	10	89¼	Ditto.
9	Bagao ...	Tagao ...	...	10	99¼	Ditto.
10	Tagao ...	Churi-ki-munh	...	10	109¼	Ditto.
11	Churi-ki-munh ...	Moma ...	...	8	117¼	A good road over the Rakni plain; water, wood and grass plentiful.
12	Moma ...	Sirwan ...	...	20½	137¾	Route No. 12.
13	Sirwan ...	Thak ...	...	14¼	152	Do. No. 13.
14	Thak ...	Harambhor ...	...	18	170	Do. No. 12.
15	Harambhor ...	Mangrota ...	...	18	188	Do. No. 13.
16	Mangrota ...	Ahmdani ...	...	15	203	Ordinary military road, well supplied.
17	Ahmdani ...	Sadirdin ...	...	15	218	Ditto ditto.
18	Sadirdin ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	15	233	Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 12.—*Dera Ghazi Khan to Thal* viâ *Karwada.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 6	Thal-Chotiali	Nath-ki-chap...	...	67	...	*Vide* Route 8, marches 1 to 6.
7	Nath-ki-chap...	Karher* (Nalla)	...	12	79	Road over the Karwada hill; formerly this was very difficult; in 1873 it was cleared by coolies, and the Khetrans state one could then gallop a horse along it; heavy rains and earthquakes have since injured it, and it is not now suitable for camel trains, although easily traversed by mules and horses. There is plenty of water and a camping ground at the foot of the Karwada hills; grass and wood procurable; no supplies or village.
8	Karher ...	Bagao ...	...	10	89	An easy road to Bagao. The Bagao valley is divided into two portions—one of which is now held by the Khetrans, the other was formerly held by the Lunis; water, grass and wood procurable.
9	Bagao ...	Tagao ...	...	10	99	The road crosses the Gulli hills by a kotal called Jangi Nallah Tak; this kotal was cleared by a Pathan Jemadar and coolies in 1873; the road was then very good; the descent from the top of the kotal to the level of the Churi-ki-munh is about 1,300 feet. At Tagao, grass, wood and water procurable.
10	Tagao ...	Churi-ki-munh	...	10	109	Road stated to be perfectly easy and open; a few low ridges passed which cause no obstruction at Churi-ki-munh; water, wood, and grass but no supplies.

* Called Kacher in Route 43.

ROUTE 12.—*Dera Ghazi Khan to Thal* viâ *Karwada*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
11	Churi-ki-munh	Fort Munro ...	...	15	124	Established route, *vide* Route Books.
12	Fort Munro ...	Zeradan ...	...	12	136	Do.
13	Zeradan ...	Choti Bala ...	...	12	148	Do.
14	Choti Bala ...	Choti ...	...	17	165	Do.
15	Choti ...	Choti-ki-kot ...	...	12	177	
16	Choti-ki-kot ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	14	191	
						Distance by Sonhra route, march 12, is 188½ miles; each line of road possesses its own particular advantages; as things now are there being a made-road to the Rakni plain from Dera Ghazi Khan; the Fort Munro road is decidedly the best and easiest at any rate for political officers.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 13.—*Thal to Dera Ghazi* viâ *Han Pass and Fort Munro.*

No.	Names.	Height.	Distance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal to Chotiali	3,246	13½	......	This route presents no difficulties except for wheeled carriage which cannot traverse it; there is a hill road from Fort Munro to Dera Ghazi Khan; remaining distance country tracks. This route was followed by a brigade of troops in 1879. Supplies must be carried on from Thal to Haji Kot. The Punjab authorities collect supplies and store them if due notice is given. The road is fully reported on in the appendices to a report on the operations of the Thal-Chotiali Field Force by Major-General Biddulph, C.B., *q. v.*
2	Baramzai	3,588	21¾	35¼	
3	Baladaka	4,135	12¾	48	
4	Hankin	3,851	15½	63½	
5	Hajikot	3,487	7½	71	
6	Chowata	4,150	14½	85½	
7	Churi Munh	2,754	12	97½	
8	Fort Munro	6,158	15	112½	
9	Zeradan	2,508	12	124½	
10	Choti Bala	......	12	136½	
11	Choti	......	17	153½	
12	Choti-ki-kot	......	10	163½	
13	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	......	14	177½	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 14.—*Thal to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Vitakri and Chachar.*

No.	Names.	Height.	Distance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal to Chotiali	...	13½	...	This road passable for all arms and carriage except wheeled carriage.
2	Chotiali to Baramzai	...	21¾	35¼	
3	Baramzai to Baladaka ...	...	12¾	48	
4	Baladaka to Hankin	...	15½	63½	
5	Hankin to Nahar-ki-kot ...	...	11	74½	
6	Nahar-ki-kot to Vitakri ...	...	10½	85	
7	Vitakri to Gandidab	...	15	100	
8	Gandidab to Bhor	...	7½	107½	
9	Bhor to Kalchas	...	12	119½	
10	Kalchas to Baksha Bent ...	...	9	128½	
11	Baksha Bent to Toba	...	15	143½	
12	Toba to Harrand	...	17	160½	
13	Harrand to Ganghar	...	18	178½	
14	Ganghar to Choti	...	12	190½	
15	Choti to Choti-ki-kot	...	12	202½	
16	Choti-ki-kot to Dera Ghazi Khan...	...	14	216½	

Note.—The greater part of this route was traversed by a brigade of troops or by regiments in 1879. Supplies have to be carried from Thal as far as Haji-ki-kot, where they must be collected by the Punjab authorities.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 15.—*Harnai to Kulu.*

A THIEVES ROAD.

No.	Names.	Height.	Distance.	Total.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
			16	...	*Vide* Route 19.
1	Harnai to Shinkach	...	8	24	Ditto 19.
2	Kuriak	...	12	36	Ditto 19.
3	Kandi	...	11	47	Ditto 19.
4	Sembhar	...	12	59	
5	Bareli Daf...	...	7	66	
6	Sawa Daf	...			
7	Girband	3,700	15	81	The road is easy for four miles, and then comes the Sini kotul, which is 700 feet above the Sini torrent bed; it next traverses Sini gorge to Girband, where wood and water are plentiful, but forage is scarce. The road between the kotul and Girband is described as of the very worst description down the face of a very steep stony hill. The Sini kotul is also stated to be extremely difficult, see Lieutenant Well's reports.
8	Karam Khan Kot	...	12	93	The first three miles of this road have been described as "atrocious" owing to limestone rocks and boulders blocking up the bed of the Sini nallah; the rest of the road is good and open over the Kulu plain. At Kuramkot there is a small karez, and grass is procurable; wood is however very scarce.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 16.—*Thal to Sibi* viâ *Pajjha and Chakar Tang.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal ...	Pajjha ...	...	11½	...	*Vide* Route 17.
2	Pajjha ...	Katuri ...	...	11	22½	Ditto 17.
3	Katuri ...	Nili Daf ...	...	5½	28	Ditto 17.
4	Nili Daf ...	Karmarri ...	...	16	44	The road winds along the bed of the Nili torrent bed or over low hills close to it for 10 miles; a low but steep kotul is then passed, which marks the water-shed between Bheji and the river Manjra. The hill here passed is composed of blue shales, and a good road could be cut without any difficulty whatever. From the kotul into camp the path still follows the drainage line for its whole distance; the path, though nowhere difficult, is stony and unpleasant. This is an important stretch of road; it would be worth while having it cleared; it constitutes a really good line of road alternative to the Tung road, which is often impeded by floods in the Bheji river. This line was until quite recently the kafila route. From Thal to Sibi, grass, wood, and water abundant; at Karmarri the water is slightly brackish (Manjra river).
5	Karmarri ...	Bijari Kach ...	...	6	50	NOTE.—Since this march was described, I have obtained the following:—
6	Bijari Kach ...	Tuk Kund ...	...	9	59	Lieutenant Wells, R.E., who traversed this road in 1879, writes:—"Kotul might easily be cut down or tunneled through. Water would be found close to the kotul by sinking wells; the road is by no means bad." Lieutenant Wells encamped at Nili Tobah 2½ miles south of the kotul, where there is a pool of sweet water. He describes the road onwards to the Manjra river (Karmarri) as "exceedingly rough, valley somewhat narrow, would be necessary to carry road along outlying hills, and as easy a gradient as wished for could be obtained."
7	Tuk Kund ...	Shirinaf ...	...	12	71	
8	Shirinaf ...	Tali ...	...	15	86	
9	Tali ...	Kurk ...	...	14	100	
10	Kurk ...	Sibi ...	...	4	104	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 17.—*Sibi to Thal* viâ *Gambuli.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1, 2, 3	Sibi (420) ...	Gandakin Daf.	1,050	25	...	These marches require no remarks.
4	Gandakin Daf.	Tung Choki ...	1,120	15	40	Road lies along the Quat valley; at 6½ miles crosses a small canal taken off from the Harnai river, which is locally called Dada Nala; there is plenty of space for an encampment here. From this spot a road 1¾ miles in length turns off to the south to the Quat Fort, where there is a Biluch Guide post of 25 sabres and the head-quarters of the Political Officer of the district. Supplies of grain, &c., in small quantities are procurable at Quat. From Quat a hill road to Kajjack in the Sibi plain is about to be constructed, which should be remembered in the flood season. At 13 miles a gorge is crossed; an easy

ROUTE 17.—*Sibi to Thal* viâ *Gambuli*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	detour has been cut for camels. The camping ground at the Choki is good, but not spacious. A strong wind frequently blows through the rift in night, and it is for this reason that the camping place has been fixed in its present situation. The water in the Bheji river in the neighbourhood of Tung is tainted with sulphur from numerous sulphuretted springs.
5	Tung Choki ...	Gambuli (Gulaki-tower ...	1,740	16	56	The Bheji is crossed soon after leaving camp. The road through the Tung is about one mile in length; it is a little steep in places. At the end of the 2nd mile the Bheji is again crossed; its stream is strengthened by copious sulphur springs, which flow into it, at about two miles east of the road, and which are well worth a visit; after crossing the river, the road winds amongst low hills, until at the 6¾ miles, the river is again crossed, and the Karmarri plain reached. The Karmarri plain affords an excellent camping ground; the water in the river is good; grass in small quantities and firewood are procurable, but no other supplies. At eight (8) miles the commencement of a succession of spurs stretching to the Bheji river from the Makh mountain is reached, and the river is not recrossed until nearly the end of the 14th mile. Near the end of 12½ miles the Suj torrent bed is crossed, in which a little spring of water usually exists. The river banks are so precipitous during this reach of road, that river water is not procurable by travellers; the camping ground is good; water and wood are abundant; grass is not very plentiful; there is a Murree Choki at Gulaki. To the south of the river lies a Kach, which is cultivated, and is called Gambuli from the mountain which shelters it; from Gulaki these turn off to the north-east, a road which leads by the Angoor mountain to the Sembhar Pass, and so cuts the Thal plain; this road which is used by the post-carriers is rendered difficult by a steep kotul about three miles from Gambuli; for the rest of its extent it is comparatively speaking easy. Camels lightly laden traverse it, and also mules; the objection to it lies in the absence of water along its course at most times of the year, and in its connection with the Sembhar Pass. It is hoped that it will soon be cleared, as it constitutes a valuable alternative route when the Bheji river is in flood. The postal carriers take about eight hours between Thal and Gulaki along the Angur route.
6	Gulaki ...	Katuri ...	2,280	12½	68½	Road easy and good the whole way, but it crosses the river seven times; four of these crossings can be avoided by short detours; grass, wood and water plentiful; camping ground good.
7	Katuri ...	Pajjha ...	...	11	79½	Road easy the whole way; the river is crossed seven times; two of these crossings are avoidable by lightly laden animals at Pajjha; there is capital camping ground and an abundance of mountain grass of excellent quality, and also of fuel; the water is plentiful and good from the Bheji river. A cattle track passable for horses and lightly laden mules connects Katuri with the Angur mountain road.

ROUTE 17.—*Sibi to Thal* viâ *Gambuli*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
8	Pajjha ...	Thal ...	3,100	11½	91	The first three miles lie along a fairly easy ascent of 800 feet to the top of a pass in the hills which bound the Thal plateau, on the south there is then a descent of 150 feet in 1¾ miles to the Karai plain, which is a perfectly smooth piece of pat, after rains it is covered with grass; a low ridge of hills is then reached, and the road from the Karai Kotal winds between the fields to the Thal Post; a longer road *viâ* Koop and along the Bheji river, 23 miles in extent, has been made, but it is of use principally for travellers proceeding to Chotiali: it crosses the river several times; along the whole extent from Gandkin Duff to Pajjha, excellent Mahaseer fishing is procurable in the Bheji river; winged game is not plentiful. In the neighbourhood of Pajjha, gad (oorial) are fairly numerous as far as the Thal plain; the road lies for its whole extent in the Mari country.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

NOTE.

The above route was traversed by a brigade of all arms under General Wilkinson, strength as per margin, in November 1881; it was supplied as follows:—The troops carried their own European rations; the following supplies were laid down by the Political Department, who employed Ressaldar Sher Mahomed, Marri, as contractor (he in his turn worked through Sibi traders) as far as Katuri; beyond that place the arrangements were made by the Tehsildar of Thal:—

Combatants	... 1,743
Followers ...	... 1,942
Animals ...	... 3,010
(Mountain guns.)	

Supplies laid down.

Details.	Remarks.
Gandakin Daf ... 1,100 maunds forage, boosa; 350 „ grain; 90 „ wood — From Sibi.	
Besides feeding 700 ponies for four days on Karbee brought from Bahdera.	
Tung ... 1,100 maunds Kirbi; 175 „ grain; 45 „ wood — From Quot-Mandai. From Sibi.	
Gambuli ... 550 maunds grass and boosa; 175 „ grain; 45 „ wood — From Sibi.	As great deal of grass was collected here, had it been necessary, the troops could have cut their own in the neighbouring hills, but the mainstay was boosa from Sibi, as there was not sufficient time to get the required amount of grass together.
Katuri ... 550 maunds forage; 175 „ grain; 45 „ wood — From Sibi.	(same remark)
Pajjha ... 550 maunds grass; 175 „ grain; 45 „ wood — Cut locally. Sent from Thal.	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Route 18.—*Thal to Sibi* viâ *Augur* and Arambi.*

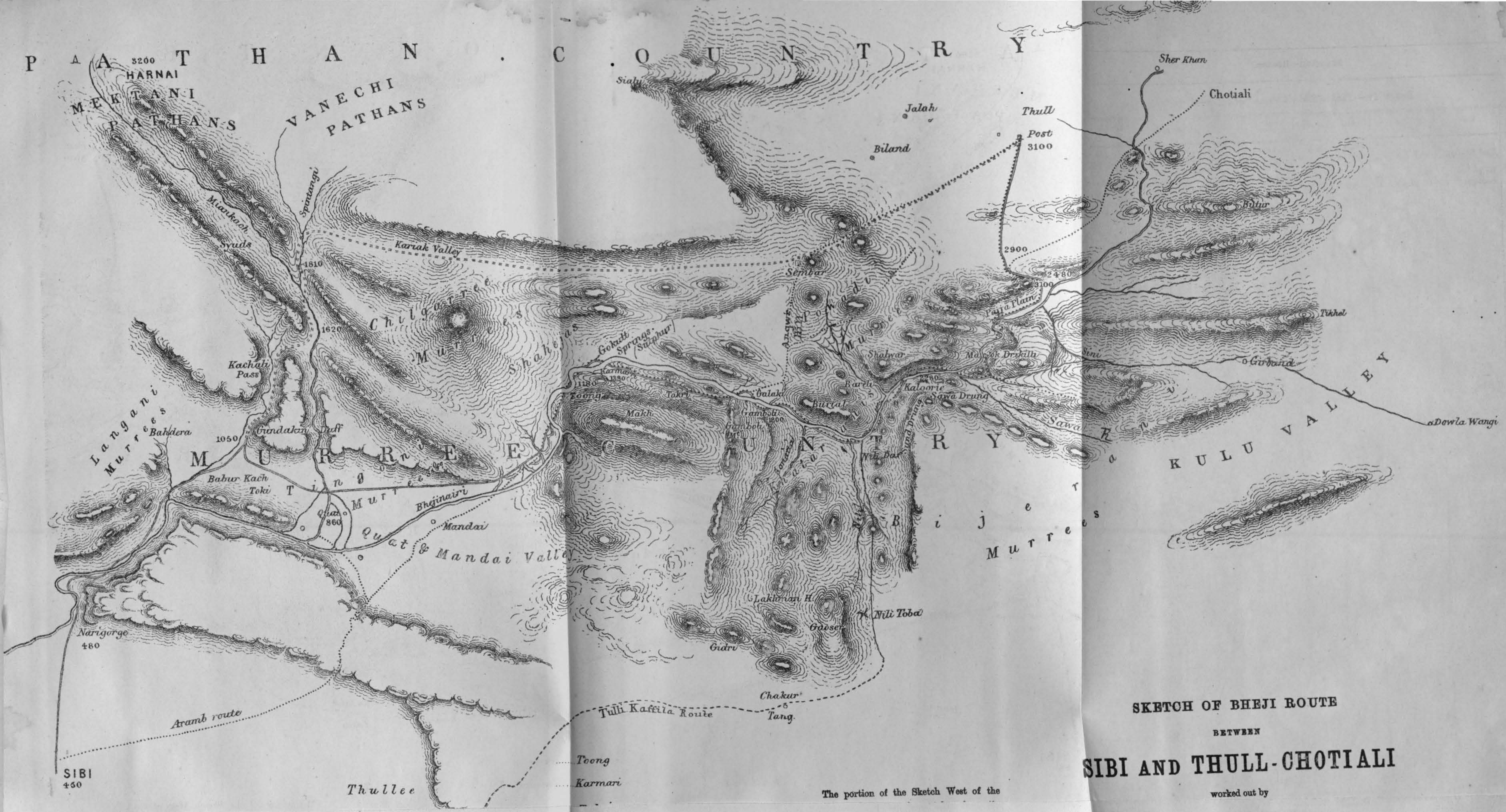
No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal (3,100)...	Well ...	3	9	...	Open plain. Bad water in well; grass and wood procurable.
2	Well ...	Sembhar ...	...	7	16	Road bad in Sembhar Pass, *vide* Route 19.
3	Sembhar ...	Gambuli ...	3,280	10	26	Road passes to the south until an open space is reached called Panno; this is the last fastness held by the Marris when driven out of Kahan, and it was to this spot that they retreated when pressed by Sir Henry Green and the Khan of Kelat. There is a pool of good water under an overhanging rock at this place. The Angur † mountain is then crossed; the road is rough, stony, and difficult; the kotal is about 600 feet above the level of the Gambuli plain; it would be very easily dealt with as the Angur hills consist of soft colored clays and shales. This is the line always followed by the post-carriers from Thal to Gambuli; it is a very useful alternative route in case of the Bheji river being flooded. I have sometimes traversed it with mules and lightly laden camels; the ascent from the Gambooli side would however be very trying for heavily laden camels.
4	Gambuli ...	Tung ...	...	16	42	*Vide* Route 17.
5	Tung ...	Mandai ...	...	7	49	Road easy over the plain across Bheji river to Mandai, a small Panni village, where some few supplies are procurable.
6	Mandai ...	Khajjak ...	...	16	65	**I rode down this road on the 4th January, and estimate the total distance at 25 miles.* From Quat for about five miles the road passess up the Quat Mandai valley in perfectly open ground. It then turns in a southerly direction into the hills, and ascends for about ¾ mile by a dry water course, rather rough. About 200 yards from the summit it is necessary to dismount and lead horses. From the highest point a fine view is obtained over the parallel ridges of hills separating the Mandai valley from Sibi. From the summit the path descends very abruptly for about ¾ mile down a zigzag, then follows water courses, sandy and easy going, with the exception of one rough stony place about half a mile in length. For about six miles the road winds about following a torrent bed across the parallel ridges, and emerges from the hills about four miles north-east of the village of Khajjak. The pass bore signs of considerable traffic, chiefly marks of bullocks, but some camel tracks; the steep ascent and descent in its present state must be difficult for laden animals, but might be considerably improved by the removal of stones, and slight easing of some of the steeper gradients by zigzags. (Sd.) T. Hope, *Asstt. Agent., Govr.-Genl.* *The* 19*th Jan.* 1881.
7	Khajjak ...	Sibi ...	...	7	72	Thal to Sibi *viâ* Arambi and Augur ... 72 " Pajjha and Chakar ... 101 " Pajjha and Gamuli ... 91

* Captain Thomas Hope, then Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Biluchistan; he started from Quat instead of from Mandai.

† Aoghar?

Note.—I would strongly recommend the expenditure of some money under skilled superintendence on this road. Colonel Waterfield on the 11th or 12th April gave me a verbal order to commence a road over the Augur Hill, but he sent me no written directions or sanctions. Rs. 2,000 should be sufficient to blow out most of the obstructions on the Sembhar. The Sembhar can only of course be made into a *good* road by a very heavy expenditure, but the short distance which is really difficult could be easily dealt with for that sum. Rs. 2,500 more would be required for the Augur mountain and perhaps Rs. 3,000 for the Arambi Section; the garrison at Thal could do up to the Augur mountain base with some coolie assistance: total proposed expenditure Rs. 7,500.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

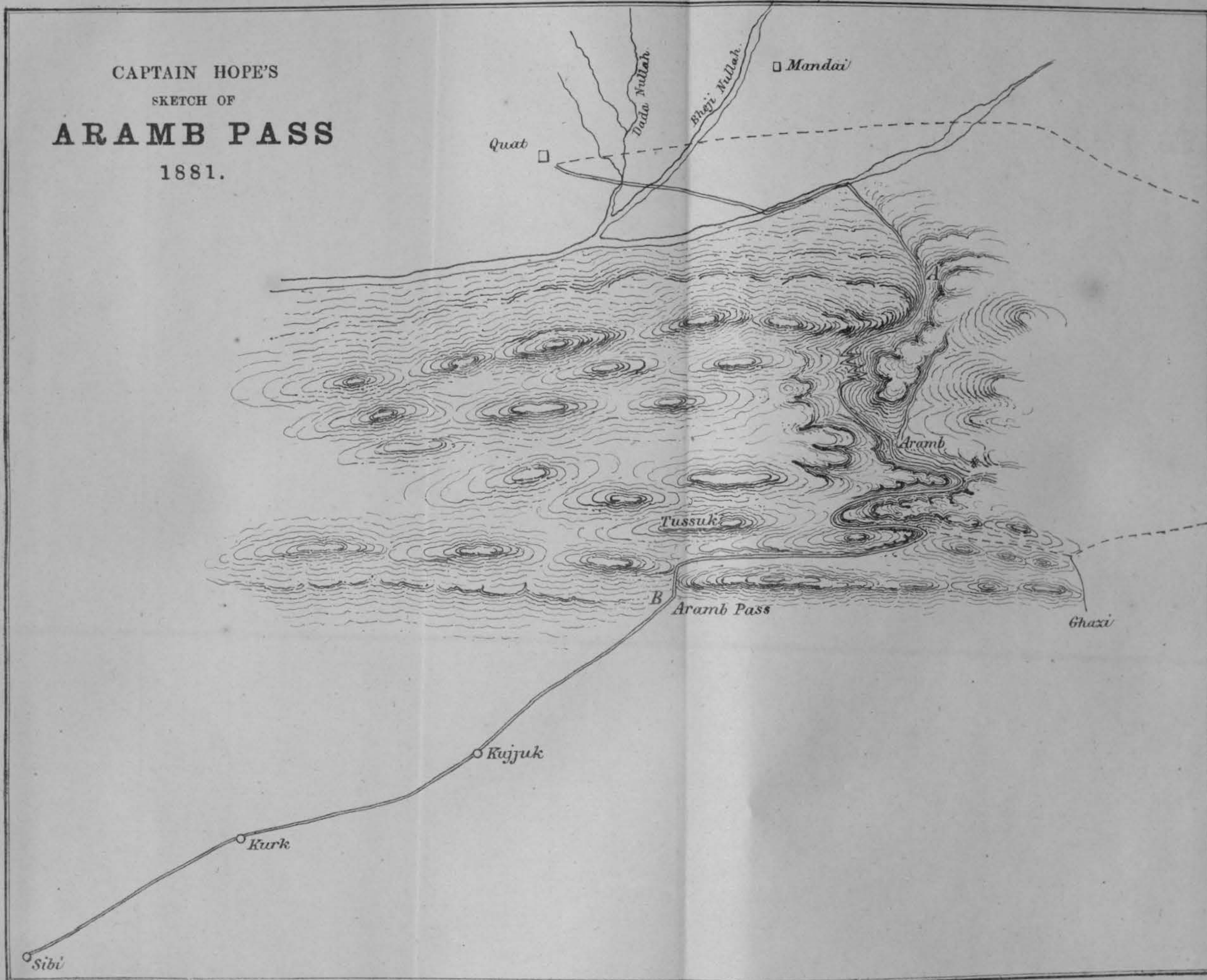


SKETCH OF BHEJI ROUTE

BETWEEN

SIBI AND THULL-CHOTIALI

worked out by



LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, July 1882.

ROUTE 19.—*Thal to Harnai* viâ *Sembhar.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal ...	Well, mouth of Sembhar Pass.	...	9	...	Excellent road over a smooth plain; water in the well very brackish, but improves if constantly used; water can be procured in small quantities from Biland village; grass plentiful; firewood procurable.*
2	Well ...	Sembhar ...	...	7	16	Road traverses a formidable defile ascending a torrent bed which drains to the Thal plain; in places the track is obstructed by large boulders and masses of solid rock; camels traverse it, but it would be immensely benefited by the free use of blasting powder as the animals, both mules and camels, strike their loads against the projecting rocks and crags. Several high kotals are passed, but beyond their steepness they present no difficulty. The military objection to the Sembhar pass lies in the almost complete inaccessibility of the surrounding heights. At Sembhar there is a considerable opening in the hills which drains to the Bheji river. At Bareli the perennial water in the nallah is brackish, but after rain sweet water is abundant; grass is fairly plentiful, also firewood. NOTE.—One of the chief difficulties that exists in making any permanent path through the Sembhar Pass is that for a considerable distance the road passes along the bed of a steep nallah; hence after rain the path gets cut up, boulders get washed down, and at times it becomes, until repaired, almost impassable for camels. To make a road above water level in these parts, would necessitate a cutting in solid rock, of which both sides are formed. (Sd.) R. H. JENNINGS, *Lt., R.E.*
3	Sembhar ...	Kandi	...	11	27	Path stony but nowhere difficult; could be easily made into a good road; grass plentiful; water in big pools; after rain spring water procurable at a spot about 1½ miles to the north of Kandi; camping ground good. NOTE.—Water also generally to be found one mile south of the Sembhar Kandi road, opposite a point four miles from Sembhar. (Sd.) R. H. JENNINGS, *Lt., R.E.*
4	Kandi ...	Kuriak ...	...	12	39	Road stony but easy; a kotal in no way difficult is passed close to camp; grass, wood and water plentiful.
5	Kuriak ...	Shinkach ...	...	8	47	Road stony but easy; good camping ground; grass, wood and water plentiful. Some supplies procurable in Babian villages.
6	Shinkach ...	Harnai ...	...	16	63	Railway cart-road.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* If 24 hours' notice be given to the Biland villages, water in a large amount can be run down from some four miles distance. This was done when General Macgregor's column marched to Thal in 1880.

(Sd.) R. H. JENNINGS, *Lt., R.E.*

Route 20.—*Thal to Harnai* viâ *Kuriak and Pur.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 3	Thal ...	Rikka ...	......	25	......	Route 20, Marches 1,2,3.
4	Rikka ...	Kuriak ...	......	12	37	This march spoils the route for ordinary traffic; the road passes over a mountain of solid stone by a kotal called Sara Gharra; it was traversed by Captain Showers in 1880; the whereabouts of his report is not known.
5 to 7	Kuriak ...	Harnai ...	......	24	61	Route 19, Marches 5 and 6.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Route 21.—*From Thal to Harnai* viâ *Pur and Babian.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal ...	Jalar ...	......	9	......	Suplies of all sorts; road over Thal plain.
2*	Jalar ...	Pur ...	......	12	21	Road fairly good, passes to south of Sialu mountain and reaches the Pur valley over a high kotal; at present difficult for camels; sweet water in kacha wells dug in nallah; grass and wood plentiful.
3	Pur ...	Rikka ...	......	4	25	Water in stream; grass and wood abundant; four bad kotals unsuitable for camels.
4	Rikka ...	Shufa (Babian)	......	12	37	*Vide* Route 22, March 3.
5	Shufa (Babian)	Harnai ...	......	20	57	*Vide* Route 22, Marches 4 and 5. *Note.*—This road is a short one; but it is little used on account of its proximity to the Marris and the uncertainty of water being found at Pur.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

* *March* 2.—The kotal from Jalar to Pur is long, but the ascent gradual. At present it is really not practicable for laden camels, but is so for mules or bullocks. There would be no difficulty in making a good path with slopes $\frac{1}{7}$ to $\frac{1}{10}$.

The 1*st May* 1882. (Sd.) R. H. Jennings, *Lieut.*, R.E.

Route 22.—*Thal to Harnai* viâ *Duki and Rikh.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Thal ...	Duki ...	...	18	...	Road excellent; supplies of all sorts; good camping near walled town held by Spin Tarins; water plentiful and good.
2	Duki ...	Lawangi ...	...	14	32	Road stated to be rough and quite unsuitable for camels; horses, bullocks, and mules traverse it at Lawangi; there is a stream of good water; grass and wood are abundant; no village or settlement.
3	Lawangi ...	Babian Shufa Kalas village.	...	15	47	Road passes over the Rikh hill behind Sialu mountain, and is difficult on account of three rough places. A hill footman can march from Duki to Shufa between sunrise and afternoon, ; that was the route usually followed by the Amir's troops when they came to Thal-Chotiali.
4	Babian Shufa Kalas village.	Sinerai ...	...	11	58	Road unsuitable for camels; horses have to be led over two kotals; grass, water, and wood plentiful.
5	Sinerai ... Distance to the actual Thal plain from Sibi plain is only 49 miles.	Harnai ...	...	9	67	Cart-road. Natives prefer this road to Sembhar on account of its distance from the Marris and the abundant supply of good water along it; there is, moreover, no doubt whatever that, if necessary, it could be easily made into a good military road.
		Total distance, approximate ...	...	...	67	

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

ROUTE 23.—*Thal to Zhob* viâ *Mekhtar.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Zhob ...	Barg ...	...	6	...	The road leads to the edge of the Zhob illaqua, in which are scattered the various Zhob villages.
2	Barg ...	Zangi War ...	...	15	21	Barg is an uninhabited spot; there is a karez, however, with an abundance of water; grass and wood are stated to be plentiful.
3	Zangi War ...	Sabozai ...	...	15	36	No village at Zangi War; water perennial in the Tirkizai river, which drains into the Hanambhar river; grass and wood procurable; Zangi War cultivated by Kadazai Kakars.
4	Sabozai ...	Wahar ...	...	12	48	The headman of the Sabozais is Malik Dala; water plentiful in a karez; grass and wood used up locally, but can easily be collected from a distance, or can be arranged for beforehand; the Sabozais reside here and cultivate.
5	Wahar ...	Tor ...	...	12	60	Wahar held by Bartzai Hamzazais, headman, Malik Anwar Khan; water plentiful in the perennial Mar river; grass and wood scarce; Bartzai is cultivated by the Hamzazais; road good.
6	Tor ...	Mekhtar ...	...	15	75	Tor held by Mattazai, Marmakhezai, Hamzazais; water in the Sihar stream perennial; grass and wood scarce at encamping ground, as it is used up by the Pathans, procurable in abundance from a little distance, or if arranged for beforehand; road perfectly good.
7	Mekhtar ...	Tilawar ...	...	15	90	Road good, passes through a tangi called Nari Barg near Mekhtar; in no way difficult; the whole of this line from Thal to Mekhtar suitable for camels.
8	Tilawar ...	Samandar Kot	...	12	102	Perennial water in a stream which flows from Laki; grass plentiful, also wood.
9	Samandar Kot	Mir Khan Kot	...	13	115	Supplies of all sorts procurable at Samandar's villages; no difficulties of any kind are reported as existing on the road, which passes down the Hanambhar valley.
10	Mir Khan Kot	Thal ...	...	14	129	Road over Thal plain good everywhere; at Mir Khan Kot grass, wood, and water abundant, also forage grain.

N.B.—On the 8th January Sahib Ali Khan rode nearly to Mekhtar taking generally this line of road; he reports that he met with no difficulty which would have stopped wheeled artillery. He pronounced the country to be quite open and easy.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 24.—*Thal to Khanpur* viâ *Kahan, General Macgregor's march.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
1	Thal	Chotiali	...	13¼	...
2	Chotiali (3,240)	Paniali	3,440	10	23¼
3	Paniali	Baniwala	3,750	12	35¼
4	Baniwala (3,750)	Bala Dagh and Gusra	4,300	8	43¼
5	Gusra (4,300)	Nikra, by the Khuba Wanga or crooked pass	4,110	6	49¼
6	Nikra (4,110)	Karram Khan	3,900	10	59¼
7	Karram Khan (3,900)	Bhor, by the Dowla Wanga Pass ...	3,570	12	71¼
8	Bhor (3,570)	Kui or Kunali	3,300	15	86¼
9	Kui (3,300)	Surkhad near Mamand ...	2,920	11	97¼
10	Surkhad (2,920)	Mamand	2,950	3	100¼

ROUTE 24.—*Thal to Khanpur* viâ *Kahan, General Macgregor's march*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
11	Mamand (2,950)	Kahnki	2,960	7	107¼
12	Kahnki (2,960)	Ghar, by the Bijar kotal ...	2,570	14	121¼
13	Ghar (2,570)	Kahan	2,430	13	134¼
14	Kahan (2,430)	Kala Koh and Suja Kach ...	2,520	20	154¼
15	Suja Kach (2,520)	Kechi-ki-kot	2,730	5	159¼
16	Kechi-ki-kot (2,730)	Chat, by the Burgur Pass ...	2,650	10	169¼
17	Chat	Kalchas	...	18	187¼
18	Kalchas	Baksha Bet	...	9	196¼
19	Baksha Bet	Toba	...	15	211¼
20	Toba	Drigri	...	12	223¼
21	Drigri	Fattehpur	...	12	235¼
22	Fattehpur	Rajanpur	...	10	245¼
23	Rajanpur	Mittan Kot	...	10	255¼
24	Mittan Kot	Chachar	...	6	261¼
25	Chachar	Khanpur	...	20	281¼

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 25 A.—*Vitakri to Thal* viâ *Mar Pass.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Vitakri ...	Prai ...	...	18	...	Road good up the Mar Pass, 4,600 feet; the descent from the Mar Pass is described as "execrable; large slabs of slippery limestone have to be crossed, and the descent is stated to be steep and rough" (Wells). Natives however consider it is a road passable by camels; at Prai there is water in a perennial stream.
2	Prai ...	Chital ...	...	18	36	Road over the Sadik Wanga kotal (a limestone ridge 200 feet in height), afterwards good for six miles over open gravelly plain. Tikkel mountain is then crossed (or rather spurs running from it) to a height of 5,125 feet; this portion of the wood is very rough; water in pools.
3	Chital ...	Thal ...	...	20	56	Road stated to be fair by the Butar hill to Khap, and thence made road to Thal.

Lieutenant Wells, R.E., describes another route *viâ* Chotiali which is 13 miles 4 furlongs in length; this is at first very bad and difficult; onwards to Thal is 14 miles distance; total 37 miles. I have not myself traversed the route, but I gather from various accounts that the Tikkel spurs and the Sadik Wanga kotals constitute the principal difficulties; there is no particular object to be gained, however, in the development of this road at present; nevertheless, it should be remembered, it is probable that owing to certain political difficulties which existed at the time when Lieutenant Wells visited Kulu, he was not shown the easiest paths; the natives pronounce the road as one along which lightly laden camels can pass, but as nevertheless difficult and rough in many places. Lieutenant Wells writes as follows:—"I then consider this Sini road (*vide* Route 25 B) would be the best and most direct for baggage between Vitakri and Thal; of course the bridle-road would still be over the Mar Pass, and the road could be joined to it in the Kulu Chotiali valley.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Route 25 B.—*Vitakri to Thal* viâ *Sini*.

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Vitakri ...	Mazar Kach...	......	12	......	Road perfectly good and open—*vide* Route 33. The water-supply here is precarious, being obtained from rain-water, pools, or katcha wells dug in the sandy bottoms of the torrent beds.
2	Mazar Kach...	Dowla Wanga White hill.	4,050	15	27	Road excellent over an open grass and sometimes gravelly plain; a low range of hills is passed through at three miles from Dowla Wanga.
3	Dowla Wanga	Girband ...	3,700	21	48	Road good to within three miles of camp, when Lieutenant Wells states that it becomes atrocious owing to limestone blocks and boulders blocking up bed of Sini nallah. Lieutenant Wells considers that this road would require much blasting and heavy work to render it passable for anything but asses or bullocks. This and the preceding and part of the following marches are from Lieutenant Wells' reports.
4	Girband ...	Pajjha ...	......	15	63	The Sini nallah contracts into a narrow gorge, and a large pool of water in the middle renders passage impassable; a road could be cut out of the rock (in Lieutenant Wells opinion): as it is, a difficult spur has to be crossed in order to turn the gorge: Lieutenant Wells describes the road as being "of the very worst description up the face of a very steep stony hill;" the top of the kotal (3,700) is 700 feet above the level of its base. The descent is said to be as bad as the ascent; the last three or four miles of road are however easy.
5	Seni Wad ...	Thal ...	......	11	74	Made military road.

Taking this route as a whole, Lieutenant Wells considers it impracticable unless heavy blasting be done in the Sini gorge and the approaches to it; it is evident, however, that this gorge constitutes the only obstacle necessary to be dealt with in order to secure an excellent line of road by which the Harnai Pass could be avoided. It would then form a portion of a very valuable kafila route between Zhob and Dera Ghazi Khan.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Route 26.—*Kawas to Harnai* viâ *Wam Tangi*.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Kawas ...	Gwushki ...	...	18	...	Road easy; water good and abundant; wood and grass plentiful.
2	Gwushki ...	Ziarat Chari...	...	15	33	Road good through juniper forest; camels, &c., can pass easily; water after rain abundant, otherwise limited in quantity; there is an abundance of water in a perennial stream at Karhi Kach; further on about four miles, wood, grass plentiful.
3	Ziarat Chari...	Khaisargai ...	...	18	51	Road bad and a kotal is passed, difficult for camels; mules can however get through easily; wood, grass plentiful; water sweet but scanty.
4	Khaisargai ...	Kach (Wam Tangi) ...	...	18	69	Road good; camels can pass; grass, wood, and water abundant
5	Kach ...	Harnai ...	...	14	83	Road good; water plentiful; grass and wood plentiful.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

ROUTE 27.—*Chapar to Gwushki* viâ *Kasim Tangi.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Mangi Fort ...	Murdar ...	...	14	...	Road bad; grass, wood plentiful; water sweet; there is one difficult defile called Kasim Tangi.
2	Murdar ...	Gwushki ...	...	16	30	Road bad in five places which are repairable; passes through a juniper forest; impassable for camels.

This route was passed over by General Phayre in May 1881, and it is probable that there is a copy of his Staff Officer's report in the Government offices;* my report is from native information. I merely give it because the route is a very important one, with a view to the opening up of the juniper forests.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 28.—*Sangan to Bolan Pass (hill road).*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Sangan ...	Sarazawa ...	...	18	...	Road obstructed by a high and difficult kotal called Dabback, otherwise good; impassable for camels, passable for mules; grass, wood, and water abundant; the latter in the Sarazawa spring.
2	Sarazawa ...	Pishiobo ...	...	17	35	A difficult kotal, named Pishi kotal, close to camp; rest of the road good; grass, water abundant in a perennial pool.†
3	Pishiobo ...	Kirta ...	...	12	47	Road good all the way. Kirta, a commissariat depôt.

NOTE.—This is a native report; the road is a hilly one, not suitable for camels; the natives drive laden bullocks along it.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

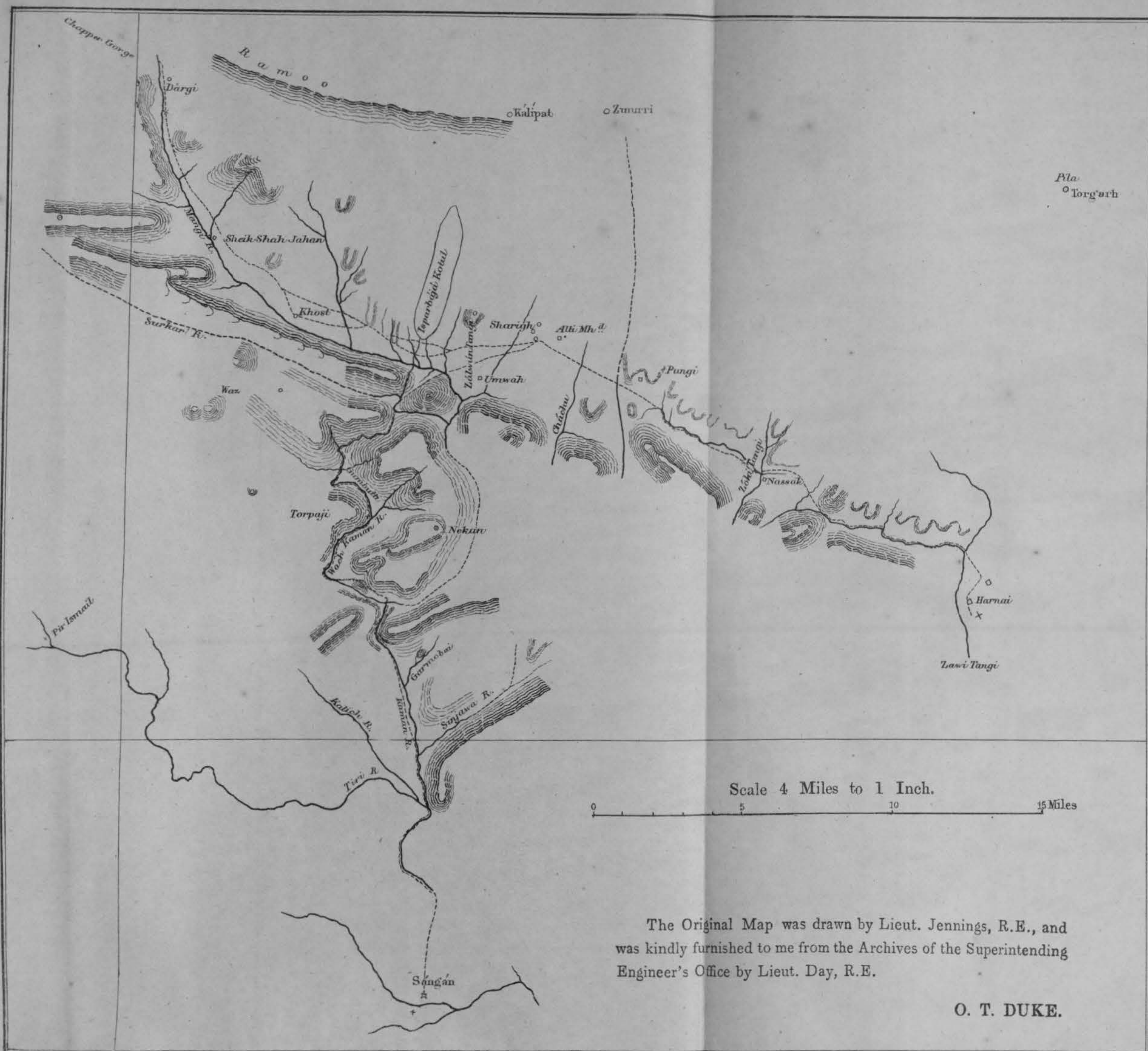
ROUTE 29.—*Sharag to Sibi.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Sharag ...	Gumbati (Torpajja.) ...	......	12	......	Road goes across Sharag plain to Isparbaja kotal at about 5th mile; it next traverses the Gandabai in kotal at about 13th mile; is everywhere passable for camels; grass and wood plentiful; perennial water in a pool supplied by a small spring in torrent bed draining from Zargun.
2	Gumbati ...	Kat ...	......	8	20	Directly after leaving camp the Torpajja kotal is passed; this is a difficult kotal impassable for camels, passable for bullocks and mules; this kotal is about a mile in length; there is another kotal called Watkaman at about the 4th mile; after this kotal the road is good into camp along the Kaman river bed; grass, wood and water abundant.
3	Kat ...	Sangan ...	......	6	26	Road good all the way into the Sangan village; at Sangan supplies of all sorts procurable.
4	Sangan ...	Bahdera ...	......	20	46	Road easy and good for the whole extent; at the 3rd mile a gorge, the Pursheh tangi, leading through the hills, bounding the Sangan valley, is passed; road, however, is quite open and good; there is good water and a halting place halfway between Sangan and Bahdera; at Bahdera, which is a Panni Pathan village dominated by the Marris, who live near in tents, limited supplies can be procured.
5	Bahdera ...	Kelati Kilah...	......	9	55	Road good until cart-road is reached at 4 miles; there is a short cut from Bahdera over the miles for horsemen which saves about two miles.
6 & 7	Kelati Kilah...	Sibi ...	......	17	72	Railway cart-road.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* Yes, and a good mule road has now been made (December 1882) from Mángí Post to Gwushki and Ziarat.—P. J. M.

† "Pishi Obo" must be the water in the Pishi Nala, and the "Kotal" mentioned is probably the well known Takri Takht.—P. J. M.



The Original Map was drawn by Lieut. Jennings, R.E., and was kindly furnished to me from the Archives of the Superintending Engineer's Office by Lieut. Day, R.E.

O. T. DUKE.

LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,

at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, July 1882.

ROUTE 30.—*Kalat to Larkana.**

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Kalat ...	Nichara ...	...	22	...	Rough hill road at Nichara; supplies of all sorts.
2	Nichara ...	Pandaran ...	...	8	30	Ditto ditto.
3	Pandaran ...	Nograma ...	...	12	42	Ditto ditto.
4	Nograma ...	Mishk ...	...	10	52	Ditto ditto.
5	Mishk ...	Birinj ...	...	16	68	A gorge passed filled with water; pool is 100 yards long; camels unloaded and baggage carried along limestone ledges; animals swam across; rest of road good.
6	Birinj ...	Nar ...	...	22	90	Road good but stony, traverses along stony plain (to Pashtkhana), which is covered with brushwood.
7	Nar ...	Kurk ...	...	40	130	Road good, traverses a series of valleys and small plains, and though stony in places is mostly good and everywhere passable for four-footed carriage; at about the tenth mile a stiff kotal is passed; grass, wood, and water everywhere abundant. No villages passed until the Kurk valley is reached; good camping grounds are met with in many places; Kurk lies in a large and cultivated valley.
8	Kurk ...	Loi ...	...	14	144	Road traverses two very difficult and precipitous kotals; the Eja Moollah and Zatrak passes over two lofty ranges and winds along rocky gorges, shorter; some camels passed it, but the track is quite unsuitable for troops excepting in an emergency; an easy though longer route is however available.
9	Loi ...	Lakka kandi...	...	12	156	Road very rough and stony; several rocky kotals passed; water abundant everywhere; Lakka kandi is richly wooded; grass abundant; there are many large pools of water said to contain big mahaseer.
10	Lakka kandi...	Booras Got ...	...	19	177	Road bad and stony for first six miles, afterwards good and open.
11	Booras Got ...	Ghaibi Dera...	...	6	183	Excellent road; the Ghaibi Dera Chief very respectable and kind.
12	Ghaibi Dera...	Khambar ...	...	20	203	Excellent road.
13	Khambar ...	Larkhana ...	...	12	215	Ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 31.—*Makhmar to Kahan.*

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Makhmar ...	Hamli Par ...	...	16	...	Road everywhere good; camping ground at confluence of Sori Khor and Makhmar nalla; water plentiful and good; traversed by heavy baggage of a civil officer in March 1882; guard reported no difficulties; grass fairly abundant, also fire wood.
2	Hamli Par ...	Kahan by Nal for camels.	...	17	33	Road everywhere practicable for camels; from Nal onwards this road has been traversed by a brigade of troops under General Macgregor. There is a short road available for sowars by Dojomak, which saves several miles; it is very steep and stony.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* It is presumed this route is from native information. I believe there is no direct road, practicable for a laden animal, between Nar in the Mula Pass and Kuk.—P. J. M.

ROUTE 32.—*Sibi to Kahan* viâ *Tratani.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Sibi ...	Mal ...	...	14	...	No drinking water on road; two bunniahs' shops at Mal.
2	Mal ...	Tratani ...	...	15	29	No drinking water on road; at camping ground is good and abundant in river Lehri; grass and wood pleutiful.
3	Tratani ...	Mehi ...	...	12	41	Water obtainable *en route* and abundant at camping ground in Lehri river; grass and wood abundant.
4	Mehi ...	Daho ...	...	11	52	No water on road; plentiful in a coomb at camp. No grass; wood scarce.
5	Daho ...	Trimman ...	...	15	67	Water in pools *en route;* plentiful in Lehri river at camp; grass procurable, also fire-wood abundant.
6	Trimman ...	Kahan ...	...	6	73	Kahan, head-quarters of Marri Sirdar; a small bazaar; supplies procurable; forage very scarce.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 33.

The 3rd Native Infantry traversed the following route in March 1882; the regiment was provided with mule carriage, but the Political Officer accompanying it had with him his large tents and office carried on camels; the marches were all easily made.

Supplies were arranged as follows:—The rations for the troops were laid out along the road as far as Makhmar by Ressaldar Sher Mahomed, Marri, who worked through Hindoo contractors at Sibi; he also supplied grass of good quality, employing coolies as far as Bijari Kach, and beyond that point, Marris; he had collected four days' supply of grass, 1,400 maunds, at Shin Kach in anticipation of a halt; three days' spare rations for mules and men were carried with the regiment in case of stoppage by rain torrents, &c.; this was moved on camel carriage hired by Sher Mahomed; the water from Turk-kund onwards had a decidedly brackish taste, but the sepoys pronounced it good, and it agreed well with their digestive organs, no diarrhœa or other sickness manifesting itself during the march; as the grass at most of the camping ground is scattered over the hills, it is much better for troops to make arrangements beforehand through the Marris, if possible, for forage.

Vitakri being within Laghari limits, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan arranged supplies at that halting place.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 33.—*Sibi to Vitakri.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Sibi (420)...	Kurk ...	460?	4	...	Made road; nallahs bridged; nowhere commanded; good camping ground; supplies of all sorts; water abundant and wholesome in canals from the Nari river.
2	Kurk ...	Talli ...	480?	14	18	Made road; nallahs bridged; nowhere commanded; water occasionally passed in irrigation channels; supplies of all sorts from civil authorities; camping ground uneven; water fair from wells: at Talli is an outpost of the Sibi garrison which should consist of 50 infantry and 25 sabres; there is also a Biluch Guide post or police thana and a Marri levy.

ROUTE 33.—*Sibi to Vitakri*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
3	Talli ...	Shirinaf ...	750	15	33	Road excellent to mouth of the Gazi Pass, after that broken and cut up to Nilag Daf and stony, but level from that place into camp. No water from Talli to Nilag Daf; road after Gazi Pass is entered, everywhere closely commanded. From Shirinaf a winding ravine, about 2½ miles in length, extends to the Quat-Mandai valley; in some places it is so narrow that camels laden with boxes cannot get through; the road is otherwise easy and good: at a place called Ramasir there is a dropping well covered with ferns and creepers, which is held as a very holy place amongst the Hindoo traders in these parts; from Shirinaf to Quat is about 16 miles. The camping ground at Shirinaf is indifferent and not suitable for a large number of troops. There is sweet water in the Shirinaf nallah; the drinking water is good, but slightly brackish; grass can be collected by Marris; wood easily gathered. No other supplies.
4	Shirinaf ...	Turk-kund ...	1,290	12	45	Road fair, but stony along Chakar torrent bed; everywhere closely commanded by fairly accessible hills; water slightly bitter, procurable everywhere *en route;* at Turk-kund there is some cultivation; water abundant in river bed; there is a sweet water coomb about one mile up the Barg road to Toong which takes off at this point; wood easily gathered; grass can be collected by Marris. No supplies.
5	Turk-kund ...	Bijari Kach ...	1,890	9	54	Road open but stony; Chakar Tang passed at about 4½ miles; at this point obstructed by large boulders and is impassable for guns; camels laden with ordinary tents and baggage of a civil officer passed Chakar Tang easily in March 1881; beyond this spot the river which had hitherto been called Chakar Kaur is called Mangra; easiest road onwards for baggage animals is along the Mangra river, but a good bridle-road passes up the Drez Nallah (sulphur spring) which saves about two miles. The Kattan nallah is passed just after quitting Chakar Tang (this leads to Kahan; about two miles up its course are found the petroleum springs from which it takes its name); slightly bitter water procurable everywhere on road, which is at all points closely commanded. The Chakar defile is in fact a formidable pass; the immense boulders which obstruct it are traditionally supposed to be the buffaloes belonging to the Biluch hero Mir Chakar, which were changed into stone at his prayer, and obstructed the pursuit of the Turkoman horse, who could follow Mir Chakar no further on this account; camping ground excellent; water abundant, slightly brackish; grass and wood plentiful. No supplies.
6	Bijari Kach ...	Drat Ban ...	2,140	7	61	Road good the whole way, passes along the bed of the Mangra river; water of fair quality, but slightly brackish everywhere *en route;* at 4½ miles a stony plain is reached on the right bank of the Mangra called Karmari; from Karmari* three paths go straight to Mamund—(1)

* *N.B.*—The road from Thal-Chotiali *viâ* Nili joins the Chakar road at this spot; distance 16 miles to the Bheji river.

ROUTE 33.—*Sibi to Vitakri*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	by the Mamund Kotul; (2) by Bagar Kotul; (3) by a more devious and northerly track. The Mamund Kotul road is perfectly easy for two miles and a half over a broken plain called Spin Tokh, until the escarpment which bounds the Mamund plateaux on the west is reached; this escarpment is about 20 feet in altitude, and is approached by an easy slope of 80 feet in height; owing to the precipitous character of the top bluff, horses have to be led along its face for about 30 yards; a working party of 50 men with a little blasting powder could put this part of the road in order in a day. At present camels even unladen could not well traverse it, whilst mules must be unloaded and their packs carried by men over the difficult place. The Bagar Kotul is continuously difficult, and the third* track mentioned is only suitable for bullocks, &c.; from the top of Mamund Kotul the whole Mamund plain is cultivated, but the bunds which intersect it afford good footpaths. There are three forts in Mamund, one at the western end, which is deserted and belongs to the Powadis, one in the centre belonging to Karam Khan, Bijarani, also in ruins, and a third at the far eastern end of the valley, which is inhabited by the Sumerani Bijarani Marris under Shadian. There is a small spring of inferior water at Mamund, but the cultivation is entirely dependent on rain-water for irrigation. The Mamund basin is about three miles in length, by a mile in width at its broadest point; it is almost intersected by a low hill; it is entered at its south-eastern corner by roads from Kahan and Vitakri; the total distance from Karmari to Shin Kach *viâ* Mamund Kotul is about nine miles. From Karmari there also turns off to the north a road to the Bheji river and Gambuli by Nili, 16 miles. The camping ground at Drat Ban is rough and broken; water plentiful in Mangra river; grass is procurable, and firewood is abundant. *N.B.*—The road from Kulu enters Mamund at its north-eastern angle.
7	Drat Ban ...	Shin Kach ...	2,470	7	68	The road for the first two miles and a half is everywhere good; it lies along the bed of the Mangra river, and is everywhere commanded by accessible heights; the next two miles are over the Drat spur, which projects into the course of the river from the south; its highest point is 210 feet above the river bed; it is necessary to traverse this rough kotul, because the bed of the river is obstructed by large boulders and ridges of rock, and by a long and

* *Note.*—Since this note was written, I have traversed this road; it finds its way out of the Mamund plain on the north through a gap in the hills bounding Mamund, and which allows the Tombbel hill drainage to flow over the plain; it ascends gradually turning to the east and passes up the Mazen-goza valley which is cultivated until it reaches the top of a high pass, the Zawi kotul, up to this point the road is excellent. I had no barometer with me, but estimated the kotul as being 600 feet above the level of Spin Tokh; the descent is perfectly easy (about 1 in 8), the path being wide, and the Zawi hill, as its name implies, being composed of shales and chalk; the Mamund people use this road for bullock traffic, the Mamund kotul for horse traffic, Bajar for foot traffic as being the nearest, and the Drat Ban road for camels as it is the easiest, though longest: all these roads meet at a point called Benag Singh† on the edge of Karmari (Benag Singh is so called from a porous calcareous concretion, which resembles a petrified honey-comb, and which the Marris have placed on a stone pillar standing on this small plain).

† Sang? pronounced Sing by Biluches.—P. J. M.

ROUTE 33.—*Sibi to Vitakri*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total Distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
						very deep pool of water; camels laden with the ordinary baggage of a civil officer have passed this hill without difficulty; from the base of Drat the road into camp is clear, open and good; the camping ground is fairly open, but is stony; the neighbouring heights are easily accessible; grass can be collected by Marris. No supplies at Mamund, which is 3½ miles from Shin Kach by an easy road; there are six bunniahs' shops, but they could not afford much in the way of supplies. The water-supply at Shin Kach is abundant from the Mangra river, but the water is more decidedly brackish than lower down in the course of the stream; the saline deposits too are more extensive.
8	Shin Kach ...	Trimman ...	2,920	8	76	The road passes up the Sathiwali torrent bed along a wide stream between two ranges of hills; the floor of the valley is filled with broken hummocks of conglomerate; at the 3rd mile an open space is passed and some brackish water; it is called Ghora Dand or (pool); Ghora means in the Biluch language a "marauding band;" and this open space is a convenient rendezvous for Marri raiders, hence its name Ghora Dand; there is no water until Trimman is reached; the camping ground is stony and broken; no supplies; water in perennial pools in the river limited in quantity and decidedly brackish in taste; there are some fresh-water springs, about a mile and a half to the south of the camp, at a place called Kerar Kankeri.
9	Trimman ...	Makhmar ...	2,920	14½	90½	Road along Sathiwali valley, open and good at 7½ miles; the Sathiwali Sham or water parting is reached at this point; there is a ziarat; several kutcha wells have been excavated by the Marris in the sandy water-course near the road; they are about eighty feet deep; in some the water is good, in others brackish; after the Sathiwali Ziarat is passed, the road bends slightly to the south and winds over the Lizzi Sunth beneath the Kutkein bluffs; at the 12th mile it enters a broad expanse of open country which bears the general name of Makhmar; this highland is triangular in shape; it is bounded on the north by the Pusri hills; on the south by the Chappar and Choorwad hills; on the west by the Rusterani and Kutkein ranges; its southern angle is at the Tattra hill; its eastern at the Makhmar Sham, and its western point is obscured by a mass of shaly hills behind Kutkein; its surface is, generally speaking, smooth, and in many places grassy, but it is here and there broken up by ravines and hummocks; it has a dip from the Makhmar Sham of about 200 feet. Tamarisk, dwarf ber trees, and other jungle are very abundant, and there is excellent grazing for sheep; the level parts are quite uncultivated, though no doubt, if peace were assured, a good deal of the alluvium would yield fair crops; Makhmar measures at its base from east to west about miles: it forms the basin of the river bearing the same name, which however has but little water, and this is collected in pools, as the

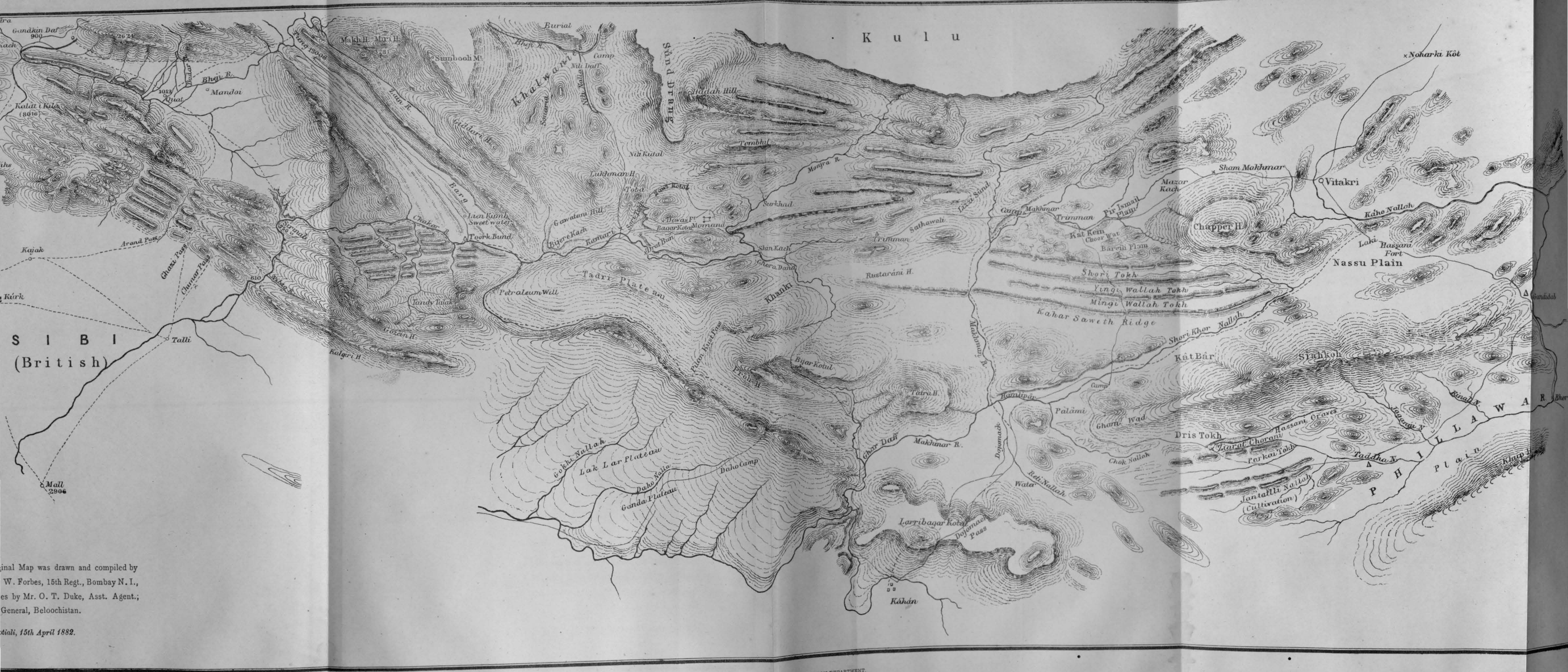
ROUTE 33.—*Sibi to Vitakri*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
						stream mostly percolates beneath the river bed. The Makhmar pastures are common to all the Marris, but are most affected by the Loheranis, who possess immense herds of sheep and goats. The most convenient encamping ground is on the right bank of the river at a spot about due east of Kutkein called Makhmar Trimman. From this spot roads radiate to Kahan, to Bhor, to Vitakri, and to Mamund.
10	Makhmar ...	Vitakri ...	3,160	19	109½	The road for the first two miles out of camp is a little rough and trends towards the south; the Pir Ismail maidan is then reached; at 5½ miles the Wat Walla Nallah or Jung is passed; there are some kutcha wells in its sandy bottom; Mazar Kach, a broad plain, or rather especially designated portion of Makhmar, is traversed at the eighth mile; no water is met with after Wat Walla until the Kaho Nallah is reached, unless heavy rain has filled the pools in the Mazar Kach drainage; at 10 miles the Makhmar Sham is crossed; this is the eastern limit of the Marri country; from this spot the road which up to this point is excellent, though occasionally a little stony, traverses the broad Vitakri plain, until the site of the late cantonment is reached; it is everywhere smooth and good, though a low pebbly ridge is crossed about a mile and a half from camp; there is an awkward watercourse close to camp, which should be ramped before mules are sent across it.
		(Makhmar Sham	3,120)			
		"Kaho"				The Vitakri plain has been fully described in other routes; grass and water and wood abundant; the Kaho water has been condemned on a former occasion, but the sepoys of the 3rd Native Infantry pronounced it excellent, and it certainly seemed to agree with them. No doubt in the hot summer months it is less wholesome than in the winter season; this is a characteristic of the streams in these hills; some which are brackish in the summer are scarcely bitter in the winter; possibly the summer heat enables the water to exercise a greater dissolving power on the salts which it passes over; further, the greater concentration of the springs following on a drought has possibly a powerful effect on its wholesomeness in a country so generally saline as Sewistan.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 34.—*Zhob to Jacobabad* viâ *Pulaji*.

No.	From	To	Height.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 10	Zhob ...	Barkan Kot ...	...	128	...	*Vide* Route 37, approximate distance.
11	Barkan Kot ...	Churi-ka-munh	...	11	139	Ditto ditto.
12	Churi-ka-munh	Chowatta ...	...	12	151	Ditto ditto.
13	Chowatta ...	Haji Kot ...	...	14½	165½	Ditto ditto.
14	Haji Kot ...	Nehar-ki-kot...	...	11	176½	Ditto ditto.
15	Nehar-ki-kot...	Vitakri ...	...	10½	187	



...inal Map was drawn and compiled by
... W. Forbes, 15th Regt., Bombay N. I.,
...es by Mr. O. T. Duke, Asst. Agent.;
... General, Beloochistan.

...otiali, 15th April 1882.

...omed Ebrahim.

LITHOGRAPHED FROM AN ORIGINAL SUPPLIED BY THE FOREIGN DEPARTMENT,
at the Surveyor General's Office, Calcutta, August 1882.

ROUTE 34.—*Zhob to Jacobabad* viâ *Palaji*—continued.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
16	Vitakri ...	Katbar ...	3,100* approx.	15	202½	Road good; leaves the made-road between Gandidab and Vitakri; at the Nasau plain, which it follows towards the camping ground near Katbar, the maidan is closed in by the surrounding low hills and Tokhs, which lie between the Chapar and Siahkoh ranges; coarse grass fairly plentiful; firewood abundant; water in the Katbar nallah, which is an affluent of the Sorikhor; should the Katbar pools be low, water is always to be found in the Sorikhor nallah. I have not seen with my own eyes the last four miles or so of this march, nor the first three miles of the next, but I have received my information from a reliable and intelligent Moonshee named Sekoo Ram, who traversed it*.
17	Katbar	Reti ...	2,620	17	219	Road good the whole way to Reti; it passes to the north of the Sorikhor nallah (Palami plain), soon after leaving camp, and takes an easterly direction along a smooth and level plain which lies between the Kahar Saweth ridge and the Sorikhor; here and there low ridges are crossed, but none of these interpose any difficulty. The Sorikhor nallah is crossed at about the 10th mile, and again at the 12th and 15th, where it is finally quitted and the road traverses easy rolling plains until the Reti nallah and water are reached; this nallah is a tributary of the Sorikhor, which it joins near its confluence with the Makhmar stream; the beds of the Sorikhor (brackish torrent) and of the Reti nallah are incrusted with saline deposit, but nevertheless the water in most of the pools is not unpleasant to drink; this march could be broken at several places; notably a good camping ground and water are available at the 12th mile; coarse grasses and jungle scrub are plentiful along the line of this march for the greater part of its extent.
18	Reti ...	Kahan ...	2,510	42	261	Road to foot of Dojamak hills good; it then winds up a spur of that range and over a stiffstony kotal, the top of which is 850 feet in height above the Reti plain, and 960 feet above the Kahan plain; the path winds amongst the Dojamak peaks and reaches the plain at the 9th mile; the Kahan Fort is a mile further on. This Dojamak Kotal is very steep and difficult for baggage animals, but nevertheless 17 camels laden with the baggage of a civil officer passed it without a great deal of delay; they were taken over it

* Since the above was written, I have obtained a copy of the Gazetteer, Central Asia, Part I, Volume III, which was not before available to me; in it I see that this route is given roughly at page 358; I have abstracted march 2, which I had not ridden through entirely myself; it is as follows :—

"Vitakri to Palami 18 miles. For a mile the route is the same as that from Moranj to Vitakri. Thence the road turns off to the south-west over two low ranges, called the Gara; the passes are fairly easy and practicable for laden camels. At the foot of these cross the Nassau plain and a low watershed between it and the Palmi. The camping ground is in the Palmi plain; on the banks of the stream of that name water is good and plentiful, and grass and firewood are abundant."

ROUTE 34.—*Zhob to Jacobabad* viâ *Pulaji*—concluded.

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	through the mistake of a Marri guide, who should have directed them over the Larabaga Kotal, which is much easier but is three miles longer; it lies to the west of the Dojamak Kotal; the proper road for heavy baggage is round by Nal Pusht, in which case a halt will probably be required at the latter place, as Reti would not be the camping place chosen in the first instance, but a spot on the Sorikhor.
19	Kahan ...	Trimman ...	...	6	267	
20	Trimman ...	Daho ...	...	15	282	
21	Daho ...	Mehi ...	...	11	293	
22	Mehi ...	Lehri ...	...	20	313	
23	Lehri ...	Pulaji ...	...	14	327	
24	Pulaji ...	Chattar ...	...	9½	336½	
25	Chattar ...	Shahpor ...	...	11½	348	
26	Shahpur ...	Manuti ...	...	14	362	
27	Manuti ...	Jacobabad ...	...	20½	382	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 35.—*Zhob to Mangrota* viâ *Mekhtar, Khan Mahomed Kot, and Hinglun Defile.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Zhob ...	Barg ...	...	6	...	*Vide* Route 23.
2	Barg ...	Zangi War ...	...	15	21	Do. do.
3	Zangi War ...	Shobazai ...	...	15	36	Do. do.
4	Shobazai ...	Wahar ...	...	12	48	Do do.
5	Wahar ...	Tor ...	...	12	60	Do. do.
6	Tor ...	Mekhtar ...	...	15	75	Do. do.
7	Mekhtar ...	Tor Manaki ...	...	12	87	Road good; perennial water in the Pir Manaki nallah; grass and wood procurable; road good.
8	Tor Manaki ...	Tirki Sar ...	...	12	99	Road good; grass and wood abundant; good water in the Tirki river.
9	Tirki Sar ...	Lori Tank* ...	...	14	113	Road good; a defile passed, called the Lori Tang, at the mouth of which is the camping ground.
10	Lori Tank ...	Khan Mahomed Kot.	...	14	127	Road good; grass, wood, and water abundant; up to this point the road is stated to be everywhere passable for camels, unless the Lori Tang is obstructed with water, in which case the loads would have to be taken off and carried along a footpath which is somewhat rough and difficult; it is not often, however, that the pool is sufficiently full to necessitate this.
11	Khan Mahomed Kot.	Tor Kach ...	...	16	143	There is a short cut from Khan Mahomed Kot to Hinglun Kach over the Tor Pajjha Mountain and Andipor Sham, but this is too difficult at present for baggage animals; the road from Khan Mahomed Kot to Tor Kach along the Siren Nallah is a regular kafila road, broad and well marked, though now disused on account of tribal quarrelling.
12	Tor Kach ...	Hinglun Kach	...	14½	157½	*Vide* Route 8.
13	Hinglun Kach	Thak ...	...	12½	170	Do do.
14	Thak ...	Harambhor ...	...	18	188	Do. 9.
15	Harambhor ...	Mangrota ...	...	18	206	Do. do.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* Tank:—Baluch for tangi.

ROUTE 36.—*Zhob to Mangrota* viâ *Sandiwel.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 9	Zhob to Girda Kach	...	...	112	
10	Gandheri	...	7	119	Route 8.
11	Tor Kach	...	10	129	Ditto.
12	Hinglun Kach	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$143\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
13	Thak	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	156	Ditto.
14	Harambhar	...	18	174	Route 9.
15	Mangrota	...	18	192	Ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 37.—*Zhob to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Mekhtar, Sandiwel and Fort Munro.*

No.	From	To	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
			Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Zhob ...	Barg ...	...	6	...	Route 36.
2	Barg ...	Zangiwar ...	...	15	21	Ditto.
3	Zangiwar ...	Sabozai ...	...	15	36	Ditto.
4	Sabozai ...	Wahar ...	...	12	48	Ditto.
5	Wahar ...	Tor ...	...	12	60	Ditto.
6	Tor ...	Mekhtar ...	...	15	75	Ditto.
7	Mekhtar ...	Chachlo ...	...	12	87	Mekhtar is the name of a district inhabited by the Hamzazai Kakars;* there is no regular town, but some small hamlets exist; the halting place is on the banks of the Chachlo Nallah in which perennial water flows; the road to Chachlo is good; no hill intervening. "Sandwands" are crossed; these are low, smooth or pebbly ridges at Chachlo; there is an abundance of grass, wood and water.
8	Chachlo ...	Kajuri ...	...	13	100	At Kajuri grass, wood and water abundant; the latter in the Kajuri lar or stream; road stated to be excellent.
9	Kajjuri ...	Girda Kach ...	...	12	112	Road good the whole way; crosses a low easy kotal over the Sandiwel hill; grass, wood and water abundant.
10	Girda Kach ...	Kot Barkhan .	...	16	128	† A perfectly easy march for the greater part of its extent over a smooth plain at first, the road then passes up the Gandheri valley; at Gindheri there is a perennial stream. The Rara Sham, a smooth maidan, is next traversed; at about 11 miles a low kotal over the Guli hills is crossed, called Saratti. The Barkhan Sham is then crossed, and Barkhan Kot is found lying at the foot of the western slopes of the Kala Pahar range; water is procured from a spring called Lora; it is said "to be scarcely in sufficient quantities for a large force" which should camp at Gandheri, and then push right on to Chang, making this a march of 15 miles from Gandheri; Barkhan has been deserted by the Lunis to whom it belongs.
11	Kot Barkhan.	Chang ...	...	8	136	Perfectly open good road to the banks of the Chang river, where good water, grass and fuel are procurable; there is no village, nor are supplies procurable.
12	Chang ...	Rohtar ...	...	12	148	Rohtar is a small Ketran village, four bunniah's shops are present; grass, wood and water plentiful; road ov er the Rakni plain.
13	Rohtar ...	Fort Munro ...	...	10	158	Government road.
14 to 18	Fort Munro ...	Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	65	223	Made Government road, *vide* Route Books.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* A Saran section.—P. J. M.

† The above information derived entirely from native sources; it is moreover believed to be reliable.

Route 38.—*Zhob to Sibi* viâ *Mekhtar and Fort Munro.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Zhob to Barg	...	6	...	Route 23.
2	Zangiwar	...	15	21	Ditto.
3	Shahi Sabozai	...	15	36	Ditto.
4	Wahar	...	12	48	Ditto.
5	Tor	...	12	60	Ditto.
6	Mekhtar	...	15	75	Ditto.
7	Tilawar	...	15	90	Ditto.
8	Samandarkot	...	12	102	Ditto.
9	Miankhankot	...	13	115	Ditto.
10	Thal	...	14	129	Route 8.
11	Well	...	9	138	Route 19.
12	Sembhar	...	7	145	Ditto.
13	Gambuli	...	10	155	*Viâ* Augur Route 18.
14	Tung	...	16	171	Route 17.
15	Mandai	...	7	178	Route 18.
16	Khajak	...	16	194	*Viâ* Arambi Route 18.
17	Sibi	...	7	201	Route 18.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Route 39.—*A combination of General Biddulph's and General Wilkinson's and other routes, showing a short line from Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan, possibly the shortest and best route in the summer time.*

No	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Kandahar to Mandi Hissar ..	...	11	...	Established military and kaffila route.
2	Abdul Rahman	...	15	26	*Vide* Route Books.
3	Mel Karez	...	13	39	Ditto.
4	Dabrai	...	11	50	Ditto.
5	Gatai	...	9	59	Ditto.
6	Chaman	...	17	76	Ditto.
7	Kila Abdula	...	15	91	Ditto.
8	Manguli*	...	11	102	Ditto.
9	Kushdil Khan	...	17	119	*Vide* Appendices to General Biddulph, C.B.'s report on the operations of Thal-Chotiali Field Force, 1879—see note back.
10	Sharin Karez	...	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$125\frac{1}{2}$	
11	Balozai	...	9	$134\frac{1}{2}$	
12	Isuf Kach	...	9	$143\frac{1}{2}$	
13	Spira Ragha	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	158	
14	Obash-kai	...	11	169	
15	Chinjan	—	8	177	
16	Chimali	...	13	190	
17	Katz	...	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$199\frac{1}{2}$	
18	Nigand	...	9	$208\frac{1}{2}$	
19	Uriazgai	...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	$220\frac{3}{4}$	
20	Shoran	...	16	$236\frac{3}{4}$	
21	Hanambhar	...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	249	
22	Trikh Karam	...	$18\frac{3}{4}$	$267\frac{3}{4}$	
23	Kucha Wat	...	15	$282\frac{3}{4}$	Route 8.
24	Nath-ki-chap	...	$12\frac{1}{4}$	295	Ditto.
25	Girda Kach	...	14	309	Ditto.
26	Gandheri	...	7	316	Ditto.
27	Tor Kach	...	10	326	Ditto.
28	Hinglun Kach	...	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$340\frac{1}{2}$	Ditto.
29	Thak	...	$12\frac{1}{2}$	353	Ditto.
30	Sori	...	14	367	Ditto.
31	Gorakh Dakt	...	9	376	Ditto.
32	Lanjni	...	9	385	Ditto.
33	Jathi	...	11	396	Ditto.
34	Chiretta	...	14	410	Ditto.
35	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	6	416	Ditto.

* Gangalzai?—P. J. M.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

ROUTE 40.—*Kandahar to Mangrota* viâ *Gwanza.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
1 to 13	Kandahar to...	...	...	...
14	Spira Ragha...	...	...	158
15	Mana	...	13	171
16	Gwanza	...	12	183
17	Pui	...	13	196
18	Sinjawi	...	15	211
19	Bagao	...	12	223
20	Duki	...	12	235
21	Thal	...	16	251
22	Chotiali	...	13½	264½
23	Poloz	...	9	273½
24	Zindi Rod	...	10	283½
25	Luni Tangi and Sang-i-Nuksan	...	14½	298
26	Kucha Wat	...	8	306
27	Nath-ki-chap	...	12¼	318¼
28	Karher	...	12	330¼
29	Bagao	...	10	341¼
30	Tagao	...	10	350¼
31	Churi-ki-munh	...	10	360¼
32	Moma	...	8	368¼
33	Sirwan	...	20½	388¾
34	Thak	...	14½	403¼
35	Harambhar	...	18	421
36	Mangrota	...	18	439

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Marches 14 to 19 of this road were explored to a great extent by the late Captain Showers in the summer of 1879; his report cannot be found in the Agency Office; my information with regard to it is derived from Mallick Amir of Gwal who accompanied Captain Showers, and who is a very intelligent man; the distances between Spira Ragha and Sinjawi are of course approximate, but they represent the daily marches made by Captain Showers, who had some 150 men with him, and they agree fairly with Captain Showers' published map; grass, wood and water are reported as everywhere plentiful along this route, and the only physical difficulty told of is a kotal between Gwanza and Pui which is somewhat troublesome.*

ROUTE 40.—*Note on Dara Shekoh's route,* vide *Raverty's notes on Afghanistan and part of Biluchistan, pages* 21 *to* 39.

A very interesting translation from the *Tarikh-i-Kandahar* of Rashid Khan of Kandahar is given in Major Raverty's notes on Afghanistan and part of Biluchistan; it is an account of the march of a large force under the supreme direction of the Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan of Delhi in the year 1653 for the recovery of Kandahar from the Persians, who had captured it in 1649. Shah Jehan considered Kandahar as the key of India. In 1652 Shah Jehan himself went to Kabul, and after immense preparations despatched his son Aurangzebe and the Wazir against Kandahar by the way of Kabul: he was compelled however by an inroad of the Oosbegs to withdraw his troops. In 1653 Shah Jehan placed the provinces of Kabul and Mooltan under the orders of his son Dara Shekoh, who had volunteered to retake Kandahar for him. Dara Shekoh divided his forces into two portions; all his wheeled artillery was sent by the Bolan Pass; his forces were as follows :—

1.	Artillerymen	5,000
2.	Matchlockmen	10,000
3.	Pioneers, Sappers and Miners	6,000
4.	Gentlemen at arms	3,000
5.	Cavalry	70,000
6.	Bullocks with water-skins, one man to each	500
	Total ...	94,500
	Heavy guns	10
	Light guns	40
	Lead ... ...lbs.	60,000
	Powder ... ... „	200,000

Thirty thousand shots were prepared, but were left behind, as some one suggested that stone shot would do as well; 500 masons were taken instead; the stone shot burst at the muzzle of the guns, and to the failure of the artillery, the non-success of the expenditure was apparently due; 60 elephants were also taken; it is difficult to believe that such an enormous

* The routes from Peshin to Bagao &c., partly taken from Captain Showers' diary, will be given in the forthcoming Gazetteer of Peshin—P. J. M.—14-10-82.

force could really have been gathered together and marched through the Sewistan hills, but making all due allowances for eastern hyperbole; it still remains certain that a very large body of men did traverse this route, and without suffering any very great hardship; it was perhaps the difficulty of obtaining drinking water, forage, and fuel in Kachi for so large a force, and further the season of the year, for Dara Shekoh did not quit the Indus until the end of March, which determined the young Prince to go *viá* the Sangar Pass. The Persian outposts were at Duki (called by Raverty "Dogi") and Chotiali: Dara Shekoh sent on 7 0 men to intercept or drive out the Persians, and Raverty mentions that the Zemindars of Duki were requested to afford Jahangir Beg aid: by a singular chance this very order fell into my hands, amongst some sunnuds which were shown to me by Santa Khan, Oomarzai Tarin of Duki, the lineal descendant of the Malliks, who received it, translation of it is as follows:—

"Whereas in accordance with the Royal Orders, the illaqua of Peshin and its dependencies from Sang-i-Lakshan to Kotal Panj Mandarak belonged to me and is still under my control. Royal Orders have issued to this effect: in the meantime Jehangeer Beg accompanied by a large force starts ahead of me by the * direct (straight) road, &c."

* *Vide* Appendix II, Part I, Chapter I. For copy of original and full translation, he probably went by the Sukki Surwar Pass.

I think there are good grounds for believing that Dara Shekoh took the route to which this note is attached, and I have detailed my reasons below:—

1. Mangrota to Harambhar.
2. Harambhar to Thak.
3. Thak to Sekundi or Sirwan.
4. Sirwan to Moma.
5. Moma to Churi-ka-Munh.
6. Churi-ka-Munh to Tagao.
7. Tagao to Bagao.
8. Bagao to Karhar.
9. Karhar to Nath-ki-chap.

Marches 1 *to* 3.—Dara Shekoh is stated to have gone by the Sanghar Pass; if he did do so there is only one route by which he could have moved a large force.

Marches 3 *to* 9.—Because this is the commonly used route, and there is a standing tradition amongst the people that armies had formerly gone by it, and that Kings had made a road across the Kerwada Pass, which had become blocked up, afterwards by rolling stones, earthquakes and landslips. In 1874 Sir Robert Sandeman's coolies had no difficulty in clearing it. When the so-called Bozdar Column under General Wilkinson was preparing to march from Thal, the natives seemed to take it as a settled matter that we should of course go by Kerwada, and our intention not to do so led them to think that we must have some deep ulterior designs; the distance from Mangrota to Thal *viá* Kerwada is 188 (approx.) miles, *viá* Hinglun is 161 measured miles, the difference is 27 miles, an amount which could scarcely be appreciated by Dara Shekoh's staff, who possessed no means of accurately measuring distances; further in favor of the Kerwada route, it must be remembered that Bagao is a fertile valley, and that Janjah was formerly well cultivated from Moma southward. The route under discussion lies through the north of the Janjah district (Janjah in Akbar's time I think), which in those days was highly populous and well cultivated, and paid a large revenue, so that a force using the Karwada route could have a locally supplied depôt half-way between Mangrota and Chotiali, which would be an immense advantage to it; whereas by the Hinglun route no supplies, except forage and wood are procurable for the whole distance between Mangrota and Chotiali. I believe that at the Luni Tangi is the spot called Sang-i-Nuksan, this defile is entered through a regular rock gate, and on either side of this on the table-land above the precipices are collected immense heaps of boulders. The Lunis told us that in the ancient days these had been collected for the purpose of defence. In the Sunnud Sang-i-Lakshan is most clearly written, and it was not until I saw Raverty's statement that the word was Sang-i-Naksan, that I was enabled to determine the probable whereabouts of the spot mentioned, the Thal people knew nothing of Sang-i-Lakshan;† moreover the distance indicated by Raverty's author as existing between the stone or stones, and Chotiali is confirmatory of my view. I shall ask my successor to more fully enquire into this matter. Sang-i-Nuksan is mentioned as the boundary between Hind and Kandahar and as being on the western edge of the Janjah territory (*vide* history of Khetrans, Part VI, Chapter III, at Sang-i-Naksan). Dara Shekoh received information from Jahangir Beg, and he had to determine his future route; he learnt that the Kakars had closed the Kotal-i-Ziaratgah route *vide* (Route 45), and he seems therefore to have decided to go by the Gwanza route; his next advance was to Duki *viá* Chotiali, and then onwards to Sibgotah, which place is I believe at Pui; the difficulties of a kotal are next mentioned, and this was probably the Kotal between Gwanza and Pui—Tabaksar may possibly be Sarabar Tangi. Dara Shekoh's march onwards to Peshin and the Kwaja Amran range is not difficult to follow. He seems to have returned by the Ziarat Kotal, and as he did not came back by the same route as that along which he had advanced, the Ziarat Wani route is the old kaffila road, and the Chungi house (toll house) is still shown at Gwushki. Raverty's author is very indefinite as to his marches, he doubles up three or four marches into one in some places, but nevertheless his general line is fairly clear.

† Nawab Hassan Ali, Persian Attaché the Agent, Governor-General, maintains that Sang-i-Lakshan is correctly written in my Sunnud, and that in his country such a heap of stones ready to slide down a precipice would be so called.

ROUTE 41.—*Kandahar to Mangrota* viâ *Gwal, Kach, Gwanza and Hinglun.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 9	Kandahar to Kushdil Khan ...	...	...	119	*Vide* Route 39.
10	Nau Bazaar	...	8	127	Route 6.
11	Gwal	...	15	142	Ditto.
12	Kach	...	16	158	Ditto.
13	Kawas	...	20	178	Ditto.
14	Chashtanak	...	13	191	Road easy; forage and firewood plentiful; sweet water all the way.
15	Gwanza	...	10	201	Water in small wells; road good.
16 to 33	Mangrota *viâ* Hinglun Kach ...	...	229	430	*Vide* Route 40.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Marches of this route were traversed by Captain Showers in the year 1881; he was accompanied by about 150 infantry and a few sowars.

This is a valuable line of route, not as a primary, but an alternative route.

ROUTE 42.—*A combination of various routes between Kandahar and Mangrota.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 15	Kandahar ... ... Chinjan	...	...	177	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan.
16	Biani	...	21¾	198¾	*Vide* Route.
17	Nigand	...	10	208¾	Route 39.
18	Uriazgai	...	12¼	221	Ditto.
19	Shoran		16	237	Ditto.
20	Hanambhar	...	12¼	249¼	Route 31.
21	Tilawar	...	12	261¼	Ditto.
22	Nath-ki-chap	...	18	279¼	Route 8.
23	Girda Kach	...	14	293¼	Ditto.
24	Gandheri	...	7	300¼	Route 10.
25	Barkhan Kot (Paind Khan) ...	...	7	307¼	Ditto.
26	Chang	...	8	315¼	Ditto.
27	Moma	...	8	323¼	Ditto.
28	Sirwan	...	20½	343¾	Ditto.
29	Thak	...	14½	358¼	Ditto.
30	Harambhar	...	18	376¼	Ditto.
31	Mangrota	...	18	394½	Ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 43.—*Continuation of various routes.*

No.	Name.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 22	Kandahar to Nath-ki-chap	...	...	295	
23	„ Kacher*	...	12	307	*Vide* Route 12.
24	„ Bagao	...	10	317	Ditto.
25	„ Tagao	...	10	327	Ditto.
26	Churi-ki-Munh	...	10	337	Ditto.
27	Fort Munro	..	15	352	Ditto.
28	Zeradan	...	12	364	Ditto.
29	Choti Bala	...	12	376	
30	Choti	...	17	393	
31	Kot Chutta	...	11	404	
32	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	14	418	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* Called Karher in route 12 and route 40.—P. J. M.

Route 44.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Smalan.*

Sir Robert Sandeman's Route.

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 15	Kandahar to Chinjan	...	...	177	*Vide* Route 39.
16	Chinalli	...	13	190	
17	Katz	...	9½	199½	
18	Sanjawi	...	18	217½	
19	Baghao	...	12	229½	
20	Rahi (Duki)	...	12	241½	
21	Thal	...	16	257½	
22	Chotiali	...	13½	271	
23	Baramzai	...	21¾	292¾	
24	Bala Daka	...	12¾	305½	
25	Hankui	...	15½	321	*Vide* appendices to General Biddulph's report on the operations of the Thal-Chotiali Field Force in 1879.
26	Hajikot	...	7½	328½	
27	Chowatta	...	14½	343	
28	Churi-ki-Munh	...	12	355	
29	Fort Munro	...	15	370	
30	Zeradan	...	12	382	
31	Choti Bala	...	12	394	
32	Choti	...	17	411	
33	Kot Chutta	...	11	422	
34	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	14	436	

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Route 45.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Kawas, Smalan and Fort Munro.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
9	Kandahar to Kushdil Khan ...	...	119	...	No description required.
10	Novi Bazaar	...	8	127	Good road.
11	Gwal	...	15	142	Ditto.
12	Kach	...	16	158	Ditto.
13	Kahan	...	14	172	*Vide* route.
14	Kawas	...	6	178	
15	Gwushky	...	12	190	
16	Ziarat	...	8	198	
17	Sharin	...	16	214	Rough difficult road.
18	Smalan	...	15	229	A stiff kotal to be passed.
19	Bagao	...	16	245	Road good.
20 to 34	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	178½	423½	*Viâ* Wam Pass and Fort Munro *viâ*—

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Note.—This route was formerly a regular kaffila route, and the choongi house is still shown near Gwushky; the greater part of it from Gwal to Smalan was reconnoitred by Captain Showers in the summer of 1879; his report is not to be found in the Agency Office; there is no doubt that a very good hill road would be made along this line. I have myself been along it as far as within four or five miles of Sharin, indeed it may be said that the march between Smalan and Sharin is the only march of which we have not a complete record. From Kawas to as far as I reached the hills are covered with juniper forests, and in places with dense thickets of wild almond and other shrubs.—O. T. Duke.

ROUTE 46.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harnai, Sembhar and Fort Munro.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
1 to 17	Kandahar to Harnai	3,200	...	211
18	Shinkach	...	16	227
19	Kuriak	...	8	235
20	Kandi	...	12	247
21	Sembhar	...	11	258
22	Thal	...	16	274
23	Chotiali	...	13½	287½
24	Baramzai	...	21¾	309¼
25	Bala Daka	...	12¾	322
26	Hankui	...	15½	337½
27	Hajikot	...	7½	345
28	Chowatta	...	14½	359½
29	Churi-ki-Munh	...	12	371½
30	Fort Munro	...	15	386½
31	Zeradan	...	12	398½
32	Choti Bala	...	12	410½
33	Choti	...	17	427½
34	Kot Chutta	...	11	438½
35	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	14	452½

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 47.—*Kandahar to Khanpur* viâ *Kushdil Khan, Harnai and Chachar Pass.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 17	Kandahar to Harnai	3,200	...	211	*Vide* Route 6.
18	Sinerai	...	9	220	
19	Dalujal	...	12	232	
20	Tung Chowki	...	18	250	
21	Turk Khund (*viâ* Barg) ...	...	18	268	*Vide* note below.
22	Bijari Kach	...	9	277	
23	Drat Ban	...	7	284	
24	Khanki	...	11	295	
25	Ghardaf	...	14	309	
26	Khan	...	13	322	
27	Sija Kach	...	20	342	
28	Kechi-ki-kot	...	5	347	
29	Chat	...	10	357	
30	Kalchas	...	18	375	
31	Baksha Bent	...	9	384	
32	Toba	...	15	399	
33	Drigri	...	12	411	
34	Fatehpur	...	12	423	
35	Rajanpur	...	10	433	
36	Mithankot	...	10	443	
37	Chachar	...	6	449	
38	Khanpur	...	20	464	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Note.—Mr. R. I. Bruce, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, who traversed part of this route in the year 1877, writes as follows with regard to it: "At Lier Kumb there is a reservoir of good rain-water in a basin in the solid rock always present; the road winds mostly over turfy soil along narrow valleys between lofty ranges of mountains; there is one elbow of a rocky hill which we had some difficulty in getting the laden camels over, but it would not be difficult to make a roadway over."—O. T DUKE.

ROUTE 48.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Harnai and Bugti Dera.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 17	Kandahar to Harnai	3,200	8	211	*Viâ* Kushdil Khan, *vide* Route 6.
18	Spin Tangi	1,810	18	229	
19	Kachali	1,300	13	242	
20	Gandakin Daf	1,050	4½	246½	
21	Kilati Kilah	670	8	254½	
22	Nari Gorge	480	9	263½	
23	Sibi	420	8	271½	
24	Mitri	......	12	283½	
25	Mach	......	16	299½	
26	Lehri	......	16	315½	
27	Dingan	......	19½	335	
28	Gurtch-ki-drik	......	11	346	
29	Chagirdi	......	11½	357½	
30	Sangsila	......	8½	366	
31	Dera Bugti	......	21	387	
32	Pator	......	23	410	
33	Chat	......	12	422	
34	Kalchas	......	18	440	
35	Baksha-ki-bent	......	9	449	
36	Toba	......	15	464	
37	Harand	......	17	481	
38	Ganghar	......	18	499	
39	Choti	......	12	511	
40	Choti-ki-kot	......	12	523	
41	Dera Ghazi Khan	......	14	537	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 49.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Bandowali.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
1	Kandahar to Mandi Hissar	...	11	...
2	Abdul Rahman	...	15	26
3	Mel Karez	...	13	39
4	Dabrai	...	11	50
5	Gatai	...	9	59
6	Chaman	...	17	76
7	Killa Abdullah	...	15	91
8	Gulistan	...	10	101
9	Segi	...	10	111
10	Dinar Karez	...	9	120
11	Mehterzai	...	10	130
12	Quetta...	...	9	139
13	Siriab	...	8	147
14	Darwaza	...	15½	162½
15	Doraza	...	8¾	171¼
16	Mach	...	9	180¼
17	Bibinani	...	14	194¼
18	Kirta	...	12	206¼
19	Kohandilani	...	8	214¼
20	Pir Chowki	...	8	222¼
21	Mitri	...	16	238¼
22	Mach	...	16	254¼
23	Lehri	...	16	270¼
24	Gurtch-ki-drik	...	19½	289¾
25	Chagirdi	...	11½	301¼
26	Sangsila	...	8½	309¾
27	Dera Bugti	...	21	330¾
28	Soti	...	16	346¾
29	Kajuri...	...	6½	352¼
30	Kabrudani	...	14	366¼
31	Bandowala	...	23	389¼
32	Rojan	...	11	400¼
33	Umurkot	...	15	415¼
34	Murghai	...	11	426¼
35	Rajanpur	...	14	440¼

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Route 50.—*Kandahar to Sukkur* viâ *Mula Pass.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.
1	Kandahar to Mandi Hissar	......	11	...
2	Abdul Rahman	......	15	26
3	Mel Karez	......	13	39
4	Dabrai	......	11	50
5	Gatai	......	9	59
6	Chaman	......	17	76
7	Kila Abdulla	......	15	51
8	Gulistan	......	10	101
9	Segi	......	10	111
10	Dinar Karez	......	9	120
11	Mehtarzai	......	10	130
12	Barg	......	10	140
13	Khamak	......	15	155
14	Mahomed Karez	......	9	164
15	Dost Mahomed Karez	......	12	176
16	Harenchinao	......	14	190
17	Purdu	......	11	201*
18	Ziarat	......	6	207
19	Kalat	......	8	215
20	Rodinjo	......	14	229
21	Gandagan	......	15	244
22	Sohrab	......	15	259
23	Anjira	......	14	273
24	Bapao	......	11	284
25	Pisi Bent	......	13	297
26	Gorambarawad	......	12	309
27	Pasht Khana	......	8	317
28	Nar	......	12	329
29	Pir Laka	......	6	335
30	Hattaji	......	9	344
31	Paniwant	......	12	356
32	Kohu	......	7	363
33	Pir Chatar	......	10	373
34	Kotru	......	10	383
35	Gandawa	......	8	391
36	Udana	......	14	405
37	Kanda	......	11	416
38	Barshori	......	10	426
39	Rojhan	......	28	454
40	Jacobabad...	......	8	462
41	Shikarpur	......	26	488
42	Sakkar	......	25	513

* No water?—P. J. M.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Route 51.—*Kandahar to Sukkur* viâ *Bolan.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 21	Kandahar to Mittri	......	...	238¼	*Viâ* Gulistan and Bolan.
22	Haji-ka-Shahr	......	10	248¼	
23	Bagh...	......	18	266¼	
24	Makhan Beyla	......	22	288¼	
25	Barshori	......	16	304¼	
26	Rojhan	......	28	332¼	
27	Jacobabad	......	10	342¼	
28	Shikarpur	......	26	368¼	
29	Sakkar	......	25	393¼	

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

ROUTE 52.—*Kandahar to Karachi* viâ *Shorawak.*

No.	Names.	Height above sea level.	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1	Kandahar to Mandi Hissar	......	11	...	
2	Deh Haji	......	10	21	
3	Saifula (Takhtipul)	......	10	31	
4	Shah Pasand	......	19	50	
5	Kunchi	......	15	65	
6	Skam Khan	......	16	81	
7	Ispinkula	......	14	95	
8	Poti	......	12	107	
9	Zabardast Sherani	......	12	119	
10	Iltaz Karez	......	18	137	
11	Chaman-i-Sangbur	......	18	155	
12	Kurdagap	......	10	165	
13	Sarband	......	18	183	
14	Manguchar	......	10	193	
15	Ziarat	......	18	211	
16	Kalat	......	8	219	
17	Rodinjo	......	14	233	
18	Surmasing	......	13	246	
19	Sohrab	......	16	262	
20	Anjira	......	14	276	
21	Zawar	......	20	296	
22	Baghwana	......	14	310	
23	Khozdar	......	16	326	
24	Izbotki	......	10	336	
25	Wahir	......	14	350	
26	Wad	......	20	370	
27	Turkabar	......	24	394	
28	Rod Guari	......	19	413	
29	Salas	......	18	431	
30	Kankani	......	18	449	
31	Kishari	......	18	467	
32	Bela	......	14	481	
33	Shekhron-ka-got	......	24	505	
34	Uthal	......	22	527	
35	Shekh Raj	......	14	541	
36	Sonmiani	......	18	559	
37	Lak	......	20	579	
38	Habb River	......	18	597	
39	Karachi	......	14	611	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

ROUTE 53.—*Kandahar to Dera Ghazi Khan* viâ *Chinjan, Vitakri and Chachar Pass.*
GENERAL BIDDULPH'S ROUTE.

No.	Names.	Height above sea level	Distance.	Total distance.	Remarks.
		Feet.	Miles.	Miles.	
1 to 9	Kandahar to Kushdil Khan ...	...	...	119	*Vide* Route 39.
10	Sharin Karez	...	6½	125½	
11	Balozai	...	9	134½	
12	Yusuf Kach	...	9	143¼	
13	Spira Ragha	...	14½	157¾	
14	Obashtkhai	...	11	168¾	
15	Chinjan	...	8	176¾	
16	Biani	...	21¾	198½	
17	Nigand	...	10	208¼	
18	Uriazgai	...	12¼	220¾	
19	Shoran	...	16	236¾	
20	Hanambhar	...	12¼	249	
21	Trikh Karam	...	18¾	267¾	
22	Chamalang	...	15	282¾	
23	Bala Daka	...	10¼	293	
24	Hankna Spring	...	15¾	308¾	
25	Nahar-ki-kot	...	11	319¾	
26	Vitakri	...	10½	330¼	
27	Gandidab	...	15	345½	
28	Bhor	...	7½	352¾	
29	Kalchas	...	12	364¾	
30	Baksha-ki-bent	...	9	373¾	
31	Toba	...	15	388¾	
32	Harand	...	17	405¾	
33	Ganghar	...	18	423¾	
34	Choti	...	12	435¾	
35	Choti-ki-kot	...	12	447¾	
36	Dera Ghazi Khan	...	14	461¾	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

PART I.

CHAPTER IV.

Crime.

The number of crimes committed in this district, except by the Marris, is insignificant. Marri offences are fully discussed in Part VII. The praise bestowed by Elphinstone on the Kakar tribes seems to me to be fairly deserved by them. His words written in 1837, page 170, Volume II, are as follows:—

"As the Sunnutteeas have now no foreign wars, and as they pay no revenue and have not for some years been called on for their contingent of horse by the king, the exercise of their Chief's powers is confined to the administration of justice. The adjustment of the less serious disputes is left to the mallick of the village, who has here great powers, and can inflict any punishment short of death, but in all his proceedings he must have the support of the elders of the village, and he never attempts to take any step of consequence without the concurrence of a Jirga.

"The disposition of the people is peaceable and (to use the expression of a Cauker to me) they enjoy their own, and are content.

"On the whole, the greater part of the Cauker country is mountainous and unfertile; and the inhabitants are shepherds, rude in their manners and ignorant of the arts of life, but simple, peaceable, and inoffensive."

There are probably no people in this part of Asia so easy to manage as the Spin Tarins or who give so little trouble. But both Kakars and Tarins are well prepared to defend what they believe to be their rights.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

PART I.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue.

A statement showing the total revenue receipts in these districts is given on the following pages, *vide* separate accounts of each sub-district.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Sewistan Valleys—Revenue Abstract, 1881-82.

No.	Name of township.	Received in kind.		Sold.		Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store in kind.		Estimated value at Rs. 2 p.m.	Total of cash received and due.	Total value grain in store, and cash receipts and cash due	
		Names of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Names of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Name of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1	Zawar Harnai	Grain ...	7,864 3 13	Grain ...	6,924 34 0	16,277 12 9	...	Grain ...	939 9 13	1,873 8 0	16,277 12 9	18,156 4 9	Detailed statement with Part III.
2	Kach Kowas	Do. ...	1,000 0 0	Do. ...	1,000 0 0	3,415 0 0	1,151 8 0	......	......	...	4,566 8 0	4,566 8 0	Part II.
3	Sangan	Do. ...	1,189 6 8	Do. ...	765 9 0	2,140 13 0	...	Grain bhusa ...	423 37 8	547 14 6	2,140 13 0	2,688 11 6	Part V.
4	Kwat-Mandai	Do. ...	154 7 15	Do. ...	154 7 15	248 5 3	...	......	......	...	248 5 3	248 5 3	Part VI.
5	Thal	Do. ...	10,904 39 0	Do. ...	1,456 25 2	19,240 8 0	1,486 12 8	Grain, &c. ...	4,448 13 14	8,696 8 0	20,727 4 8	29,423 12 8	Part VII.
	Total ...	......	21,112 17 4	......	15,300 36 1	41,322 7 0	2,638 4 8	......	5,811 21 3	11,122 14 6	43,960 11 8	55,083 10 2	

Comparative Statement of Cash Receipt and Expenditure, 1880-81 *and* 1881-82.

No.	Name of township.	1880-81.					1881-82.					Total.
		Receipt including fines.	Expenditure.	Balance paid in Treasury.	Value of balance of Government grain.	Total net revenue.	Receipt including fines and abkari.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Value of balance of Government grain.	Money due from Commissariat.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Zawar Harnai	9,681 15 3	2,964 0 0	6,717 15 3	None ...	...	16,277 12 9	2,092 2 0	14,185 10 9			
2	Kach Kawas	2,616 0 0	...	3,102 0 0	Do. ...							
	Cattle tax	486 0 0				...	3,415 0 0	77 4 0	3,337 12 0			
3	Sangan	None ...	None ...	None ...	Do. ...	...	2,140 13 0	452 9 11	1,688 3 1	11,122 14 6	1,151 8 0	...
4	Kwat-Mandai	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	...	248 5 3	...	248 5 3			
5	Thal	17,033 10 4	1,071 2 3	15,962 8 1	Do. ...	...	19,240 8 0	2,691 4 8	16,549 3 4		1,486 12 8	...
	Total	29,871 9 7	4,035 2 3	25,782 7 4	...	25,782 7 4	41,322 7 0	5,313 4 7	36,009 2 5	11,122 14 6	2,638 4 8	49,770 5 7

If the 1880-81 rates had held good revenues in these districts would have been nearly one-third as much again.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,

Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Total Revenue Receipt in Sewistan.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Sewi under 1st Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi.		
In kind 24,087 maunds,* value	42,034 11 8	
In cash	1,791 8 11	
Abkari and Muskerat ...	63,180 0 0	
Fines	5,620 11 0	
Court fee, &c., &c., *i.e.*, unclaimed property.	8,555 10 11	1,21,782 10 6
Districts under 4th Assistant Agent, Governor-General, *vide* statement on other side.	55,143 10 2	55,143 10 2
		1,76,926 4 8

* Mr. Bruce has kindly given me the receipts on Sewi for 1881-82, so that I may be able to state the complete value of Sewistan, as it now is. The Bugtis, &c., of course pay no revenue, nor do the tribes under Punjab management; the Khetrans have offered to do so on condition that they are included in our boundaries ($\frac{1}{10}$th of their crops); it is difficult to compare the modern revenue with the ancient revenue, because we do not know exactly the limits of the Sibi sub-district in Akbar's time, but that the revenue now received is much less than that received by him is proved by the fact that the Thal-Chotiali district, then called Doki, paid 18,000 maunds of grain, 12 sheep, besides about Rs. 300 in cash, and the performance of military service, whilst Sewi, Barkhan, Sangan, Kwat-Mandai, and Bahadera, Kahan and the Bugti country paid in addition 1,96,528 Tabriz Rs., worth I believe about Rs. 73,698 of our Kildar Rs. It may be estimated that if we continue to hold these districts and peace is maintained, the revenues should be quadrupled within the next decade.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

PART I.

Chapter VI.

Political arrangements.

For convenience of administration the portion of Sewistan under my control is divided into five sub-divisions:—

1. Kach, Hamadun, Kawas, and the Kakar tribes.
2. Zawar valley.
3. Sangan valley.
4. Marri hills.
5. Thal-Chotiali.

2. The first three are worked by Native Assistant Agent to the Governor-General Hak Newaz Khan, the Marri hills are worked entirely by the political officer personally, and at Thal-Chotiali is a tehsildar. The establishments, tribal levies, Biluch Guide, and military posts are fully detailed in the appendix to this chapter. The particular political details of each sub-district have been noted in the chapters on each. I will, however, venture to make some general remarks on the whole of my charge.

3. In the summer of the 1873, during which year I first came to the frontier, and commenced an endeavour to make myself acquainted with its affairs, the following was the condition of matters (in so far as I could understand them) with regard to the hill tracts which marched with the Dera Ghazi Khan district, and which are now to a great extent under report.

4. The Khan of Kalat repudiated the control of these difficult regions; the Amir of Kabul† had refused to listen to the advice of his Sirdars that he should convert them into

† I make this statement on the authority of Sirdar Hassad Khan, Raisani, whose father was present in Kabul when Wazir Nur Muhammad Shah made these proposals to the Amir. In a letter, dated 8th January 1882, Sirdar Hassad Khan, to whom I had written with reference to this point, states "that the Amir Sher Ali Khan had agreed as to the advisability of opening the Zhob and Harnai routes, but deferred the execution of Nur Muhammad Shah's proposals: Hassad Khan's father, Mula Muhammad, was at Kabul in 1870 or 1871."

revenue-paying districts; the removal of the central power from Kandahar to Kabul having rendered it almost impossible for him to come to any other decision; so then Sewistan with much hill and little plain extending from the Bolan Pass and the Zhob valley to the Panjab border had become an uncontrolled Alsatia.

5. As soon as Captain Sandeman* had come to be acquainted with the Biluch and *quasi*-Pathan tribes of Sewistan, and had exploded the idea that they differed from ordinary Asiatics in any way, as soon as he had demonstrated that they were friendly to the British Government, anxious to be prosperous and peaceful and to obtain military service, he naturally directed his efforts in the first instance to the opening of the trade routes passing through their country, between the producing districts controlled by the Amir of Kabul and those under our own rule, and which had become closed, as the result of disorder and the want of a guiding hand. The establishment of these routes seemed to be the best way of securing the objects which the tribes and Government mutually desired, and in the promotion of which Government, as evidenced by the results of the conference at Mithankote in 1871, was quite willing to actively assist.

6. The Bolan Pass at that time was not within Captain Sandeman's political sphere, as it runs through Kalat territory in which the Sind political officers were more particularly interested.

7. In the year 1874, whilst engaged in the investigations necessitated by these projects and the search for coal which had been reported by the tribes to exist in their hills, Captain Sandeman visited the Chamalang valley; this is a central spot in Sewistan, and from it routes diverge in all directions towards all parts of Afghanistan and to the various passes in the Panjab and Sind border; he interviewed the maliks of many of the Pathan and the tomandars of most of the Biluch tribes of Sewistan, and he became fully aware that the cause of the stoppage of the trade routes then closed and of the difficulties in connection with those more or less open lay in the position occupied with regard to them by the tribe of hillmen, called Marris. He entirely appreciated the fact that the key of the route question lay in the grappling with the difficulties arising from this Marri tribe; his views were fully reported to the Panjab Government in letters to the address of the Commissioner of the Derajat, which are to be found in the Dera Ghazi Khan office.

8. The raids of the Marris extended at that time from the precincts of the town of Kalat to the Bori valley and the Waziri hills, but I am perfectly convinced that had he not been prevented by the general political confusion, resulting from difficulties in connection with the Eastern question, Captain Sandeman would have succeeded in opening to trade the whole of the routes which centre on the Chamalang valley.

9. The disturbed condition of the Kalat State in 1875, however, necessitated action on the part of Government, and Captain Sandeman was deputed by Lord Northbrook, as a first step, to endeavour to obtain accurate information as to what was the real state of hill affairs, and to open to trade one road, at any rate, namely, the Bolan route: his success on these matters was, in so far as the Bolan Pass was concerned, complete.

10. But although his afterwards acquired position at Quetta had given him great advantages, the Marri question still remained unsolved: the Marris had been staved off† the Panjab frontier and the Sind and Kachi districts, but still continued to be a scourge in every other direction, and to live by plunder; they, therefore, did not entirely settle (though large sections of the tribe quieted down) and, *ergo*, the Marri question could not be considered as closed. Had they constituted an ordinary Biluch tribe, it would have been easy to deal with them, but I do not think that the true character of the so-called Marri tribe has ever been clearly understood. The Marri country was a cave of Adullam, everyone who had a grievance, were he Pathan or Biluch, he took himself and his family to the Marri hills, he became a hamsaya‡ of some particular Rahzan,§ and joined this Rahzan in all his depredations, leading him more especially against his own tribe or village.

Vide Chapter I, Part VI.

11. It was by the aid of the Marris that the Brahuis were able to so largely paralyse the Khan of Kalat up to 1875; they took refuge in the Marri hills and inducted the Marri marauders into Kalat territory.

12. Of the whole Marri tribe it may be estimated that the real Marris constitute about one eight, the remainder are actually refugees or the children of refugees.

* Sir Robert (then Captain) Sandeman was in charge of the Dera Ghazi Khan district until the autumn of 1875.

† The arrangements made to obtain this end could not be regarded as of a permanent character.

‡ As understood by the Biluchis, hamsaya means sharer in good or evil fortune. A denizen ("a dweller in the gates" Holy writ).

§ Rahzan, robber (a complimentary Biluch title).

13. Sir Robert Sandeman was fully cognizant of the condition of the Marris, and hence he strove by every means in his power to induce Government to occupy, with military force, Vitakri, Thal, and Harnai; if these posts are held, the depredations of the Marris in every direction can be stopped. The tribe must settle on their lands, whilst their interference and assistance in every frontier quarrel can be checked, and they can be prevented from making their country the refuge for all the miscreants and discontented persons escaping from the Panjab, Kalat, or Southern Afghanistan.

14. The war which commenced in 1878 of course entirely altered, and in many ways dislocated our whole frontier system. Thal, Vitakri, Harnai, and many other places have been held by troops, and at the present moment we have a garrison at Thal, another at Gandakin Daf, and a third at Sharag in the Harnai valley. We have no troops at Vitakri, but after an immense deal of trouble, peace has been made between the Marris, the Khetrans, and the Lunis.

15. Mr. Fryer, the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan, has worked with me in the most cordial manner, and we have elaborated arrangements, with the consent of the Agent to the Governor-General, from the means already at our disposal, and without any extra cost to Government, for placing a small body of Biluch Guides at Nahar-ki-kot. The Marri sowars, arranged for the Sham plain at the Marri settlement in 1881, will be placed under the Biluch Guide Resaldar, and Mr. Fryer proposes to put a few Khetran sowars also under his orders. This arrangement will, I believe, so long as Thal-Chotiali is held by troops, be quite sufficient to keep the peace in that direction, and very shortly it may be hoped that kafilas will again come down the ancient road from Zhob (Route 37, Chapter III) through the Khetran country.

16. A reference to the account given of the Khetrans shows that that tribe has become weakened entirely by intertribal strife. If the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan can arrange the family quarrels which now divide them, there is no reason why they should not again assume the dominating position which they once held with regard to both the Marris and the Lunis.

17. In Haji Khan Khetran's time, on the arrival of a kafila at Mekhtar, a message was at once sent to that chieftain, who then despatched a party of Khetran horsemen to Mekhtar; these convoyed the kafila right through from Mekhtar to the Laghari country; the Khetran Chief received the following dues:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Camels, unladen	0	8	0	
„ laden	3	0	0	
Horses	1	0	0	per horse.
Empty bullocks	0	5	4	
Laden „	1	12	0	
Unladen donkeys	0	4	0	
Laden „	0	12	0	

One anna on each goat or sheep.

18. As I am about soon to make over the charge of this district to a successor, I may, perhaps, venture unreservedly to express an opinion as to the arrangements which might possibly be best for it.

19. I venture to think that the separation of Sibi from the rest of Sewistan is a very great mistake.

20. Out of 149 cases against the Marris, noted in the political police register for this district, 55 cases referred to Talli, Kachi, the Bolan, and Sibi; the political officer in charge of the Marris has, therefore, frequently to visit Sibi in connection with cases, but the Sibi establishments and the posts on the Talli border are not under his control.

21. Further, I venture to think that the officer in charge of such an inhospitable country as Sewistan should have a well supplied base to work from.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,

Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Statement of monthly payments made by 4th Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

Detail.		Amount. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Marri Service.			
Sirdar Mirula Khan, Ghazani Marri		300	
2 Resaldars, at Rs. 100 each		200	
7 Jemadars, at „ 50 „		350	
7 Duffadars, at „ 30 „		210	
67 Sowars, at „ 20 „		1,340	
1 Vakeel Shahan		40	
40 Footmen, at Rs. 10 each		400	
2 Munshis, at „ 30 and 20		50	
Allowance for 5 hostages		100	
			2,990
Kakar and Tarin Service.			
Bahi Khan, Sarangzai Kakar, (Gwushki)		185	
Shahib do. do.		20	
Ismail Vanechi, Babian		100	
Kala Khan Vanechi, Babian		40	
Hussein Pechi, Babian		30	
Ali Mahomed Syud, Sharag		15	
Sherdil Taran, Khost		15	
Esajan Sheikh, Harnai		15	
Toti Mekluani, do.		15	
Baran, son of Murad Ali, Chilgarri Sharag		15	
			450
Panizai Service.			
Subadar Ibrahim Khan, Head Chief, Panizai Kakar ...	Kach ...	50	
15 Footmen	Kach ...	120	
1 Jemadar Hakim, Panizai	Ispelji ...	40	
8 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	Ispelji ...	64	
1 Jemadar Paio, Panizai	Mangi ...	30	
8 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	Mangi ...	64	
1 Jemadar Baktyar	Clumia...	15	
4 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	Clumia...	32	
1 Jemadar Khalil	Clumia...	15	
4 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	Clumia...	32	
			462
Telegraph Service.			
1 Jemadar Durroo, Langani Marri	At Gandakindaff	50	
5 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each...	At Gandakindaff	100	
10 Footmen, at Rs. 10 each	At Gandakindaff	100	
2 Daffadars, Gul Mahomed, Chilgarri Marri, and Meer Hazar, Ghazani Marri.	Quat ...	60	
6 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each...	Quat ...	120	
1 Foot Jemadar, Tarin	Harnai...	15	
6 Footmen, at Rs. 10 each	Harnai...	60	
1 Foot Jemadar, Tarin		15	
6 Footmen, at Rs. 10 each		60	
			580
Postal.			
1 Duffadar, at Rs. 30, and 6 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each, Marri, at Nari Gorge		180	
1 Do. at „ 30, and 6 „ at „ 20 „ „ at Gandakindaff		180	
1 Do. at „ 30, and 6 „ at „ 20 „ Barozai at Spin Tangi		180	
1 Foot Jemadar, at Rs. 12, 8 footmen, at Rs. 8 each, at Harnai Tarin ...		76	
1 Do. at „ 12, 8 „ at „ 8 „ at Sharigh „ ...		76	
1 Do. at „ 12, 8 „ at „ 8 „ at Dargai „ ...		76	
Hari Chand, Inspector, Hindustani, at Bahdera		53-8	
1 Daffadar, at Rs. 35, 6 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each, at Toong		155	
Allihan, Postal Jemadar, Thal		270	
Dewa Powadi, Marri, Inspector		30	
			1,276-8
Carried over ...			5,758-8

Detail.	Amount. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Brought forward ...	...	5,758-8
THAL AND HARNAI ESTABLISHMENT.		
Thal.		
1 Tehsildar	150	
1 Muhasib, Punjabi	50	
1 Peon ... ... } Punjabi	10	
1 Sweeper ... ... } Punjabi	10	
Police.		
Thanadar, Tarin	60	
1 Daffadar, Punjabi	30	
9 Sowars, at Rs. 20 each, nearly all local Thal people	180	
2 Camel Sowars, Hindustani	50	
Harnai.		
1 Muhasib, Rajanpore, Hindu	50	
1 Jemadar, Punjabi	12	
1 Peon, Hindustani	10	
10 Burkandazes, Tarins and Punjabi	100	
Police.		
1 Sergeant (Sikh)	25	
1 Naik, Punjabi	13	
2 Camel Sowars, Punjabi	50	
10 Footmen, Punjabi and Tarin	100	
Establishment of Trade at Gandakindaff.		
1 Munshi, Punjabi	40	
2 Peons, at Rs. 12 each	24	
Kach.		
1 Thanadar (Mouladad Khan, Raisani)	75	
2 Sowars, at Rs. 25 each	50	
Clothing allowance per mensem	15	
Contingencies	20	
		1,124
4th Assistant Agent Governor-General's Establishment.		
1 Clerk, Punjabi	75	
2 Peons, at Rs. 8 each, Hindustani	16	
		91
1 Assistant Agent, Governor-General	1,150	1,150
1 Native Assistant Agent, Governor-General	240	240
Total ...		8,363-8

Service paid to Sewistan tribes through Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.

	Per annum. Rs.
1. Haddiani section of Legharis }	1,920
2. Durkanis ... ... }	
3. Bozdars	4,332
4. Khetrans	7,000
Total ...	13,252

Through 1st Assistant Agent, Governor-General.

	Rs.
The Bugti tribe	18,000

There is also the cost of the Sibi administration to be noted, but as the expenses connected therewith are not of a political character, but are simply incurred in connection with revenue and criminal work, they belong to a class different from those above enumerated.—O. T. D.

In comparing cost with revenue it must be remembered that the Marris and Kakar tribes have connection with the Punjab, Sind and Sibi borders, also with the Bolan and Shalkot valleys and Kalat territory generally; the expenditure on these tribes was very much larger before our occupation of the Sewistan valley than it now is. If the revenue of the Derajat, Sind, Sibi, Quetta and Kachi be totalled up, the insurance paid will not be found to be very large.

The cost of the troops in these districts is of course an Imperial charge in every way, and is an insurance charge against the general revenues of Hindustan.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

PART II.

*Kach, Hamadun, Kawas, and the Panizai and Sarangzai Kakars.**

The most westerly of the sources of the Nari river are found in the valleys of Kach, Hamadun and Kawas. Apart from their interest as constituting the limits of an important geographical area, which is distinct in every way from the districts of Pishin proper and Quetta, these valleys of Kach, Hamadun and Kawas possess many points deserving notice.

2. They are favoured with a delightful climate, and stretching along their rich bottoms are fertile fields, which in the month of June are covered with corn, or are verdant with the fresh leaves of newly-sprung maize; the comfortable huts of the villagers are surrounded with apricot and mulberry orchards, whilst the sides of the lofty Pil and Kushnob mountains are sprinkled with juniper trees, and are covered in many places with a rich undergrowth of wild almond, cherry, plum and gooseberry trees, also of honey-suckle and wild roses; the ash is also seen, the vervain and many other shrubs and plants.

3. In the summer season of the year, when the sun is going down behind the Bibai mountain, and the gloomy face of that hill is lighted here and there by an illumined peak, which reaches high enough to catch the nearly horizontal rays of the setting sun, the view from the camping ground of Kawas down the long vista between the Bibai and Pil mountains, with the southward bend of the former for a back-ground, is very fine.

4. But a still more important point in connection with Kawas is its growth of juniper† trees: these become more and more numerous after the Lorai kotal is passed until, at the Pechi Tangi, they close into a regular forest, which extends over the mountains on all sides as far as the eye can see: beyond Ziarat, where the altitude of the valleys is nearly 9,000 feet above sea level, the trees attain to a great height, many of them being 60 feet from root to summit; the general appearance of the country near Ziarat much resembles the deodar clothed portions of the Himalayas, and the air is scented with a powerful odour of thyme emanating from plants of that herb which everywhere cover the ground, and which are thus crushed beneath one's horses hoofs.

5. The value of this forest, in connection with a railway along the Harnai route, cannot be over-estimated, and if the yield of coal at Sharigh should turn out to be satisfactory, the importance of the districts around Kalifat mountain will be very great.

6. From the Kach fort to the end of the forest rough hill roads are found, which are easily passable for four-footed carriage, but along these guns could not be dragged, though there would be no difficulty in constructing a road for wheeled carriage.

7. Kawas is an important centre in connection with Kakar risings; it forms their granary and base, its water-mills enabling large quantities of flour to be turned out daily, and from it roads diverge to all parts of the Kakar country.

8. Colonel St. John described Kawas proper as follows:—

(*a*.) "Kawas, distant 20 miles from the Kach post, is a flourishing village of about 200 houses, built on a small rising ground; there is no regular rampart to the town, but the outer walls of the houses are built touching each other without exterior opening of any sort in the whole enciente, save four small posterns, and thus form a continuous barrier. The material used is rubble stone in mud, and the roofs are flat. Altogether the village is a very strong one, and capable of protracted defence against troops unprovided with artillery. The culturable portion of the valley is confined to the margin of the stream which drains it, and which flows immediately at the foot of the rocky hills to the south.

(*b*.) "For a space of seven or eight miles and for a breadth varying from a mile to a hundred yards, this culturable land was at the time we passed through it one sheet of ripe corn, dotted with mulberry, willow, and apricot trees, forming a scene of rustic beauty and fertility rare in this country." "The fields are on terraces, the faces of which are carefully revetted with stone; the river is kept within bounds by well constructed spurs of timber and brushwood, the water is economically distributed, and the channels clean and in good repair.

"In short the whole place bears unmistakeable signs of considerable prosperity and of more careful husbandry than I have seen anywhere in Afghanistan, save in the immediate neighbourhood of Kandahar."

9. *Mutatis mutandis* paragraph *b*. of this note describes also the township of Hamadun.

10. In 1879 Captain H. Wylie visited the Karezat villages, which are inhabited by the Panizais, Sarangzais,‡ and other Kakars; he took from them the revenue as fixed by the Kandahar rulers in ancient times, and despatched Amir Panizai, the malik of Gwal, to bring in the small sum due from Hamadun, namely, one hundred and twenty Kandahar rupees.

* All the available information regarding these places and people will be found in the Peshin Gazetteer.—P. J. M.

† (Juniperus excelsa.)

‡ No Sarangzais in the Karezat Kakari. For information, see Peshin Gazetteer.—P. J. M.

The Hamadun people are divided into three sections—

1. Panizais.
2. Sarangzais.
3. Tarins (Spin.)

11. It would seem that the Panizais and Sarangzais had always compelled the Tarins to pay this tax, but on this occasion the Tarins refused to pay anything, alleging that the Sarangzais and Panizais ought to contribute their share. Captain Wylie then visited Hamadun, and fined each section of its inhabitants Rs. 100 (Kildar), besides taking the 120 Kandahari rupees. The incidence of this tax was arranged in the same manner as that of the fine.

12. From Kach nothing was taken, and it is stated that Kach had never paid any taxes to Kandahar.

13. The Kawas maliks brought 480 Kandahari rupees to Gwal, being the amount which had been paid by them year by year to the Kandahar authorities. This Rs. 480 was paid entirely by the Tarins and Raisani townspeople of Kawas. The Kakars of Chinna, Zarand, Kajjha, Zargai, Mama, Gogi, Tchikoki,* Tangi, Kahan, and Werchoon† contributed nothing towards this tax.

14. The Tarins of Kawas were however occasionally subjected to requisition by the head of the Sanatias, Faiz Muhammad Khan, late chief of the Panizais. Pani, the founder of the Panizais, was the chief son of Sanat, and the head of that section (Panizais) always levied one sheep per flock from the possessions of his younger brothers—the Sarangzais, Mehtarzais, Bazais, &c.

15. The late Faiz Muhammad succeeded to the chieftainship, because the Kakars did not consider Ghafur's son fit for it. Faiz Muhammad's cousin, Ghafur Khan, visited Sirdar Khushdil Khan and applied for a recognition of his position. The Sirdar appointed him to collect revenue from Kawas, Harnai, &c. When all the grain was collected on the Kirmans, (threshing floors) he took the government share for himself and repudiated Khushdil Khan : this led to a contest between him and the Sirdar, in which some Kakars were killed, and the Panizai chief lost his newly acquired position.

16. He, however, continued on his own account occasionally in the fruit season to levy contributions from the Kawas Tarins, which they, being unsupported from Kandahar, were obliged to give.

17. Thus, then, Captain Wylie received the tax paid by the Kawas headmen ; he fined the Panizais, Sarangzais and Tarins of Hamadun, but took nothing from Kach or the Kakar villages in the Kawas valley and the passes leading into it.

18. In the following autumn the route from Pishin *viâ* Kach and the Chapar mountain was traversed by the Governor of Bombay under the guidance of Sir Robert Sandeman. It was decided to take a railway along it, and troops were sent into the district. In the spring of 1880 Captain Showers was murdered, and the Kakars led by Faiz Muhammad and Hakim Khan, Panizai, rose.‡

19. In finally reporting on the measures adopted by him for the suppression of this rising, and for the punishment of the murderers of Captain Showers and of those who had attacked Lieutenant Fuller's camp, Sir Robert Sandeman wrote (paragraphs 6 and 9) Agent to the Governor-General's No. 310 C., dated 23rd May, to Foreign Secretary—" that formerly the revenue of the Kawas valley was collected from the Tarins of Kawas by the Panizais, that the valley only paid a stated sum in cash, collected by the headmen of the villages, and sanction was solicited that one-sixth of the gross produce of Kawas should be taken." It is further stated—" With regard to Kach and Hamadun that the Pishin authorities, during the Amir's rule, evidently considered these villages were too far off and too independent for revenue in kind to be taken from them ; they paid a small sum in cash ; the maliks were thus in possession

* Shkobai ?

† Urchum or Warchum.—P. J. M.

‡ The full particulars relating to Colonel Browne's deputation to Quetta in 1877 by Lord Lytton for the special purpose of obtaining information as to the Kakars, and bringing them within the sphere of our influence, as they were regarded in the light of tribes independent of the Amir of Kabul, will be found in files in the Agency office and in the various Government offices at Simla. Colonel Browne was further instructed to explore the Thal-Chotiali route, and his negociations with the Kakars to this end are also detailed. I carefully avoid the whole subject in the first place, because I am not fully informed with regard to it ; secondly, because there is no practical utility in its discussion. Suffice it to say that Hakim went to Quetta with 250 men and announced himself as head of the Panizais, while he undoubtedly was not. As the Kakars in jirga at Kach in June 1881 definitely decided that Faiz Muhammad's son was their lawful chief, this quarrel between Faiz Muhammad and Hakim would probably have led to Colonel Browne's death, if he had attempted to explore the road, it was most probably amongst other circumstances the cause of Captain Showers' murder. Hakim is a constant source of anxiety to us in connection with Kach, Dirgai, &c. he was believed to have instigated the mutilation of two sepoys in the Chapar rift in June last year, which same act was promptly avenged by the sepoys themselves, who shot two Kakars dead, it was not therefore necessary to make a stir in the matter. He was carefully watched during the summer of last year. A few days ago he came into my tent at Kach, when the other Kakars had left, and taking hold of my hand squeezed it. I interpreted his conduct as meaning that he did not mean to give trouble in future. As Faiz Muhammad's son is supported by the majority of the Kakars and by the Sarangzais, he cannot make any head against him :—O. T. Duke.

of much power over the inhabitants, which it was considered advisable to mitigate by placing Hamadun and Kach on the same footing as other villages in Peshin which pay a revenue of one-sixth of the produce, and which assessment Sir Robert considered as a very light one."

20. In July 1880, Captain H. Wylie, having been provided with a strong escort by General Phayre, marched to Kawas and Kach Hamadun; from certain villages no revenue was collected, as they were believed to have taken no part in the Chapar rising.

21. Captain Wylie's proceedings were brought to an abrupt termination by the disturbed state of affairs at Kandahar following on the Maiwand disaster. He had collected as follows:—

Wheat	361	maunds.
Barley	155	„
Indian corn	94	„
Canary seed	7	„
Indian corn plutts	37	„
	654	„

Cattle tax Rs. 486.

From Dirgai nothing was taken, as the operations of war had caused serious damage to the crops.

22. Thus their former revenue affairs with regard to Kawas and Kach Hamadun may be summed up as follows:—

The Kandahar authorities were unable to so efficiently control these districts as to allow of their being brought under regular taxation. The Panizais and Sarangzais living in them were therefore practically independent, and had but little to gain from the advent of the British, whilst they had much to lose if a regular system of taxation should be imposed, which should include their villages, but the aboriginal Tarins might hope to be relieved from the oppressions of the Panizais (who completely dominated them) if their lands should be regularly assessed and administered by Government officers.

23. The following remarks were submitted by me to the Agent to the Governor-General with regard to the collection of revenue for 1881:—"Materials for fixing an assessment do not exist, and altered political circumstances do not admit of the collection of revenue in kind by a division on the threshing floor; further the long line of villages commencing at Kach and terminating at Chinna is everywhere flanked by lofty mountains, which are intersected by deep rifts and ravines; it is impossible therefore to properly watch the threshing floors, so that the revenue, even if collected from the threshing floors, would in no way represent one-sixth of the crop. Troops would be required in the valley both in the summer and autumn, and much friction would ensue in many ways."

24. Colonel St. John's decision with regard to the revenue to be taken from Kach, Hamadun and Kawas was reported to Government in paragraph 12 of his letter No. 1340A., dated 24th August 1881, as follows:—

"As regards the necessity for employing troops, and the difficulty under any circumstances of obtaining a fair sixth share of the crop, I quite concur with Dr. Duke. After careful consideration, I therefore came to the conclusion that it would be far easier, and in the end more economical, to fix a lump assessment for the year on the two valleys. This I placed at 1,000 maunds against 684 taken from them last year. The decision was welcomed by the maliks when announced to them in Durbar, and the details were left to be settled between them and Dr. Duke."

25. In compliance with the orders of Colonel St. John, the following arrangements were settled.—The total of the 1,000 maunds fixed was divided into 20 shares, to be paid as shown in the appended list:—

Tarins, 10 shares	Kawas	454	maunds.
	Hamadun	46	„
Panizais ...	Dirgai	100	„
	Chinna	100	„
	Kach, Hamadun, Kajjha, and Kahan	100	„
Sarangzais, 3 shares	... ...	150	„
Isa Khels, 1 share	... ...	50	„
		1,000	„

26. The arrangements made seemed to give great satisfaction to the majority of the people concerned, two-thirds of this tax were to be paid from the spring crop, one-third from the autumn, and the people were to bring the grain to Kach at their own expense: the whole of these conditions were punctually fulfilled.

27. In May last I learnt that Mouladad Khan, the native official in charge of these districts, was levying a tax on cattle and grass. I at once ordered him to desist from this course, as I imagined that it was not the wish of the Government that such taxes should be levied in these poor outlying districts. The whole of this tax was readily paid, the people delivering the grain themselves at Kach fort. An account of the mode in which it was disposed of is shown in Appendix V.

* *Panizai and Sarangzai Kakars.*

28. There is but little to tell of the former history of the Panizai and Sarangzai Kakars beyond the few circumstances which have been already mentioned in the foregoing remarks. They have no documents, and are essentially shepherds; they have wandered about the Suliman hills for many centuries. It would be convenient however to preface an account of their distribution with some remarks on their political relations to the districts of Peshin and the Zawar valley.

Vide note to paragraph 19.

29. The occupation of Quetta in 1876, and the establishment of political relations with the Kakar tribes in 1877-78 under the superintendence of Mr. R. I. Bruce and Colonel Browne, R.E., very soon led us to become aware of the great importance with regard to the Bolan Pass and the Shalkot valley of the Panizai Kakars, whose chief malik, Faiz Muhamad, lived at Dirgai in the winter, and on the Pil mountains in the summer, and who held the Chapar fastness famous; locally as entirely commanding the roads from Peshin and Quetta *viâ* the Zawar valley to Sibi and Thal-Chotiali. The Panizais were associated with this route in the same way that the Atchakzais are with Peshin and the Khojak Pass.

30. Under the rule of the Kandahari Sirdars, in so far as I can learn, the Kawas township with its subordinate villages, and the township of the Kach Hamadun, were associated with Pishin for administrative purposes, and in the Government map of Peshin and its dependencies the above-mentioned places were included in the so-called assigned district of Peshin, whilst the Zawar valley was considered as belonging to Sibi or Quetta. The Shalkot and Mastung valleys were made over to the Khan of Kalat by Ahmad Shah, Durani.

* The Kakars call the Spin Tarins of Zawar by the general name of Chilgaris, *vide* Part III. The Chilgaris on the other hand do not speak of the Panizais as Kakars, but call them Urgazes in ordinary conversation.

Note to concluding passage of paragraph 32.

In support of this assertion I can now quote Elphinstone, p. 168, Vol. II:—

"All the inhabitants form part of the clan of Sunnutteea, the possessions of which extend along the western frontier of the Caukurs from Zawura to Seeoona Daugh. This large division is under one chief, who enjoys a very ample authority over his clan, or at least over the part of it in the neighbourhood(*a*) of Cunchoghye; his own seat is at Oorguss, two marches from that place, and still nearer to the source of the Zhobe. His powers are principally derived from the king. The grandfather of the present Khan, being reduced to great distress from the aggressions of the Tereens and from the faction and insubordination of his own clansmen, resolved to appeal to Ahmed Shah (and presented himself before him as he was hunting in Toba) with fire on his head, the symbol of extreme distress among some Asiatic nations.

"The Shah instantly listened to his complaint, issued a rukkum commanding obedience to his orders, and sent a small body of troops into the country of the Tereens. That tribe immediately forbore its attacks, and the Sunnutteeas impressed with respect for the royal orders, and perhaps alarmed at the neighbourhood of the troops, submitted to the authority of their Khan, which his successors have been able to maintain unimpaired to this day. ***Their power, however, is perhaps confined to the northern part of their clan; for Tahmas Khan(b), a subordinate chief in the south, has so far surpassed them in his actions and reputation that it is improbable that he still submits to dependence on their authority.***

"The warlike chief (Tahmas Khan Panizai Kakar) principally obtained his distinction by the success of a war with the Belochees, who had been exasperated by the border incursions, which had long subsisted between them and the Caukers, to attack that tribe in a manner which gave the expedition the appearance of a national war. Six thousand Belochees were assembled at Shawl by the orders of Nusseer Khan, the prince of the Belochees; retired with their flocks to Dozhukh, (*c*) a stony plain, elevated on the highest part of the mountains west of Zawura, difficult of ascent in all places and on most sides surrounded by inaccessible precipices. The Belochees aware of the strength of this place on the side of Shawl, (*d*) proceeded up the valley of Hunna, crossed the ridge of 68° longitude, passed through Zawura, and advanced up a narrow valley, which afforded the only practicable route to Dozhukh. Tahmas Khan allowed them to advance till they reached the last steep ascent when they were surrounded, attacked, and cut up almost to a man, with Fauzil Khan, their commander.

(*a*) Is marked in the maps, it is in Karezat. Oorguss is not known, it is from their former residence at this place that the Chilgaris call the Kakars "Oorguses." [Kamchugai (Cunchogye) is at the head of the Zhob valley. Urgas or Wargas is close to.- P.J.M.]

(*b*) Tahmas Khan's descendants, Ibrahim Khan, son of the late Faiz Muhammad Khan, is *defacto* the Chief of the whole Sonettias at the present day, and before our arrival in Jaiva his family collected dues from many sections at any rate of the tribe.

(*c*) Dojakh is called Dhain by the Biluchis, and is so named on the Government maps.

(*d*) Elphinstone got a little mixed here from not having seen the country: the route taken from Quetta was undoubtedly the Usdapsha Pass, in which Captain Showers was murdered, and the place where the slaughter of the Brahuis took place was in the Khulaz defile; it was here that stones were rolled down on our troops in May 1880 *vide* Captain Henry Wylie's diary for that month, and route in Chapter III, Part I of this report: only 800 or 900 Brahuis were actually killed.

31. A political officer was appointed to the charge of the Harnai route in the spring of 1880, and his charge was to be limited on the north-west by the Chapar mountain; thus he controlled Dirgai, in which were situated the homes of the leading Panizais. The political management of the head of the Sarangzais was also placed in his hands. It may here be remarked that the original home of the Panizais was in the Karezat Kakari, and that two-thirds of the tribe are still settled there and at Gwal, but the Panizais of Kach, Hamadun, Kawas, Chapar and Dirgai are the descendants of an overflow of Panizais, which is stated to have about three centuries ago dispossessed the Tarins, inhabitants of these districts, to a certain extent, and to have assumed a dominant position with regard to them. (*Vide* this office letter, dated Gwuski, 19th June 1881, to Agent to the Governor-General.)

32. Thus, then, the Panizais may be fairly divided into two sections—those who are settled in Pishin proper; and the eastern section, which has spread itself over the dependencies of that district. The establishment of a political centre at Harnai naturally affected the relations of the dependencies of Peshin with that district.

33. The Sarangzais and other tribes became as before said associated with Harnai, but the political definition of the Panizais caused some difficulty.

34. Captain H. Wylie had treated with the Panizais after Sir Robert Sandeman's visit to Kach Hamadun* in March 1880, and had thus become intimately acquainted with the tribe, and as many of the headmen were away with him pending legal investigation into the cases of certain Panizais, whilst the chief of the tribe was in exile and hovering in threatening fashion along our Pathan border, the political officer at Harnai found it difficult to work the Dirgai Panizais; it was therefore arranged, at the latter's own request, that Captain H. Wylie should take over the Zawar valley as far as Khost, and this he did in May 1880.

But after the re-occupation of the Harnai route in September 1880, the Panizais from varied circumstances fell under the superintendence of the Harnai officer: one of the reasons for this was the intimate connection between the Sarangzais and Panizais.

35. The particular duty of the Harnai political officer seemed to be the superintendence of the Harnai route, and he therefore requested a reconsideration of the Panizai question.

36. In January at a Durbar held at Kwat-Mandai, at which the maliks of the eastern section of the Panizais, the Sarangzais, the Kawas Tarins, and the Zawar valley tribes were present, Sir Robert Sandeman made over the charge of the whole of them to the political officer of the Harnai district, at the same time Kach, Hamadun, Kawas and Dirgai were added to the Harnai district. A reference to the following table will show that the distribution of the tribes fully justified the change as an administrative measure:—

Sarangzais	245
Panizais	184
Tarins	307
Isa Khels	31
Tarans	18

37. The Sarangzais, whose head malik had from the first been under the Harnai officer, very considerably out numbered the Panizais, whilst the Dirgai Panizais are separated by well marked geographical boundaries from those Panizais living in the Karezat Kakuri.

38. The political officers of Peshin and Harnai were directed to meet and arrange for a division of duties, various circumstances intervened to prevent this meeting.

39. Captain Loch considered Kach and Kawas as part of Peshin. The political officer of Harnai submitted a note as follows:—

"That whatever arrangements may have existed in the past, the establishment of a political centre at Harnai entirely alters the political situation, and that cogent reasons now exist for these districts being connected with Harnai. A new line of road has been opened between Peshin proper and Sibi, and this is under the charge of a separate political officer

* The Panizais had risen in March 1880, had murdered Captain Showers, and had attacked Lieutenant Fuller's camp. Military operations followed this, which terminated in the surrender of many leading Panizai Maliks, after which Sir Robert returned to Quetta from Kach Hamadun.

quartered at Harnai; the tribes in relation with that road naturally fall under his charge and thus he comes into contact with the eastern sections of the Panizais. Captain Loch argues that this connection involves the taking over of all the districts inhabited by Panizais by the Harnai officer. But the Karezat Panizais are settled cultivators, the position they occupy with regard to Government differs entirely from that held by the eastern section, their maliks (Western Panizais) did not appear at Kwat-Mandai in January, and they are never seen or heard of on the Harnai route. No proposal has been made to give the entire Panizai tribe service, but it was found advantageous to give employment to the eastern section. After the settlement with them in 1880 they were engaged as postmen in the telegraph service, &c. After the fight at Kach in August 1880, this service was discontinued."

40. On this point Colonel St. John wrote as follows:

"In 1879 when Pishin was assigned to the British Government the revenue records found in Kandahar, and investigations by the officers of the Biluchistan Agency on the spot, showed that the district extended far further to the north and east than had been supposed, including among others the valleys of Kach, Hamadun or Amadun, and Kawas, inhabited by two kindred Kakar clans, named Panizais and Sarangzais, and a smaller number of Tarins of the Spin or white section.

"The majority of the Panizai clan lives in the Kakar Lora and Barshore* valleys, but these belong to different sub-divisions, and are less intimately connected with the Kach and Kawas Panizais than those are with the Sarangzais, who again extend eastward into the independent country or Yaghistan. The Panizais also hold the Pil and Chapar mountains, and that part of the Harnai valley adjoining the latter."

41. The following table shows the service which was given to the Panizai Kakars in June 1881, *vide* Assistant Agent to the Governor-General's No. 185, Kawas, 20th June 1881, and Agent to the Governor-General's, No. 1340-A.G.G., Gulistan, 26th August 1881:—

Service given to the Eastern Section of the Panizais.

Details.	Amount.	Station.	Total.
	Rs.		Rs.
1 Subadar Ibrahim Khan, head Chief	50	Kach.	
15 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	120	Kach.	
1 Jemadar Hakim	40	Ispelega.	
8 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	64	Ispelega.	
1 Jemadar Paio	30	Manki.	
8 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	64	Manki.	368
1 Jemadar Bakhtiar	15	Chinna.	
4 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	32	Chinna.	
1 Jemadar Khalil	15	Chinna.	
4 Footmen, at Rs. 8 each	32	Chinna.	94
Total ...	......	......	462

42. Appended are tables giving some particulars with regard to the numbers, &c., of the inhabitants of the district under report. The Panizais reckon their fighting men at 1,230 to 1,285: of these the head Chief and principal maliks hail from Dirgai and Chinna, with a following of 320 men scattered over the villages under report; the remainder of the Panizais, 860 in number, are settled in the Karezat Kakari, and at Gwal, &c.

43. The whole of the Sarangzais are either settled in the Kawas valley, Hamadan and the smallar villages which are dependent on them, or are wandering shepherds roaming over Kalifat and the neighbouring hills: 80 men must be excepted who are settled in the Karezat Kakari and the Mehtarzai country.

44. The tables show that the Kakars and Tarins have a ratio, as in the number of their families, of about five of the former to three of the latter, whilst the Kakars own pairs of bullocks in a proportion of four pairs to three pairs held by Tarins:—

Caste.	Families.	Pair of bullocks.
Panizais	184	102
Sarangzais	245	68
Isa Khel	31	21
Tarans	18	12
Tarins,† &c.	307	154
Total ...	785	357

* There are very few Panizais in the Kakar Lora and none at all in Barshor.—P. J. M.

† Tarans are Syuds, but are associated with the Kakars; numbers of them live at Khost.

The Tarins have but few sheep, whilst the Sarangzais are essentially shepherds, and the Panizais have large flocks. I have not yet been able to ascertain the number of sheep possessed by them, but their flocks may be estimated at being not under 5,000 head.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix I.

*Distribution of Panizai Kakars.**

No.	Names.	Name of villages.	Fighting men.	Name of head mallik.
1	Hasan Khanzais	Dirgai ...	80	Ibrahim, head of Panizais. Paio. Lall Khan.
2	Ikhtiarzais	Ditto ...	50	Wasil, Barat.
3	Hamozais ...	Ditto ... Chinura ... Kawas ...	15 200	Khalil. Bukhtiar. Hashim. Kushdil.
4	Kajezais (Kaiozais?)	Amadun ...	20	Abdul Rahman.
5	Marjanzais	Kach ...	5	Kabul.
6	Sher Alizais	Gwal ...	10	Wali.
7	Brahimzais	Kach Gwal ...	20 80	Madat Khan. Malik Amir.
8	Shadozais	Karezat-Karkari	50	Ali Muhamad.
9	Alahdadzais	Ditto ...	150	Narnan.
10	Khanozais	Ditto ...	100	Brahui (Brahim?)
11	Ditto	Ditto ...	400	Kinjane(?).
12	Waiszais	Ditto ...	50	Bakar.
		Total ...	1,230	

Appendix II.

Distribution of Sarangzai Kakars.†

The Sarangzais are Gúrgúsht Afghans; their original home was the Karezat Kakari; they came to Kalifat mountain about 300 years ago. The founder of the tribe Sarang was brother of Pani, the ancestor of the Panizais.

No.	Section.	No. of fighting men.	Residence and Mallik's name.
1	Saidzais	100	*Reside Kalifat mountain.*—Head Malik Bahi Khan, Chief of the Sarangzais: this section possesses but little land, but has many sheep.
2	Temurzais	100	*Zargai.*—Maliks Muhamad and Khudad; shepherds; very little land.
3	Brahimzais	180	*Mana, Zargai.*—Shepherds; lands small.
4	Adinzais	300	*Amadun, Gogi Tangi.*—Maliks Wahab, Mastak, Kabul, Azim, Dost Muhammad. Muhamad Azim. The Sarangzais are Zamindars, but possess some cattle also.
5	Jamalzais	50	*Dirgai.*—Malik Galun, cultivators and shepherds.
6	Khatukzais	50	*Karezat Kakari.*—Ma1liks Yasin, Abdula Khan, are cultivators, have but few cattle.
7	Makalzais	40	*Hamadun.*—Maliks Mohabat, Zemindar, a few cattle.
8	Surai	3	*Chari* (in Mehtarzai country).—Malik Muhamad Khan; these Sarangzais are shepherds.
	Total ...	850	

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

* More fully and correctly given in the Peshin Gazetteer.—P.J.M.

Appendix III.

Numbers of families (and pairs of bullocks) inhabiting Kawas, Kach, Hamadun, and Dirgai.

Name of village.	Number of pairs of bullocks.	Tribes living in village.	Number of families.	Malik's name.	Remarks.
					Crops.
Dirgai — Sarleja ...	12	Panizais	20	Ibrahim	
Dirgai — Ujhgi Ragha ...	5	Panizais	10	Hakim	
Dirgai — Sardabak ...	11	Panizais	25	Paio	
Dirgai — Dirgai ...	12	Sarangzais ...	30	Lall Khan ...	
Kach ...	4	Panizais	9	Maddar Khan ...	
	6	Isa Khels	11	Kamardin ...	Wheat, barley, Indian corn, madder, lucerne.
Hamadun ...	14	Panizais	12	Abdul Rahman ...	This remark applies to the Kach, Hamandun, and Kawas Valley.
	14	Sarangzais ...	40	Wahab	
	14	Tarins (Spin) ...	26	Aliph Khan ...	
Gogi ...	15	Sarangzais... ...	30	Kabul	
	8	Isa Khels	10	Wahab	
	7	Tarins	8	Moolla Taj ...	
Tangi	4	Sarangzais... ...	15	Mahomed Azim ...	Tang-i-Karez is at present dry.
Kala China	2	Panizais	2	Hamad.	
Wam and Sarkozai ...	7	Isa Khels	10	Malik Mushal.	
Kahan ...	5	Sarangzais... ...	10		
	5	Panizais	10		
	5	Tarans	10		
Kajjha	8	Panizais	8	Hakim.	
Warchum	15	Sarangzais... ...	20	Akta. Baran. Gul Mahomed.	

	Number of houses.	Name.	Total families.	Details.	
Kawas — 1 Huma's doer..	40	Dutanis Gurgusht Pathans, but counted as Tarins.*	80	50 Dutanis ... 30 Hamsayas ...	1 Water mill grinding 15 maunds day and night.
Kawas — 2 Lahor's ,, ...	20	Kazians, Tarins ...	40	30 Kazians ... 10 Syuds ...	No mill.
Kawas — 3 Malik's ,, ...	40	Kazian do. ...	80	12 Syuds ... 68 Kazians ...	1 Water mill.
Kawas — 4 Dilawar's ,, ...	40	Raisanis (Spin Tarins.)	81	13 Tor Tarins ... 68 Raisanis ...	2 Mills.
Zarand	15	Panizais	30	20 Panizais ... 10 Tarans ...	4 Water mills. Three in good order, one defective as to its water supply.
Chinna	25	Do.	53	50 Panizais. 3 Tarans.	
Zellikobi†	1	Do.	5	......	Water supply precarious.
Zargai	1	Sarangzais	40	......	Shepherds not settled in homes.
Mana	3	Do.	60	......	Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Kawas people keep cows and possess 200 donkeys, but they have no flocks.

* The Dutánís or Dástánís are a small tribe hitherto almost unknown. Their country is on the left bank of the Gumal river, below, (*i.e.*, east of), the Suliman Khel Ghilzais.

† Shkobai?

Appendix IV.

*Genealogical tree of the Panizai section of Kakars residing in Pishin and the Kakar country.**

- **PANI KHAN.†**
  - **BALO.**
    - **UMUR.**
      - **KHOJA.**
        - **HUSSEIN KHANZAIS.** This section resides at Dirgi with its principal men, Brahim Khan, son of Faizu Hakim Khan, Lall Khan and Pao Khan, and 50 followers.
        - **HAMOZAIS.** This section resides at China with its principal men, Khalil, Bakhtiar, Hashim and Khushdil with 200 followers.
        - **BRAHIMZAIS.** Chief man of this section is Madat Khan at Kach with 20 followers, and Malik Ameer at Gwal with 80 followers.
        - **IKHTYARZAIS.** Principal men are Wasil and Mulla Barat with 50 followers at Sarleja.
      - **SHER ALI.** Wali is the chief man with 10 followers at Gwal.
      - **WAIS.** Bakar is the Malik of this section of Panizais, who with 50 followers resides in the Karezat Kakari.
      - **KAYU.** Called Kaya. At Amadun, with Abdul Rahman and 20 followers.
      - **MARJAN.** Called Marjanzais, residing at Kach with Malik Kabul and five followers.
      - **MURID.** Called Murrid Khels, residing in Kaya with Malik Rahhmat and 10 other followers.
    - **SHADO.** Called Shadozais, residing in Kerezat Kakari with Malik Ali Mahomed and 50 followers.
    - Called Aladadzais, residing in Karezat Kakari with Malik Hinan and 150 followers.
  - **KHANO.**
    - **KHANOZAIS.** In the Kakar Lora valley with Maliks Harun and Brahim and 100 followers.
    - **KHANOZAIS.** In Karezat Kakari with Malik Kayam and 400 followers.
  - **SARPAREKRA.** Called Sarparekra Kakars, residing in the Gulistan Karez valley.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

* See Pishin Gazetteer for a complete table of the Panizais.

† Pani Khan was originally a Ghurghusht Pathan and was a resident of Pishin. He afterwards settled in the Kakar country some three centuries ago, usurping Amadun, China, Jandar and Dargi from the Tarins.

Total population as below, residing—

In Peshin	900	men.
In Kakar country	385	„
	1,285	men.

Appendix V.

Kach Kawas Revenue Statement, 1881.

Received.		Sold.		Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store.	Estimated value at Rs. 2.	Total of cash receipt.	Total value of stock in store and cash receipt.	Remarks.
Names of articles.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Names of articles.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat	666 26 0	Wheat	666 26 0	3,333 4 0	....	......	......	......	......	Wheat sold to bunniahs at Rs. 5 per md.
Jowari and barley	333 14 0	Jowari	333 14 0	8 12 0	1,151 8 0	......	......	3,415 0 0	4,566 8 0	329 maunds jowari sold to Commissariat at Rs. 3-8 per md. 3 mds. 14 seers at Rs. 2 per md.
Fine	......	....	......	73 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	
Total ...	1,000 0 0		1,000 0 0	3,415 0 0	1,151 8 0			3,415 0 0	4,566 8 0	

Average rate per one md. grain sold and valued Rs. 4-7-10.

Cash Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipt.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Value of wheat and jowar	3,342 0 0	Paid to Ameer Ali, Patwari, for April and May at Rs. 28-8 per mensem	57 0 0
Fine	73 0 0	Hire of a shop for keeping Government revenue grain	10 0 0
		Papers for writing revenue account	5 4 0
		Cooly labours	5 0 0
		Total ...	77 4 0
		Balance in hand ...	3,337 12 0
Total ...	3,415 0 0	Total ...	3,415 0 0

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

PART III.

Zawar.

Zawar is undoubtedly a (*a*) Barazzi word, (*b*) and is the old Hindoo name for the upper portion of the valley under description. It is used in the abovementioned language to describe shales and colored clay hills. Almost the whole of the southern hills in Zawar consist of colored clays, some red, some blue, with of course a good deal of the ordinary grey clay, and some limestone and sandstone intermingled.

2. The Zawar valley extends from the Chapar mountain to the Ganeji Rift, which is erroneously known as Spintangi. Zawar is 56 miles in length, and its floor averages about six miles in width; its long axis runs from north-east to south-west, its drainage throughout to the Nari river to Sibi.

3. On the north it is bounded by the Kalifat and Pan mountains which are connected by masses of precipitous and broken hills, through which wind, in order from west to east, the Dumlar, Uch Barg,* and Kalij passes (above Sharag) the Wangi, Wam and Mirab Tangi (above Năsak and Harnai) and the Tiri Tangi north of Babian.

4. On its south extends a rocky range pierced by several gorges; its eastern end is filled up by the domeshaped mass of calcareous clay, which is called the Gulu Shah hill, and it receives the termination of the Kuriak valley.

5. The northern extremity of Zawar(*c*) is closed by the Chapar mountain. Chapar is, however, cleft by an extraordinary gorge two and a half miles in length, which rends the mountain from summit to base: this is called the Mangi Tangi (Anglicé Chappar Rift), and through it the Mangi river finds its way into Zawar. After flowing down the valley for a distance of 18 miles, the Mangi is joined by the Sharag water, and then turning to the south, it flows through the Zalwan Tangi, next passing through the Kaman Tangi, the stream enters the valley of Sangan, and so goes on through the Pajha Tangi into the Bahdera valley, and so on to the Nari river.

6. The drainage from Pungi and Azim's village in Sharag passes through the Chachu Tangi and also finds its way into the Bahdera valley, where it fertilizes the old Bahdera lands.

The Zoki Tangi gives passage to the drainage from the Wangi Tangi which, after fertilizing Chaju, Ragni, Nasak and Gachina, becomes the Laki river in the Bahdera valley and joins the Sangan river.

7. The Wam Tangi and Harnai drainage finds its way through the gorge called the Zawi Tangi, and traversing the Mian Kach valley joins the Kuriak and Babian drainage at a point about a mile south of Ganeji. Eventually the Harnai river goes through the Dalojal Pass, and joins the Bheji river below Kwat-Mandai; the Bheji carries its water on to the Nari below Babar Kach.

8. Through Ganeji (Spintangi) flows the Mirab Tangi and Babian drainage, also the perennial water of the Kuriak river.

9. The Mangi, Nasak, Harnai, and Kuriak streams are copious and perennial.

10. The Zawar valley may be generally described as a long narrow broken bottom, in many places intersected by ravines, but here and there smoothed out into a level plateau of limited extent, these plateaux being clothed with a fairly rich arable soil; in other places its basin is stony and harsh, but covered with low brushwood, or dwarf palm trees, and with coarse grasses. Its floor gradually rises from 1,800 feet above sea level to 5,000 feet.

11. In addition to the Sharag and Harnai plateaux, there are found along the lines of drainage long stretches of level ground, which are called kaches.† Beginning at the northern end of the valley we have the township of Dirgai and Khost which consist of clusters of

(*a*) Barazzi is the language of the Khetrans, *vide* Chapter III, Part IV.

(*b*) I find since the above was written that Major Raverty writes as follows :—

"Zawarah in Pushto, the ferminine form of Zor, is an adjective signifying low, depressed, slanting, sloping, &c.," and in the original draft of this report I had expressed the same opinion; but since I have found out that the majority of the names of places in this part of the world have a Hindu origin, I incline to adhere to the view expressed in paragraph 1.

(*c*) Elphinstone's description of this district written simply from report is wonderfully accurate:—

"Zawarah, Thal, and Chotiali may be considered as one valley, widening at last into a plain. Zawarah the upper part of the valley, commences near Chappar and to the north-east of Dozhuk. It is at first confined between the mountains, but soon expands sufficiently to admit of a degree of cultivation and even of one or two very considerable villages.

Thal is still wider, and the cessation of the hills, which bounded it on the north, allows the plains of Boree and Chotiali to unite. The soil of Thal and Chotiali appears to resemble that of Seewee, but the climate is more favourable, and the cultivation is perhaps more extended.

* Wuch Ghabarg? The name means *dry hollow*.—P. J. M.

† Kaches correspond to the patches along the creeks which in America are called "flats."— O. T. D.

hamlets, the inhabitants of which are dependent to a great extent on the cultivation of these kaches for the means of subsistence; next come the Sharag and the Punga plateau. After Pungi no cultivation is passed until the Nasak Kaches are reached, though the shesham trees in the torrent beds in some places almost rise to the dignity of a wood; after Nasak the road is desolate until Harnai is arrived at; near the mouth of the Wam Tangi, which drains past Harnai, is an extensive shesham wood some three miles from east to west, and about a mile from north to south, which contains many well grown black-wood trees. And along the southern edge of the Pan hills, are numerous and copious springs which fertilize the many hamlets constituting the Babian township.

12. Most of the Babian lands are hidden in deep ravines, so that one is astonished at finding that what at first sight appears a wilderness of rocks, really affords many very interesting and pretty scenes. The total area of the level plain in Zawar is about 9⅓ square miles (6,000 acres), the remaining 224 square miles (approximately) are stony, barren and unprofitable, excepting in so far as the brushwood, coarse grasses and shesham trees which they afford, are concerned.

13. Running parallel with Zawar, on its north, is the Kawas and Smalen valleys; these two valleys are connected by many hill roads and tracks, but the only road easy for all sorts of four-legged carriage is the one which passes through the Wam Tangi: to the south of Zawar, for its western 35 miles, it is separated from the Sangan and Bahdera valleys by a mass of impassable hills penetrated by only one practicable route; to the east of Nasak are the Gachina and Mian Kach valleys. The old Kafila road quitted Zawar or Harnai, and passing through the Zawi, traversed the Mian Kach valley.

14. Zawar is flanked on the east by Pur and Thal, and on the west by the Mangi valley and the lofty Pil, the mountain home of the Panizai Kakars.

15. Mr. Blandford, an officer of the Geological Survey of India, who has recently visited Harnai, states that the hills to the north of Zawar are composed of limestone, and those to the south principally of shales and sandstones, though occasionally bands of limestone are met with; the alluvial levels are local and variable in character, sometimes argillaceous, sometimes sandy; there are no volcanoes, and Mr. Blandford could hear of no metallic minerals. Near Sharag are some coal beds, but Mr. Blandford considers the coal as of no use except for local purposes; there is not enough to repay working on a large scale.

16. The rivers, which have been enumerated above, afford an abundant supply of water to Zawar; also many springs arise from the base of the hills north of Babian, the water of which is used up in the glens where they are found. As a rule, the Zawar water is pleasant to drink, but the spring heads are often of a sulphureous character; sulphuretted hydrogen escapes in large quantities from them, and the water is even occasionally milky, but in its passage along the river beds it clears and brightens.

17. The fish differ in no way from those found in other southern Afghan streams, and which are described in the notes on Sewistan.

18. The climate of Zawar varies. I have but few statistics bearing in this point; such as I could get are attached to this Chapter are in Appendix (1). It will be seen that the heat at Harnai in the summer is great; it is somewhat cooler at Sharag, and still more pleasant at Dirgai. From October to the end of May the climate of Zawar may be described as very good and healthy, but whilst the rice crops are growing, the valley is very sickly. Strangers and residents alike are liable to fever and enlargement of the spleen; such of the inhabitants as can get away be take themselves to the hills, not only on account of the feverishness of their homes, but also because of the pest of flies of various sorts which the moisture seems to attract.

19. There is a large fly prevalent during July and August, which so torments camels that they cannot eat, and fall out of condition.

20. The whole of the Zawar valley is dotted with low scrub of thorny brushes and occasionally with a thick covering of dwarf palm trees called locally Misri (Chameerops Ritchieana); firewood is therefore plentiful, but it is doubtful if it will remain so, should the immense Kaffila trade which now traverses the Harnai route continue. The general character of the trees and plants in Zawar has already been noticed in the Chapter on Sewistan.

21. The grasses are, as a rule, better suited for cattle than for horses; a considerable quantity of bhoosa is of course available after the harvest, and as the valley is more or less under crop during the whole hot weather either with rice or wheat, forage of some sort is always procurable in large quantities; the wheat harvest is in May; the autumn rice harvest is in November and December.

22. There is excellent camel grazing everywhere in Zawar (?), but camels from the plains do not thrive on it.

23. *Population.*—The following table shows the numbers and divisions of the tribes now resident in the Zawar valley.

No.		Caste.	Census. No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	Report.
1	Spin Tarins ...	Mekhianis	727	699	220	276	1,922	Various small parties of Marris and Mengal Brahuis wander about Zawar grazing their flocks; there are also many temporary laborers who are not included in this report.
		Khamiz	86	82	70	37	275	
		Babars	20	19	5	14	58	
		Vanechis	270	291	143	128	824	
		Total ...	1,103	1,091	438	447	3,079	
2	Kakars	Sarans	25	21	15	26	87	
		Sezai Sarangzais ...	62	58	50	33	207	
		Panizais	138	145	120	94	497	
		Dumars	3	3	2	9	17	
		Total ...	228	227	187	162	804	
3	Syuds	Garshun Chisti ...	22	18	6	15	61	
		Pechis	35	30	9	10	84	
		Tarans	45	41	48	53	187	
		Kazians	23	18	4	7	52	
		Sheikhs	181	193	56	52	482	
		Total ...	306	300	123	137	866	
4	Blacksmiths ...	....	5	4	5	......	14	
5	Hindus	Bannias	38	11	7	3	59	
		Grand Total ...	1,680	1,633	760	749	4,822	

24. The Zawar valley is held by Kakars as far as the southern limits of Dirgai, and from Khost to Spintangi, it is occupied by Spin Tarins, who are divided into two main sections, the Vanechis and Mekhianis.

25. The Kakars in speaking of the Spin Tarins of Zawar always call them Chilgaris, and this was undoubtedly their general designation in former times; there are still some Tarins who have only the one designation of Chilgari. The Tarins themselves speak of the Mekhianis or Vanechis by their special family name; in the same way the Kakars speak amongst themselves of the Kakar as "Urguzes," a word which a Tarin never uses.*

26. There are also a good many Syuds and Sheikhs besides the usual sprinkling of Hindus and Hamsayas found in all these districts.

27. The following narrative details the history of Zawar as believed in by the people now holding it.

28. Local tradition confirms the evidence of older writers that the Zawar valley was formerly held by Hindus; the most important portion of this district has, without doubt, always been the plateau now known as Harnai, so called from one Harnam Das, who either ruled, or founded, the Hindu town, the ruins of which still exist visible, and which, the Pathans state, was held by *Zamins*. This word is, doubtless, a corruption by a Pushtoo-speaking people of the name Brahmin.

29. The Hindu occupants of Zawar would seem to have survived the floods of Mahomedan invasion longer than their brethren in other districts, and further it would appear that they were not seriously molested by the Turanian hordes who swept Southern Afghanistan between the fifth and fifteenth centuries. At any rate the Tarin Pathans claim that their ancestors captured Harnai directly from the Hindus, whom they drove out about 600 or 700 years ago.

* See notes to part II—Panizai and Sarangzai Kakars.

30. The first Spin Tarins who appeared in Zawar are stated to have belonged to the Khamiz and Mekhiani sections, and to have been led by Taral Khamiz and Abdul Baraz, Baran and Karim Mekianis.

31. The Tarins were at that time nomads. After expelling the Zamins they divided their lands, the Mekhianis took Gurnu as their share, and the remainder of the valley fell to the Khamiz. At that time the Khemiz were, or state that they were, untaxed, but they levied a toll on kafilas, which, in those days, used the Zawar route freely. They assert, (I imagine without having the slightest means of verifying their assertion, and entirely with a view to future opportunities) that they took four annas on a donkey-load, eight annas on a bullock-load, and one rupee on a laden camel. This due the chief of the Khamiz appropriated to his own use. There can be doubt that the tribes levied a *badragi* or a safe conduct tax on the kafilas, but the small amount of it, as reported by themselves, shows that a higher authority in some near district was levying the transit dues, or *sang*.

Things went on in this way for five generations. At the end of that time, the Panizai Kakars either bought, or took, Dirgai from the Khamiz, probably the latter. In those days one Sheikh Musa, a Jellali Syud, from Uch in Bahawalpore, who was on his way to Bokhara, halted at Gurnu. The people endeavoured to persuade him to stop permanently amongst them, as their pir or saint, and at length he consented, and married a Mekhiani woman, by whom he had two sons, Zabbar Khan and Mubarik, whose descendants are still scattered all over the valley.

32. He espoused the cause of the Mekhianis who, from the smallness of their numbers, were liable to oppression at the hands of the Khamiz. A rupture between the two tribes was brought about by an insult which the Khamiz offered to a Mekhiani minstrel woman whom they stripped and degraded. The Mekhianis believe that, under the supernatural influence of the saint, their forefathers, though few in numbers, and armed mostly with dwarf palm twigs, were able to take a sanguinary revenge for the wrongs which they had suffered, whilst the Khamiz were still further weakened by the ravages of cholera. Those that had escaped the sword and the plague, formed a weak remnant, which was reconciled to the Mekhianis by the intercession of the saint whose enmity they had provoked.

Zawar was now re-divided, and only one share in Khost fell to the Khamiz.

The Abdulani, Badwani, Kedrani, Moragai, and Miani sections of the Mekhianis received the remaining five portions.

33. The Mekhianis, however, found themselves too few in numbers for the effectual tilling of the Zawar lands, and they, therefore, invited many outsiders to reside with them, to whom they gave lands free; many, too, of the lands have been bought and sold, so that the original division has been lost sight of in continual changes.

34. About 300 years ago the Vanechis, another section of Spin Tarins, were driven from the Smalan hills by the Dumars; they sought aid from the Mekhianis, which was, perhaps, given in a half-hearted way. At any rate it was ineffectual, the Vanechis could not recover their lost position, and the Mekhianis state that the former bought from them the greater portion of the lands which they now hold at Babian, the price being a colt or "behan;" hence the name of Babehan which has been shortened into Babian.

35. The Vanechis undertook to guard the Ganeji, Kuriak (Melmazi) and Tiri entrances into Zawar.

36. The above paragraphs sufficiently indicate how Khost came to be held by Khamiz and Sheikhs, Sharag and Harnai by Mekhianis, and Babian by the Vanechis, together with some Mekhianis.

37. The leading men of the Vanechis are Ismail, who is recognized as the chief Malik. He receives Rs. 100 per mensem for frontier service, and resides mostly in the hills near Pui and Sharin. During the early days of our occupation of the valley, he gave a great deal of trouble, but after our return to Harnai in the autumn of 1881 he came in and surrendered himself, and attended at a Durbar* at Quat-Mandai held by Sir Robert Sandeman, at which all the Maliks of Zarwar were present, and with the rest of his people undertook the responsibility for the passes, which it is the hereditary duty of his tribe to watch. Kala Khan, Umrani, is the next man in importance; he resides at Babian and receives Rs. 40 per mensem for frontier service. Mogal Dutani, an important Malik, lives also at Babian; he is paid a small allowance by the other two leading Maliks from their share.

* Dated 5th January 1881.

38. The Vanechis still retain to a great extent their old nomadic habits, and during the hot months move from the valley into the hills, returning, however, to reap their harvests.

39. The principal men amongst the Mekhianis are sufficiently indicated in the list of Durbaris given in Appendix II; they are all resident in revenue-paying limits, and thus occupy a somewhat different position as regards our political system to the Pechis' and hill Vanechis, who reside in the Ziarat and Smalan line of valleys from which we do not take revenue.

40. Besides the Mekhianis and Vanechis, the Pechis, Tarans, Sheikhs, and other Syuds deserve some notice.

41. *Pechi Syuds of Pui.*—The Pechi Syuds claim to be the descendants of one of five brothers, sons of Syud Khidr who came from Bokhara 700 years ago. Their names were Dur Jelal, Dur Jamal, Dur Kamal, Dur Delel, Dur Belel.

42. Dur Jelal went to Uch, in Bahawalpore, where his descendants still remain. Dur Jamal's descendants are the Syuds of Pishin. Dur Kamal had no children. Dur Delel's descendants are the Pechis, and Dur Belel's offspring are found scattered in the Zawar valley under the name of Garshins. Dur Delel's grave forms a ziarat at Pui; the Pechis are mostly shepherds, but they have lands in the Zawar valley. Hosein is their headman; he is in Government employ, and receives Rs. 30 per mensem; his duty is to watch the Wam Tangi especially, but he is responsible with the other Malliks for the general peace of the border.

43. The Pechis number as follows:—

Number of men	35
Women	30
Boys	9
Girls	10
Total ...	84

44. *Sheikhs of Harnai and Sharag.*—The Sheikhs of the Zawar valley are the descendants of the Sheikh Musa mentioned in paragraph 31; but his offspring have been joined by various wanderers amongst whom were the ancestors of Sheikh Ali Mahomed of Sharag, who came from Uch in Bahawalpore. There is an important Syud residing in Harnai, named Azim Khan; he is the head of a small section of Syuds belonging to the family of Makdud Chisti Syuds, who still live near Khushdil Khan in Pishin.*

45. *The Tarans of Khost.*—These men claim to be descended from Abu Tahir, a Syud who came from Bokhara and who settled in Khost, but eventually leaving his family returned to Bokhara, at which place he died, and where his tomb is still shown. Their principal man is Sherdil; he receives Rs. 15 per month from Government for frontier service. He has done good work for Government for many years, and was particularly useful during the Kakar rising which followed Captain Showers' murder in 1880; he has several times received khilluts from Agents to the Governor-General.

46. Sheikh Isa of Khost belongs to the Kazian family of Syuds. The founder of the family was named Ismail, his tomb is still standing at Khost; six generations have elapsed since his death. Sheikh Ismail receives Rs. 15 per mensem from Government for frontier service.

47. The Khost, Harnai, and Gachina people pay a small due to Sheikh Isa, who is held in high estimation by both British officers and Pathan tribesmen; it amounts to five seers of rice and five seers of wheat, on each share of water; the total of his dues amounts to 38 maunds of grain in the year. He gave most useful assistance in the difficult time which followed Captain Showers' murder by Kakars in the Usdapsha Pass near Dirgai in March 1880, and has several times been presented with khilluts by Agents to the Governor-General.

48. The leading Mulla of Harnai is Mulla Firdoz Sheikh; amongst the Vanechis, Mulla Alif and Mulla Juma are best known,; Mulla Paio is the religious leader in Sharag; to these men all points of Mahomedan law and custom are referred by the tribesmen.

49. Physically the Zawar people are inferior in every way to the hill Pathans. Their occupation as rice cultivators, and the constant necessity for working in water during the flood season whilst repairing their bunds, weakens their loins; at any rate they have the reputation of being very inferior husbands, and the small number of children in the Zawar valley fully justifies this assertion.

50. The Vanechis, who still retain their nomad habits and have large flocks, enjoy a much higher character for strength and courage than do the Mekhianis.

51. In the Aini Akbari it is stated that in Akbar's time the Chilgaris paid revenue.

The Mekhianis state that Nadir Shah was the first prince who taxed them. Ahmed Shah, Durani, imposed a house tax, and doubtless he took a capitation and cattle tax; so long as the Duranis ruled at Kandahar, these taxes were paid in an irregular manner, but since the transfer of the seat of power to Kabul no definite system of taxation has been followed until quite lately; occasional revenue raids were carried out, sometimes by the Batezais of Pishin who took Zawar in their way to Thal or Sibi, and sometimes by the Duranis of Shalkot. The Barozais of Sibi endeavour to prove that Zawar was included in their districts by Ahmad Shah,

* They live at Saiadan between Segi and Gulistan and at Manzakai near Khushdil. The Chistis profess to be descendants of Sheikh Farid Chisti, the Baba Farid of Pak Pattan.—P. J. M.

Durani, but this fact is not mentioned in the sunnud given to them by him. The Zawar people entirely deny their assertion, and as has been already shown in the Chapter in Sewistan, there is no doubt that Zawar has always been held as a separate district or mahal.

53. The revenue raids above alluded to were most oppressive. It is probable that the Amir granted the Zawar revenues in payment of claims, and that the claimants had to get all they could without any assistance from the Amir. On some occasions they took as much as Rs. 6,000 *kaldar* at one visit, and they always drove off a number of sheep. The Babian people at one time assumed a permanent attitude of rebellion; they left their homes and lived in the hills to the north of Babian for five years. At length the Zawar people appointed a deputation in 1874 or 1875 to visit the Amir Sher Ali Khan at Kabul. It consisted of—

1. Ayub, Kedrani.
2. Sheikh Ali Mahomed.
3. Toli Mekhiani of Garmi.
4. Jamal, Kedrani, of Harnai.
5. Lal Khan, Kedrani.
6. Ibrahim.
7. Ahad, Aspani Mekhiani, of Ragni.

54. The Amir received the Maliks and arranged a tax of Rs. 624 *kaldar* on the Mekhianis and Rs. 300 on the Vanechis; further one lamb in 40 and one sheep in 100 were to be given. The Harnai people have no documents to produce in support of this statement, and I put down the amounts exactly as given by themselves.

On the return of the deputation the Zawar people held a jirga and arranged for the proper distribution of the tax amongst themselves.

55. Zarwar, from Khost inclusive to Babian inclusive, was divided into 340 pakhas or shares; this division was made on an estimate of the value of the soil, of the availability of water supply, &c., &c., of each pakha. The shares fell as follows :—

Number of villages.	Total Pakha of each village.	Muafi.	Balance.	Remarks.
1. Sinerai	1	...	1	
2. Lara Tuka	10	...	10	
3. Beli	½	...	½	
4. Zabarwal	1½	...	1½	
5. Harnai	125½	5½	120	
6. Garmi	68	1	67	
7. Gachina	21	..	21	
8. Nasak and Raghni	17	1	16	
9. Chaju and Wargi	16	...	16	
10. Dom Kach	2	...	2	
11. Punga	6	...	6	
12. Sharag	60	...	60	
13. Khost	12	...	12	
Total ...	340½	7½	333	

56. This arrangement has to a certain extent been since modified by the interchange of lands by purchase and sale, but its general lines are perfectly understood by the people, who have no difficulty whatever in arranging for the alteration in incidence of taxation which these transfers of land have involved. The Mekhianis are pure agriculturists, whilst, as before said, the Vanechis are still largely pastoral in their habits; all the Spin Tarins now possess villages, mostly in fortified enclosures, though there are many houses scattered about in the valley.

57. The cultivation in Zawar is, on the whole, good, and the irrigation system excellent; there is an abundance of perennial water, so that torrent water is not used; indeed, the torrents constitute the great agricultural difficulty in Zawar, as the rush of storm water carries away the temporary dams which divert the water from the perennial river into the aqueducts, and if the torrent lasts for many days, the water supply is cut off and the rice suffers greatly in consequence.

58. Wheat constitutes the staple spring crop, and rice the autumn crop; indeed, scarcely any other sort of grain is raised; it is, therefore, necessary to import forage* and grain for horses.

59. The lands in Zawar are not as a rule rich, and are, moreover, more or less exhausted; they have been over-cultivated. A crop is taken from them every other year, and some land is cropped twice in the year: manure, if used at all, is but sparingly laid on the land.†

60. The quality of the wheat seed is good, but the species of rice grown is very indifferent.

* Compare paragraph 21.—P. J. M.

† Here as elsewhere it may be remarked that manure does not exist, since there is no stock to produce it.—P.J.M.

61. The Harnai cattle are excellent and carry heavy loads for a considerable distance; this remark is generally true with regard to all the hill bullocks; their numbers are given in Appendix VI to this chapter. The sheep are of the fat-tailed variety. It will be noticed from the tables that Mekhianis possess very few horses; they have no need for them, and the Zawar grazing as before said is more suitable for cattle than horses; the latter, moreover, are very much tormented by the flies which are so numerous in the summer and autumn.

62. The Zawar people are all Sunni Mussulmans; they are very ignorant. I do not suppose there is a man in the valley who can read except the Mullas.

63. There is only one water-mill belonging to the people in Zawar, and that is of but feeble power; the tribesmen grind their grain and rice in hand-mills.

64. Fruit-trees do well, and the Harnai grapes are very good. The lists of trees attached to the separate village reports show that mulberries, &c., &c., are freely grown; the ber fruit attains a considerable size at Harnai, and its flavour is excellent. There are no manufactures in the Zawar valley beyond the usual dwarf palm-leaf mats, and coarse carpets and sacks. The people are badly armed, and, with the exception of the Vanechis, unwarlike.

65. The political arrangements established in Zawar have already been detailed in my letter No. 11, dated 6th January 1881, to the address of the Agent to the Governor-General; they were sanctioned in Agent to the Governor-General's No. 111, dated 1st February 1881, and have now worked well for more than a year. In order to make this report complete, a copy of a portion of that letter is appended to it—Appendix I.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Appendix I.

Extract from letter No. 11, *dated* 5*th January* 1881, *with appendices.*

"2. You yesterday received in Durbar, as per margin, the whole of the headmen (with one or two unimportant exceptions) of the Zawa valley and the hills which flank it on the north. They express themselves as cordially ready to guarantee peace and good order in their own districts, and to prevent the passage of marauders from the Jobe and other valleys through the passes which lead into the Zawa valley, and, in short, a satisfactory settlement with them will ensure the complete tranquillity of our districts above Spin Tangi.

"3. I say this with the more certainty, because Faiz Mahomed, Panizai, has arrived at Sharigh on his way to surrender under the terms given him in your letter No. 310 C., dated Quetta, 23rd May 1880; his son is now in camp, and I have received private assurance that the band of men who were outlawed after Captain Showers' murder are practically at our disposal.

"4. Further no breach of the peace of any kind whatever has been committed by the Zawa valley tribes since the valley was re-occupied in September last. Again the people did everything in their power to show their regret for their conduct with regard to the Government stores in August last.

5. Under these circumstances, and in consideration of the agreements* which are attached to this document, I propose that the following headmen as per margin,† should be considered as entitled to Malikana; on the collection of the revenue being completed in case of any particular service being performed by any of the Maliks it can be brought to the notice of the Agent to the Governor-General when on tour for reward at his hands.

* *Khost*—
Halim Khamis.
Jamal Babar.
Gumbar Taran.
Sheik Isajan.
Sharigh—
Azim.
Mauladad.
Ali Mahomed Sheikh.
Murad Ali Chilgarees, son.
Nasak—
Nura Aspani.
Chajjoo Bahor.
Harnai and Gurmin—
Nasir Aspani.
Jamal Khidrani.
Mustafa Sheikh.
Sadat Abdulani.
Gachin—
Mula Rasul Aspani.
Do. Mada Khamis.
Babian—
Makhmad.
Isa.
Hasil.
Gulistan.
Mula Juma.
Fateh Khan.
Kala Khan.
Mugal.
Idal.
Saidal.
Yakub.

† Appendix III.

"6. With the exceptions as per margin, I do not propose that any special payments should be made to the Maliks below, and residing in the Khost district. The exceptions made are in the case of men who have been in our employ and have done especially good service during the past three years for the British Government and of Toti Mekhiani who did not formerly receive pay; his birth entitles him to a high position in his tribe, and he possesses influence which can be of great use to us in the Wam and Mehrab Tangis.

	Rs.
Syud Ali Mahomed ...	15
Murad Ali, son ...	15
Sherdil ...	15
Isajan ...	15
Toti ...	15
Total ...	75

"7. The headmen who control the road leading from Kawas to Smallen, and who, therefore, influence the people holding the northern ends of the Wangi, Wam, and Mehrab Tangis, are, as you know, Bhai Khan, Sarangzai, Ismail, Vanechi, Hossein, Pechi, Kala Khan, Vanechi, and Shahib, a relative of Bhai Khan's. Through the latter's assistance we were able to work the political arrangements which restored confidence and tranquillity to the Zawa valley in October last. To these men I would propose to give pay as per margin, in consideration of the responsibilities undertaken by them in the agreements attached.

	Rs.	
Bahi Khan, Sarangzai	185	per mensem.
Shahib do.	20	"
Ismail, Vanechi	100	"
Hosein, Pechi	30	"
Kala Khan, Vanechi	40	"
	375	
As per margin of 6th paragraph ...	75	
	450	

"8. The total sum proposed to be expended in tribal service is Rs. 450 per mensem, a saving of Rs. 472 on the sum of Rs. 922 * which was being disbursed monthly before the abandonment of the line in August last, twice the area of country will, however, be politically influenced, and the protection of the passes leading into the Zawa valley will have been secured by satisfactory tribal arrangements.

* *Vide* list attached: Jalab Marri service at Sangan was partly given with a view to the protection of Sangan—Appendix IVa.

"9. Should the telegraph department require line-riders, the people will gladly provide them. They are also carrying the posts, and have collected large quantities of grass and wood for the troops at Harnai. The payments for these services are of course quite separate from political expenditure.

"10. I have not made any recommendations with regard to the northern portion of the Zawa district above Khost, which includes Kach, Amadoon, and Kawas, nor does the total of former expenditure mentioned in paragraph 8, namely Rs. 922, include the money which was being spent in these latter districts. The native assistant in charge of those places is at Kach, and the surrender of Faiz Mahomad, the Chapar Chief, will render necessary a reconsideration of our relations with the Panizai Kakars (his tribe) as soon as possible. I will visit Sharigh, which is the most convenient place for meeting the Kakars, as it is close to the home of Bahi Khan,* Sarangzai, who from his intimate relations with the Panizais is most useful in any dealings with them, and will then submit a report with proposals to the Agent to the Governor-General."

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Translation of Vernacular Agreement No. 1 (*attached to Appendix I, Part III*).

We, Nasir Khan, son of Mahomad Khan, caste Aspani; Jamal Khan, son of Alu Khan, caste Khidrani; Yahyah Khan, son of Yunas Khan, caste Sheikh; Toti Khan, son of Pundu, caste Abdulani of Harnai; Mulla Rasul, son of Abu Bakar, caste Marpani; Alif, son of Madah, caste Kamis of Kach; Nur, son of Mauladad, caste Marpani, resident of Nasak; Ali Mahomed, son of Chahar Gul, caste Sheikh; Mauladad, son of Samandar, caste Khidrani of Sharag; Azim, son of Aman, caste Abdulani; Halim, son of Makhan, caste Kamis of Khost; Jamal Khan, son of Mahomed, caste Babar; Gumbar, son of Jamal, caste Saran of Khost; Ismail, son of Bashir Khan, caste Murani; Kala Khan, son of Dadu, caste Vanechi; Mugal, son of Adam, caste Dutani; Bhai (Bahi?) Khan, son of Dauran, caste Sarangzai, and Shahib, son of Harun, caste Sarangzai; Baran Khan, son of Hakim, caste Brahimzai; Husen, son of Burhan, caste Pechi, who are now present in the Court of Mr. Duke, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, do hereby hold ourselves of our own accord responsible for the safety of the line of communication through our district, and for the Mehrab, Wam, and Wangi Tangi routes. We also, therefore, put in writing that we will maintain good order on the above-named routes, and that no injury shall be caused to life and property of Government officials and subjects. Should any loss occur, we, the representatives of the above-named four tribes, shall be held responsible to make good such loss and to hand over the offender.

Should we fail to do so, the British Government can inflict any punishment on us that they might think desirable. We write these words to serve as a Sannad for the British Government.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Translation of Vernacular Agreement No. 2 *(attached to Appendix I, Part III.)*.

We, Ismail Khan, son of Bashir Khan; Lal Khan, son of Adam Khan; Kala Khan, son of Dadun, resident of Dul;† Bingan, son of Lal Khan, caste Mel Mani, resident of Kot Ali

* Mr. Duke sometimes spells this man's name *Bhai*, and it is so pronounced.—P. J. M.

† Afterwards called *Dub*, which may be correct.—P. J. M.

Khan; Hasil, son of Fateh Khan, caste Bazani; Yakub Khan, son of Gulistan, caste Aliani; Fateh Khan, son of Isa, caste Pechi, resident of Chaph; Gulistan, son of Fateh, resident of Dul of Babian, who are now present in the Court of Mr. Duke, Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, do hereby hold ourselves responsible for the safety of the Harnai route from Spintangi to Mel Mazzi and Tarri Tangi, the Babian border, as well as for the safety of the Thal-Chotiali route from Spintangi to Kuriak, and we put in writing that we shall maintain good order on the above-named routes, and that no loss will be caused to public life and property. Should any loss occur, we will make good and hand over the offender as well as the property to the British Government.

We write these few words as a bond of agreement to serve as a Sannad for the British Government.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix II.

1881.

June 1881.				July 1881.				August.	
								Rain.	
Date.	Temperature at 4 P.M.	Temperature at 5 A.M.	Rain.	Date.	Temperature at 4 P.M.	Temperature at 5 A.M.	Rain.	Inches.	Cents.
1	......	...	...	1	91·5	85	...		
2	......	...	...	2	93	87	...		
3	......	...	...	3	94·5	87	...		
4	......	...	...	4	95·5	...	...		
5	......	...	...	5	96	90	...		
6	98	94	Rain.	6	96	91	...		
7	98	94	...	7	99	91	...		
8	98	94	...	8	96	91	...		
9	98	94	...	9	91	90	Rain.		
10	......	...	...	10	92	86	...		
11	......	...	...	11	92	87	...	...	68
12	......	...	...	12	90	86	...		
13	......	...	...	13	90	84	Rain.		
14	......	...	...	14	86	82	...	2	51
15	......	...	...	15	89	82	...		
16	......	...	...	16	91	84	...		
17	......	...	...	17	92	85	...		
18	......	...	...	18	93	86	...		
19	......	...	...	19	94	87	...		
20	94	...	...	20	94	90	...		
21	94·5	93·5	...	21	95	91	...	This information given by Lieutenant Warden.	
22	95	90	...	22	94	90	...		
23	95	90	...	23	95	91	...		
24	93·5	90	...	24	94	91	...		
25	93·5	90	...	25	94	90	...		
26	93	90	...	26	95	90	...		
27	93	85	...	27	96	91	...		
28	94	88	...	28	95	92	...		
29	95·5	87	...	29	92	90	Rain.		
30	94·5	86·5	...	30	88	84	Rain.		
				31	90	82	...		
								3	19

Detail.	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of days on which rain fell.	None.	4	3	6	None.	1	4	7	None.	None.	None.	None.	25

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix III.

List of Khilluts given to headmen in the Harnai, Sangan, and Kach Kawas districts during Colonel Waterfield, Agent to the Governor-General's tour through districts in April 1882.

Names.	Reason.	Khilluts.	
		Lungi.	Cash.
Harnai Maliks.			Rs.
Malik, Aspani Tarin, Mekrani ...	Frontier service	1 lungi.	
Nasir, Aspani " " ...	Ditto	1 do.	
Mustafa Shah	Ditto	1 do.	
Gurmi Maliks.			
Toti	Ditto	1 do.	
Yahyah	Ditto	1 do.	
Gachina Maliks.			
Lalak	Ditto	1 do.	
Momin	Ditto	1 do.	
Nasak Maliks.			
Ibrahim	Ditto	Malmal.	
Mirak	Ditto	Do.	
Raghni.			
Ahad	Ditto	Do.	
Chajiu.			
Wahab	Ditto	Do.	
Pungah.			
Kadir	Ditto	Do.	
Sharag.			
Azim	Ditto	1 lungi.	
Mursil	Ditto	1 do.	
Baran	Ditto	1 do.	
Khoidad	Ditto	1 do.	
Babian.			
Hasil	Ditto	1 do.	
Mula Juma	Ditto	1 do.	
Yakub	Ditto	1 do.	
Marris who were with Agent to the Governor-General's camp.			
Khair Bux Sirdar's son	Good service generally with 3rd Native Infantry.	1 lungi, 1 choga	100
Resaldar Sher Mahomed	Good service generally, especially with Bozdar column.	Do. ...	80
Haibat Khan, Duffadar	Ditto	1 lungi ...	10
Piara, Tingani	Good frontier service	1 do. ...	15
Duria Khan, Ramkani	Ditto	1 do. ...	15
Bandah, do.	Ditto	1 do. ...	15
Mekrab	Ditto	1 do. ...	20
Mahomad Khan	Ditto	1 do. ...	
Mauladad.			
Ibrahim Khan	Most excellent service in the protection of the kafila route and recovery of stolen property.	1 lungi, 1 choga	100
Balu Khan		Do. ...	100
Hakim Khan		Do. ...	50
Ismail		Do. ...	50
Husen Khan		1 lungi ...	20
Ali Mahomad		Do. ...	15
Kala Khan		Do. ...	15
Mogal		Do. ...	15

Appendix III—*concluded.*

Hak Malikana to the amount of Rs. 787 *was given as follows to the Harnai Maliks.*

No.	Name of Township.	Amount. Rs.	Remarks.
1	Harnai ...	... 197	Hak malikana or lambardari inam was calculated at the rate of 5 per cent. in the gross produce realized as Government share, or about the rate of Re. 1 per kharwar of ten maunds of grain taken; it was paid in consideration of the proper performance of the civil and police tribal work, &c., of the Harnai district.
2	Gurmi ...	... 154	
3	Gachina ...	... 80	
4	Nasak ...	... 37	
5	Raghni ...	... 12	
6	Chajju ...	... 33	
7	Pungah ...	... 26	
8	Sharag ...	... 116	
9	Khost ...	... 24	
10	Babian ...	... 108	
	Total	... 787	

The Maliks divided this sum amongst themselves in the following ratio which were registered as they serve to show the exact position held by the different Maliks in tribal estimation :—

No.	Names.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.	No.	Names.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
1	Malik Aspani (Tarin) ...	21	14	3	31	Hasil Mekhiani (Tarin) ...	6	12	0
2	Nasir Mekhian's ,, ...	21	14	3	32	Saidal Khidrani ,, ...	6	12	0
3	Khasim Tarangini ,, ...	21	14	3	33	Yakub Abdulani ,, ...	6	12	0
4	Jamal Khidrani ,, ...	21	14	3	34	Makhmad Vanechi ,, ...	6	12	0
5	Saidal ,, ,, ...	21	14	3	35	Isa ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
6	Ayub ,, ,, ...	21	14	3	36	Momin ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
7	Toti Mekhiani ,, ...	14	0	0	37	Mula Juma ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
8	Karam Abdulani ,, ...	14	0	0	38	Gulistan ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
9	Mirza ,, ,, ...	14	0	0	39	Mula Umar ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
10	Sadat ,, ,, ...	14	0	0	40	Ismail ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
11	Mula Nasir Aspani (Tarin) ...	14	0	0	41	Sadat ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
12	Samand ,, ,, ...	14	0	0	42	Kala Khan ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
13	Mirak Abdulani ,, ...	14	0	0	43	Mugal ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
14	Hakim Bhidrani ,, ...	14	0	0	44	Idal ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
15	Mulla Rasul Bazdani ,, ...	20	0	0	45	Hasan ,, ,, ...	6	12	0
16	Lalak ,, ,, ...	20	0	0	46	Mustafa Shah Sheikh	21	14	3
17	Momin Khamis ,, ...	20	0	0	47	Firduzi ,, ...	21	14	3
18	Ibrahim Aspani ,, ...	18	8	0	48	Pasta ,, ...	21	14	3
19	Nurak Aspani ,, ...	18	8	0	49	Fateh Khan, Pechi Sheikh ...	6	12	0
20	Ahad ,, ...	12	0	0	50	Yahyah Marizai ,, ...	14	0	0
21	Wahab Abdulani ,, ...	11	0	0	51	Mula Malik ,, ...	14	0	0
22	Nabi ,, ,, ...	11	0	0	52	Hamid ,, ...	14	0	0
23	Lukman Abdulani ,, ...	11	0	0	53	Firduzi ,, ...	20	0	0
24	Aliph Khidrani ,, ...	13	0	0	54	Kadir ,, ...	13	0	0
25	Azim Abdulani ,, ...	19	5	4	55	Ali Mahomed ,, ...	19	5	4
26	Musa ,, ,, ...	19	5	4	56	Nabi ,, ...	19	5	4
27	Mursil ,, ,, ...	19	5	4	57	Isa Khan ,, ...	4	12	9
28	Khoidad ,, ,, ...	19	5	4	58	Gambar, Saran Kakar ...	4	12	9
29	Halim Khamis ,, ...	4	12	9	59	Zakria Sezai ,, ...	4	12	9
30	Rahman Babar ,, ...	4	12	9					
						Total ...	787	0	0

Appendix IV.

Number of village.	Name of village.	Name of Maliks.	Whence irrigated.	Total number of trees.	Detail of trees.	Population.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
			Dirgai.								
1	Ispeleji ...	Galun Sarangzai	Mangi river ...	2	1 mulberry, 1 jand ...	Spin Tarins ...	4	3	2	22	31
2	Dirgai	Juma	Do. ...	19	18 do. 1 phulad ...	Kakars ...	193	195	172	147	707
3	Zamarga ...	Hakim Panizai	Do. ...	...	......	Syuds ...	48	42	49	54	195
4	Kach	Do. do.	Do. ...	...	......	Blacksmiths ...	1	2	...	2	5
5	Shin-wam ...	Paio and Lal Khan	Do. ...	2	2 jand						
6	Kamal Kach ...	Do. do.	Do. ...	...	......	Total ...	246	242	223	225	938
7	Zin	Ibrahim	Do. ...	...	......						
8	Surdabak ...	Hakim, Paio, and Lal Khan, Panizais ...	Do. ...	...	1 mulberry, 1 phulad ...						
9	Vazgi	Sher Mahomed, &c.	Do. ...	19	1 ber, 2 mulberry, 16 apricots						
10	Sarleja	Mula Barat, Hakim, and Ibrahim ...	Do. ...	15	11 mulberry, 3 willow ...						
11	Shinleja ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	...	3 mulberry						
12	Chirg Gaza ...	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	...	1 do.						
13	Kach	Do. do. ...	Do. ...	...	......						
			Khost.								
1	Gumbad ...	Isajan Syud	Mangi river ...	8	2 ber, 2 mulberry, 4 willow ...	Spin Tarins ...	49	49	30	39	167
2	Jamal Babar ...	Jamal and Sherdil Taran	Do. ...	6	6 mulberry	Kakars ...	31	28	12	15	86
3	Nada Killa* ...	Halim, Khamiz, Mekhiani	Do. ...	2	2 do.	Syuds ...	23	16	5	8	52
4	Halim „ ...	Halim	Do. ...	20	2 ber, 15 mulberry, 3 shesham	Total ...	103	93	47	62	305
			Sharag.								
1	Azimtangi ...	Azim Abdulani Mekhiani	Kalifat stream ...	74	40 mulberry, 25 willow, 2 zardalu, 1 grape, 6 sanjli,	Spin Tarins ...	124	124	52	64	364
2	Sheikhan Shahr ...	Ali Mahomed Sheikh, and Nabbi	?	135	85 mulberry, 14 shesham, 17 zardalu, 3 grapes, 12 pomegranate, 4 sanjli.	Kakars ...	51	55	21	20	147
3	Sharag ...	Mauladad, Mursil Khidrani (Mekhiani) ...	?	44	2 ber, 40 mulberry, 2 shesham.	Banniahs ...	10	4	1	0	15
4	Ambu ...	Baran, Musa, Abdulani, Mekhianis ...	?	43	8 ber, 15 mulberry, 8 willow, 12 shesham.	Total ...	185	183	74	84	526

* Nadar Kala ?

Appendix IV.—*contd.*

Number of village.	Name of village.	Name of Maliks.	Whence irrigated.	Total number of trees.	Detail of trees.	Population.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
			Pungah.								
1	Pungah	Kadir Sheikh, Alif Khidrani (Mekhiani) ...	Pungah stream ...	34	4 ber, 20 mulberry, 6 shesham, 2 zardalu, 2 sanjli.	Spin Tarins ...	13	11	6	4	34
						Syuds ...	12	11	3	5	31
						Total ...	25	22	9	9	65
			Raghni.								
1	Ahad Shehr ...	Ahad Aspani (Mekhiani)	Raghni stream ...	181	8 ber, 6 mulberry, 2 bet, 165 shesham.	Spin Tarins ...	16	17	7	9	49
						Kakars ...	3	3	2	0	8
2	Ragbni ...	Do. do.	Do. ...	251	4 mulberry, 6 bet, 2 grapes, 235 shesham, 2 sanjli, 2 pomegranate.	Syuds ...	3	2	1	1	7
						Total ...	22	22	10	10	64
			Chajju.								
1	Nabi Pera ...	Nabi Abdulani (Mekhiani)	Chajju stream ...	32	2 ber, 30 mulberry.	Spin Tarins ...	99	90	23	57	269
2	Lukman Kila ...	Lukman "	Do. ...	20	1 ber, 15 mulberry, 4 willow.	Banniahs ...	1	...	...	...	1
						Total ...	100	90	23	57	270
3	Fakir Kila ...	Do. "	Do. ...	45	10 ber, 5 mulberry, 30 shesham						
4	Gulraz ...	Do. "	Do. ...	12	1 ber, 2 mulberry, 1 willow, 8 shesham.						
5	Wahab Shehr ...	Wahab	Do. ...	9	4 mulberry, 5 shesham.						
			Gachina.								
1	Momin Shahr ...	Momin Khamiz	Zoki stream ...	36	3 ber, 15 mulberry, 6 willow, 4 shesham, 8 pomegranate.	Spin Tarins ...	85	76	28	30	219
						Syuds ...	10	11	4	5	30
						Artificers ..	4	2	...	3	9
2	Mula Rassul ...	Buktiar, Mirpani Mula Rassul	Do. ...	16	4 ber, 8 mulberry, 4 willow.	Banniahs ...	1	...	...	...	1
3	Mahomad Shah ...	Mula Firduzi Sheikh	Do. ...	32	4 ber, 8 mulberry, 20 shesham.	Total ...	100	89	32	38	259
4	Lohar Kila ...	Momin	Do. ...	5	1 ber, 4 mulberry.						

Nasak.

1	Zabuk	Naurak Mekhiani	Nasak stream ...	38	28 mulberry, 2 willow, 16 shesham.	Spin Tarin ...	57	57	15	23	152
						Kakars ...	1	1	1	...	3
2	Nasak	Ibrahim Aspani	Do. ...	70	4 ber, 18 mulberry, 10 willow, 30 shesham, 5 zardalu, 2 grapes, 1 pomegranate.	Syuds ...	1	2	1	...	4
						Total ...	59	60	17	23	159
3	Karim ...	Do.	Do. ...	18	10 mulberry, 4 shesham, 4 willow.						
4	Sher Mahomed ...	Naurak Mekhiani	Do. ...	20	2 ber, 4 mulberry, 14 shesham						

Gurmi.

1	Zarmana ...	Aktar Abdulani	Sarkanar, Guda Ghoza	85	8 ber, 40 mulberry, 5 grapes, 30 shesham, 2 pomegranate.	Spin Tarins ...	125	118	25	28	296
						Syuds ...	72	77	16	15	180
2	Malik	Malik Sheikh	......	16	10 mulberry, 4 shesham, 2 grapes.						
3	Mula Fazil ...	Toti Abdulani Mekhiani	Sarkanar ...	13	10 mulberry, 3 willow.						
4	Zargun ...	Toti	Do. ...	15	15 mulberry.						
5	Sadat	Saadat Abdulani	Do. ...	33	12 mulberry, 1 shesham, 5 pomegranate, 15 sanjli.						
6	Malik ...	Samand	Do. ...	12	10 mulberry, 1 shesham, 1 grape.						
7	Samand... ...	Samand, Aspani	Do. ...	40	25 mulberry, 10 shesham, 2 bet, 2 pomegranate, 1 grape.						
8	Mula Nazir ...	Mula Nazir	Do. ...	13	3 ber, 6 mulberry, 4 grapes.						
9	Mula Rahim ...	Mirak	Do. ...	11	5 ber, 5 mulberry, 2 grapes, 2 pomegranate.						
10	Sarkanars ...	Mirza, Mirak	Do. ...	57	25 mulberry, 25 shesham, 3 willow.						
11	Guda Goza ...	Hamid	Do. ...	178	20 mulberry, 3 willow, 157 shesham, 5 grapes, 5 pomegranate.						
12	Toti Kila ...	Toti and Yahya	Do. ...	43	40 mulberry, 1 grape, 2 pomegranate.						

Appendix IV.—*concld.*

Number of village.	Name of village.	Name of Maiks.	Whence irrigated.	Total number of trees.	Detail of trees.
			Harnai.		
1	Khidrani (Mekhiani)..	Ayub Malik, Khidrani; Saidal Malik, Khidrani	Sarkanar Goda Ghuza	50	10 ber, 7 mulberry, 15 willow, 8 shesham, 10 pomegranate.
2	Aspani „ ...	Nasir do., Aspani Malik	Do. do. ...	160	10 ber, 130 mulberry, 10 willow, 12 grapes, 8 pomegranate.
3	Lehndi ...	Gasim	Do. do. ...	50	6 ber, 23 mulberry, 4 shesham, 5 grapes, 2 pomegranate.
4	Marpani ...	Jamal Malik, Khidrani	Do. do. ...	35	10 ber, 15 mulberry, 10 shesham.
5	Shor ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	40	5 ber, 20 mulberry, 10 willow, 5 pomegranate.
6	Walidad ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	80	64 mulberry, 5 shesham, 5 grapes, 6 pomegranate.
7	Kasim ...	Kasim, Malik, Aspani	Do. do. ...	40	6 ber, 25 mulberry, 6 shesham, 3 grape vines.
8	Pasta Khan ...	Pasta Khan	Do. do. ...	82	66 mulberry, 8 willow, 4 shesham, 3 grapevines, 1 pomegranate.
9	Sarferaz ...	Mula Firduzi Sheikh	Do. do ...	31	3 ber, 10 mulberry, 6 willow, 5 shesham, 5 grapes, 2 pomegranate.
10	Mula Firduzi ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	68	4 shesham, 6 grapes, 3 ber, 30 mulberry, 20 willows, 5 pomegranate.
11	Karim Miani ...	Do. and Mustafa	Do. do. ...	16	8 mulberry, 4 ber, 28 shesham, 2 grapes.
12	Mustafa ...	Mustafa Sheikh	Do. do. ...	54	3 ber, 40 mulberry, 5 grapes.
13	Madat ...	Do. do.	Do. do. ...	107	80 mulberry, 15 shesham, 2 lettuce, 4 pomegranate, 2 zardalu.
14	Urbaz ...	Nasir, Malik, Aspani	Do. do. ...	19	10 ber, 5 mulberry, 3 shesham, 1 grape.

Population.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Spin Tarins ...	191	180	38	51	460
Syuds ...	56	59	18	18	151
Banniahs ...	12	2	...	...	14
Total ...	259	241	56	69	625

Babian.

1	Shin Kach ...	Mahomed, son of Razi, caste Mandlani ...	Shuffa or Pir stream.	23	5 mulberry, 4 ber, 10 shesham, 4 bet.
2	Telu	Audal, son of Baran, caste Nikazai Aoghani ...	Pir ...	25	15 mulberry, 5 ber, 5 bet (cane).
3	Pir	Moghal, son of Adam, caste Doultani* ...	Pirchota ...	11	5 mulberry, 3 ber, 3 shesham.
4	Shua	Kala Khan, son of Dadu, caste Naurani Vanechi.	Chamu ...	52	30 mulberry, 10 ber, 12 shesham.
5	Kot Ali Khan ...	Isa, son of Syud Khan, caste Malmani Vanechi	Do. ...	31	10 mulberry, 8 ber, 3 jand, 10 shesham.
6	Dub*	Juma, son of Mulla Suleman, caste Roglani and Gulistan.(?)	Do. ...	63	40 mulberry, 5 ber, 10 shesham, 8 bet.
7	Zabrawal ...	Saidal, son of Alif, caste Danzen,(?) Mekhiani ...	Do. ...	122	100 mulberry, 12 ber, 2 grapes, 8 shesham.
8	Beli	Momin, son of Rahim, caste Khidrani ...	Do. ...	20	10 mulberry, 5 ber, 5 shesham.
9	Chap	Fateh Khan, son of Hassan Shah, caste Pechi, Gafur, caste Vanechi.	Do. ...	50	15 mulberry, 10 ber, 25 shesham.
10	Chakubi ...	Sadat, son of Jabar, caste Raghni ...	Do. ...	46	8 mulberry, 1 grape, 32 shesham, 1 phulad, 4 ber.
11	Senhri	Ismail, son of Khalil, caste Mirpani ...	Do. ...	47	15 mulberry, 4 ber, 20 shesham, 8 bet.
12	Goda Dirgh ...	Umar, son of Bazees,(?) caste Mandlani ...	Chunnu(?) ...	30	15 mulberry, 10 ber, 1 grape, 4 bet.
13	Lera Taka ...	Hasan, son of Isa, caste Tiani Vanechi ...	Tuka ...	232	200 shesham, 20 phulad, 12 ber.
14	Do. Bara Taka	Yakub, son of Gulistan, caste Aliani Mekhiani ...	Do. ...	104	10 mulberry, 4 bet, 4 ber, 50 shesham.
15	Sinerai	Hasil, son of Fateh Khan, caste Aspani Mekhiani.	Goza ...	34	20 mulberry, 10 shesham, 4 ber.
			Total ...	890	

Spin Tarins ...	337	367	174	157	1,035
Syuds ...	30	25	7	9	71
Banniahs ...	6	6	6	2	20
Total ...	373	398	187	168	1,126

* Before called *Dul*.—P. J. M.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appendix V.

Abstract of Census, &c., of Zawar Valley.

No. of villages.	Tribe.	Caste.	Census.					Animals.												No. of ploughs.	Enumeration of houses.				
			No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.	No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.		No. of houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.
1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	727	699	220	276	1,922	779	316	572	1,667	13	1	...	14	2,196	959	3,155	97	280	540	...	58	77	1,052
		Khamiz ...	86	82	70	37	275	56	20	68	144	4	...	...	4	468	143	611	18	41	65	...	...	8	132
		Babars ...	20	19	5	14	58	16	9	29	54	...	...	...	...	160	60	220	...	15	15	...	...	4	34
		Vanechis ...	270	291	143	120	824	529	157	245	931	4	...	...	4	560	318	878	7	120	179	...	...	26	332
		Total ...	1,103	1,091	438	447	3,079	1,380	502	914	2,796	21	1	...	22	3,384	1,480	4,864	122	456	799	...	58	115	1,550
2	Kakar ...	Sarans ...	25	21	15	26	87	10	5	21	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	16	...	...	2	27
		Sezais (Sarangzais)	62	58	50	33	203	18	6	76	100	...	...	...	...	358	354	712	2	35	35	...	...	3	75
		Panizais ...	138	145	120	94	497	57	16	221	294	3	...	...	3	941	171	1,112	12	97	123	...	...	6	238
		Dumars ...	3	3	2	9	17	6	4	22	32	...	...	...	...	119	40	159	...	3	3	...	...	1	7
		Total ...	228	227	187	162	804	91	31	340	462	3	...	...	3	1,418	565	1,983	14	144	177	...	...	12	347
3	Syuds ...	Garshin (Chisti) ...	22	18	6	15	61	16	3	14	33	2	...	...	2	14	...	14	...	6	15	...	...	2	23
		Pechis ...	35	30	9	10	84	61	21	25	107	...	...	...	...	123	55	178	4	10	24	...	...	2	40
		Tarans ...	45	41	48	53	187	12	2	49	63	...	...	...	...	160	81	241	...	23	38	...	...	2	63
		Kazians ...	23	18	4	7	52	7	2	14	23	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	1	7	13	...	...	2	23
		Sheikhs ...	181	193	56	52	482	249	89	189	527	2	...	...	2	675	262	937	34	78	152	...	...	18	282
		Total ...	306	300	123	137	866	345	117	291	753	4	...	...	4	993	398	1,391	39	124	242	...	...	26	431
4	Blacksmiths ...	....	5	4	5	...	14	3	...	3	6	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
5	Banniahs ...	....	38	12	7	2	59	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	24	24	...	...	64
		Grand Total ...	1,680	1,634	760	748	4,822	1,822	652	1,549	4,023	30	1	...	31	5,795	2,443	8,238	215	725	1,245	24	58	153	2,396
					1,508																				

Dirgai.

No. of villages.	Tribe.	Caste.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.	No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.
1	Spin Tarins ...	Khamiz ...	4	3	2	22	31	2	...	6	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
2	Kakars ...	Panizais ...	138	145	120	94	497	57	16	221	294	3	...	...	3	941	171	1,112	12	97	123	...	1	6	239
		Sarans	7	5	10	21	43	2	...	13	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	...	1	12
		Sezais (Sarangzais)	45	42	40	23	150	10	4	64	78	...	...	...	...	336	310	646	...	30	44	...	...	1	75
		Dumars ...	3	3	2	9	17	6	4	22	32	...	...	...	...	119	40	159	...	3	3	...	...	...	6
		Total ...	193	195	172	147	707	77	24	326	627	3	...	...	3	1,396	521	1,917	12	138	179	...	1	8	338
3	Syuds ...	Taran	41	37	45	46	169	7	1	45	53	...	...	...	...	160	41	201	...	22	36	...	...	1	59
		Syads (Gharshin)...	7	5	4	8	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
		Total ...	48	42	49	54	195	7	1	45	53	...	...	...	...	160	41	201	...	22	41	...	...	1	64
4	Blacksmiths ...	....	1	2	...	2	5	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
		Grand Total ...	246	242	223	225	938	85	25	372	482	4	...	...	4	1,556	562	2,118	12	161	221	...	1	9	404

	Khost.																								
1	Spin Tarins	Khamiz ...	29	30	25	25	109	23	7	29	59	2	...	...		248	30	278		11	23	...	1	5	47
		Babars ...	20	19	5	14	58	16	9	29	54	...	...	...	...	160	60	220	...	15	15	...	...	4	34
		Total ...	49	49	30	39	167	39	16	58	113	2	...	...	2	408	90	498	7	26	38	...	1	9	81
2	Kakars	Sarans ...	18	16	5	5	44	8	5	8	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10	...	...	2	16
		Sezais (Sarangzais)	13	12	7	10	42	4	2	7	13	...	...	...	...	7	44	51	...	3	9	...	...	1	13
		Total ...	31	28	12	15	86	12	7	15	34	...	...	...	...	7	44	51	...	7	19	...	...	3	29
3	Syuds	Kazians ...	19	12	2	1	34	2	...	12	14	...	...	...	...	21	...	21	1	6	9	...	1	2	19
		Tarans ...	4	4	3	7	18	5	1	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	40	40	...	1	2	...	...	1	4
		Total ...	23	16	5	8	52	7	1	16	24	...	...	...	...	21	40	61	1	7	11	...	1	3	23
		Grand Total ...	103	93	47	62	305	58	24	89	171	2	...	...	2	436	174	610	8	40	68	...	2	15	133
	Sharigh.																								
1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	123	123	50	64	360	113	39	81	233	5	...	...	5	274	96	370	5	45	71	...	1	3	125
		Vanechis ...	1	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Total ...	124	124	52	64	364	113	39	81	233	5	...	...	5	274	96	370	5	45	72	...	1	3	126
	Syads ... Banniahs ...	Sheikhs ...	51	55	21	20	147	55	14	39	108	1	...	...	1	90	41	131	1	15	36	...	1	3	56
		......	10	4	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	7	6	...	...	18
		Grand Total ...	185	183	74	84	526	168	53	120	341	6	...	...	6	364	137	501	12	60	115	6	2	6	200
	Pungah.																								
1	Spin Tarins ...	Mekhianis ...	13	11	6	4	34	5	4	14	23	...	...	...	...	140	100	240	4	6	6	...	1	1	18
2	Syads ...	Sheikhs ...	12	11	3	5	31	6	1	12	19	...	...	...	...	306	4	310	6	6	6	...	1	1	19
		Grand Total ...	25	22	9	9	65	11	5	26	42	...	...	...	...	446	104	550	10	12	12	...	...	2	37
	Raghni.																								
1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	8	8	3	5	24	5	4	12	21	...	...	...	...	60	5	65	8	5	6	...	1	1	21
		Vanechis ...	8	9	4	4	25	2	...	8	10	...	...	...	...	50	20	70	2	2	5	...	1	1	11
		Total ...	16	17	7	9	49	7	4	20	31	...	...	...	...	110	25	135	10	7	11	...	2	2	32
2	Kakars ...	Sezais ...	3	3	2	...	8	4	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	15	...	15	2	3	2	...	...	1	8
3	Syads ...	Syads ...	3	2	1	1	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
		Grand Total ...	22	22	10	10	64	11	4	25	40	...	...	...	...	125	25	150	12	11	14	...	2	3	42

* Every man is provided with a sword, but the Tarins have very few guns.

Appendix V.—*concld.*

No. of villages.	Tribe.	Caste.	Census. No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total	Animals. No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks	Total.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.	No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	Enumeration of houses. No. of houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.
		Chaju.																							
1	Spin Tarins ...	Mekhianis ...	99	90	23	57	269	53	19	50	122	...	...	...	...	526	289	815	20	20	62	...	5	10	117
2	Banniahs ...	......	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
		Grand Total ...	100	90	23	57	270	53	19	50	122	...	...	...	...	526	289	815	20	20	63	1	5	10	119
		Gachina.																							
1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	41	37	20	11	109	18	6	21	45	...	...	...	...	110	40	150	4	18	22	...	1	5	50
		Khamiz ...	40	36	8	18	102	27	10	21	58	2	...	...	2	220	110	330	11	22	28	...	1	1	63
		Vanechis ...	4	3	...	1	8	4	1	3	8	...	...	...	...	10	40	50	...	4	3	...	...	...	7
		Total ...	85	76	28	30	219	49	17	45	111	2	...	...	2	340	190	530	15	44	53	...	2	6	120
2	Syuds	Kazians ...	1	1	...	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
		Sheikhs ...	9	10	4	3	26	9	6	10	25	1	...	...	1	60	30	90	...	9	7	...	1	5	22
		Total ...	10	11	4	5	30	10	6	10	26	1	...	...	1	60	30	90	...	9	8	...	1	5	23
3	Artificers ...	......	4	2	...	3	9	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	3
4	Banniahs ..	......	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
		Grand Total ...	100	89	32	38	259	61	23	57	141	4	...	...	4	400	220	620	15	54	64	1	3	11	148
		Nasak.																							
1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	54	53	14	20	141	28	8	26	62	...	...	...	...	70	30	100	10	13	35	...	3	4	65
		Vanechis ...	3	4	1	3	11	7	1	2	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	1	5
		Total ...	57	57	15	23	152	35	9	28	72	...	...	...	...	70	30	100	10	14	38	...	3	5	70
2	Kakars ...	Sezais (Sarangzais.)	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
3	Syuds ...	Syads ...	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2
		Grand Total ...	59	60	17	23	159	36	9	32	77	...	...	...	...	70	30	100	10	16	40	...	3	5	74

Gurmi.

1	Spin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	119	111	26	26	282	210	56	129	395	1	...	...	1	403	89	492	10	56	112	...	8	18	204
		Vanechis ...	6	7	...	2	15	8	2	10	20	...	...	...	...	60	25	85	4	3	5	...	...	...	12
		Total ...	125	118	26	28	297	218	58	139	415	1	...	...	1	463	114	577	14	59	117	...	8	18	216
2	Syuds	Pechis ...	5	5	2	1	13	6	...	7	13	...	...	...	...	35	15	50	4	2	5	...	...	...	11
		Sheikhs. ...	67	72	14	14	167	128	37	90	255	...	...	...	...	105	98	203	15	33	67	...	2	5	122
		Total ...	72	77	16	15	180	134	37	97	268	...	...	...	...	140	113	253	19	35	72	...	2	5	133
3	Banniahs ...	......	8	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	...	4	...	...	21
		Grand Total ...	205	195	42	43	485	352	95	236	683	1	...	...	1	603	227	830	50	94	189	4	10	23	370

Harnai.

	[illegible]pin Tarins	Mekhianis ...	181	170	35	48	434	181	143	164	488	7	1	...	8	383	131	514	36	77	147	...	13	32	305
		Khamiz ...	9	8	2	3	22	...	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	8	...	...	2	13
		Vanechis ...	1	2	1	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	191	180	38	51	460	182	143	172	497	7	1	...	8	383	134	517	36	80	155	...	13	34	318
	[illegible]yuds	Syads (Chisti) ...	11	9	2	4	26	15	3	10	28	2	...	...	2	14	...	14	...	4	8	...	...	2	14
		Kazians ...	3	5	2	4	14	4	2	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	4
		Sheikhs ...	42	45	14	10	111	61	26	38	125	...	...	...	...	114	89	203	12	15	36	...	...	8	71
		Total ...	56	59	18	18	151	80	31	50	161	2	...	...	2	128	89	217	12	20	47	...	...	10	89
	[illegible]nniahs ...	......	12	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	7	...	...	29
		Grand Total ...	259	241	56	69	625	262	174	222	658	9	1	...	10	511	223	734	62	100	210	7	13	44	436

Babian.

1	Spin Tarin[illegible]	Mekhi[illegible] ...	89	96	44	40	269	166	37	75	278	...	...	...	...	230	179	409	...	40	79	...	4	6	129
		[illegible]iz ...	4	5	...	2	11	4	3	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	5
		[illegible]chis ...	244	266	130	115	755	507	153	222	882	4	...	...	4	440	233	673	1	110	161	...	9	24	304
		Tota[illegible]	337	367	174	157	1,035	677	193	301	1,171	4	...	...	4	670	412	1,082	1	152	243	...	13	30	438
2	[illegible]ds ...	Pechis	30	25	7	9	71	55	21	18	94	...	...	...	...	88	40	128	...	8	19	...	...	2	29
3	[illegible]iahs ...	......	6	6	6	2	20	3	2	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	3	...	...	7
		Grand Total	[illegible]73	398	187	168	1,126	735	216	320	1,271	4	...	...	4	758	452	1,210	4	160	264	3	13	32	474

(Sd.) T. O. DUKE.

Appendix VI.

Harnai and Bozdar, 1881.

Serial number.	Name of Township.	Village.	Census. No. of houses.	Census. No. of men.	Census. No. of Women.	Census. No. of children.	Animals. No. of bullocks.	Animals. No. of cows.	Animals. No. of horses.	Animals. No. of donkeys.	Animals. No. of goats and sheep.	No. of ploughs.	Area of township. Arable land. Acres.	Arable land. Kanals.	Arable land. Marlahs.	Waste for last three years. Acres.	Waste. Kanals.	Waste. Marlahs.	Arable land irrigated. Stream. Acres.	Stream. Kanals.	Stream. Marlahs.
1	Dirgai	13	220	247	242	447	372	110	4	12	2,118	160	573	7	8	300	4	2	573	7	8
2	Khost	4	68	103	93	109	89	82	2	8	610	40	367	4	18	153	4	11	367	4	18
3	Sharigh	4	115	185	182	159	120	221	6	12	500	60	872	1	6	136	1	1	872	1	6
4	Pongah	1	12	25	22	18	26	16	...	10	550	12	132	6	5	1	...	...	132		5
5	Raghui	2	14	22	22	20	25	15	...	12	150	9	110	...	15	...	...	...	110	...	15
6	Chajju	5	63	100	90	80	50	72	...	20	815	20	191	2	13	6	2	...	191	2	13
7	Gachina...	4	64	100	89	70	57	84	4	15	620	70	404	...	7	50	3	13	404	...	7
8	Nasak	4	40	59	60	40	32	45	...	10	100	16	177	7	15	...	...	...	177	7	15
9	Ghurmi...	12	194	205	195	85	236	437	1	50	830	78	594	1	1	29	7	11	594	1	1
10	Harnai	14	211	260	240	125	222	436	10	62	735	100	893	3	16	69	6	18	893	3	16
11	Bahlan	15	264	374	399	355	320	951	4	4	1,210	160	763	2	4	131	2	6	763	2	4
	Total ...	78	1,265	1,680	1,634	1,508	1,549	2,469	31	215	8,238	725	5,080	6	8	879	...	2	5,080	6	8

Serial number.	Name of Township.	Total population.	Yield per head for population after the deduction of Government share rabi. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Incidence of Government share per head of population rabi. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Yield per head of population after the deduction of Government share kharif. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Incidence of Government share per head of population kharif. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Total yield per head of population. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.	Total incidence of Government share per head. Maunds.	Seers.	Chittacks.
1	Dirgai	[illegible]	...	24	...	...	2	12	2	1	...	...	1	8	2	28	...	...	4	...
2	Khost	[illegible]	1	26	8	...	18	...	2	11	...	...	18	...	3	37	...	...	21	...
3	Sharigh	[illegible]	6	15	12	1	11	...	4	29	8	...	37	12	11	5	12	2	4	2
4	Pongah	[illegible]	13	33	...	2	20	8	7	25	4	1	21	...	20	8	4	4	1	1
5	Raghui	[illegible]	1	36	...	...	13	8	7	22	4	1	20	6	9	20	8	1	36	...
6	Chajju	270	1	27	...	...	13	8	4	15	8	...	35	...	6	2	...	1	3	...
7	Gachina	[illegible]	11	11	8	3	10	8	4	25	...	...	37	...	15	36	8	3	7	1
8	Nasak	[illegible]		37	13	...	37	9	6	32	13	1	14	8	11	20	12	2	12	1
9	Ghurmi	[illegible]	6	36	8	1	15	8	8	36	4	1	31	12	15	36	8	3	7	1
10	Harnai	[illegible]	7	36	8	1	21	15	8	29	10	1	29	6	16	18	6	3	11	8
11	Bahlan	[illegible]	4	11	7	...	19	...	4	12	4	...	19	...	8	23	11	...	39	...
	Total	[illegible]	4	27	...	...	33	8	5	...	...	...	33	12	9	27	11	1	27	...

The 10th April 1881.

Prepared in English by Baboo Chour Ram,—G. T. D.

Prepared in the Vernacular by Native Assistant Agent, [illegible]

PART III.

CHAPTER II.

Revenue.

The arrangements in connection with the revenue in Zawar have already been fully discussed in a letter No. 16, dated 10th April 1882.

2. A copy of that paper is given below as part of this report, in order to render it complete.

3. In the Appendix to this Chapter, will be found a tabular statement of the revenue received during the past financial year.

Extract from a letter No. 16, *dated* 10*th April* 1882, *from the Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Harnai, to the Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan.*

2. The revenue for the past year 1881 was collected on the Kan Kut* system.

3. With the exception of the Dirgai district, which is included in the Kach-Kawas jama basta (lump assessment).

4. From the rabi crop 1,000 maunds of wheat were returned to the people; they gave in exchange 3,000 maunds of bhusa to the Commissariat Department, at the rate of 3 maunds bhusa to 1 maund wheat.

5. From Babian collection was made at the rate of one-tenth of the produce—*vide* paragraph 7 of Agent Governor-General's No. 112, dated 1st February 1881.

6. From the remainder of the villages, except Dirgai, one-sixth was taken—*vide* memorandum No. 6, dated 6th April 1882.

7. The total area cropped in 1881-82 was 6,101 acres, 1 kanal, 4 marlos. It is probable that every acre capable of tillage, with due consideration to the absolute necessity for resting a portion of the lands, was last year sown; the rainfall was abundant, in fact, the cultivation last year represented what the valley could do under the most favorable circumstances, manuring not being resorted to, or only to a small extent.†

8. Last year's sowings are, therefore, too high to take for an average with reference to area sown.

9. The total arable area, exclusive of Dirgai, is 4,506 acres, 7 kanal; 5,459 acres, 1 kanal, 14 marlos, were sown in 1881, exclusive of Dirgai; the average yield per acre was 9 maunds 23 seers, and the total Government share, exclusive of Dirgai, was 7,992 maunds 16 seers.

10. I think it will be to the advantage of the Government and the people that a cash assessment based on these observations should be fixed.

11. The Spin Tarins of Zawa-Harnai have a perfect communal system, each individual's rights are accurately known, and they, therefore, possess complete machinery for adjusting fiscal burdens to the capacity of each section of the tribe; this has been several times tested, and it has been proved that lump assessments given out over the whole valley are at once paid in by the head Maliks, and no disputes arise amongst the people.

12. The Spin Tarins are expected by us to act as a buffer between the Kakar districts and the Bolan Pass; further they have to act as police on the Harnai route; they receive the following payments on this account:—

		Rs.	
Most of these payments were arranged in the year 1877-78 before the Harnai districts had been assigned.	Toti (Mekhiani)	15	per mensem.
	Baran (ditto)	15	"
	Ali Mahomed (Sheikh)	15	"
	Huseni (Pechi)	30	"
	Sherdil (Taran)	15	"
	Isa Jan (Kadiani)	15	"
	Ismail (Vanechi)	100	"
	Kala Khan (Vanechi)	40	"
	Total ...	245	

They perform their duties with the greatest fidelity as is shown by the political police register of crime and political offences in these districts—*vide* Part I, Chapter IV.

13. Their capacity for raising cash is small; there are scarcely enough people for the cultivation of the fields; they are short of cattle, and their flocks are not numerous.

14. I would venture to suggest that the yield of 1881 is too high, and was secured under too favorable circumstances to allow of its being taken as an average. The want of rain this year will, doubtless, diminish the value of the rabi crop, though it is not actually dependent on rainfall.

---

* The spring revenue was collected in kind, and the charge was lightened by a part of it being taken in bhusa instead of wheat.

The autumn revenue in rice was converted with the sanction of the Agent, Governor-General, into cash at Re. 1 per maund, this lump assessment was thrown on the people (Spin Tarins of Zawar) to divide amongst themselves, and was immediately and gratefully paid in.

† Because there is no stock to produce the manure?—P. J. M.

15. The value of a light assessment, from a political point of view in these extreme frontier districts, is too obvious to require discussion.

16. I would, in consideration of the above remarks, propose that the Government share in 1882 be estimated at 6,000 maunds, and that this be converted into cash at the rate of Rs. 1-5 per maund. This is a somewhat high rate; it will practically make the nerick for wheat and rice in Zawar Rs. 2 per maund if the people are to sell at a profit; and grain will be much lower than this rate after the harvest in Sibi and elsewhere. The revenue for the Zawar valley would then be Rs. 7,875 for this year, half to be paid in the spring crop and half in the autumn.

17. I would relieve Dirgai from its share of the Kach-Kawas jama basta altogether for the following reasons :—

It is the home of the head chief of the Sanatia Kakars, his father died in confinement, the son has shown the greatest friendliness to us, and has done admirable service in connection with the trade routes and other ways.

18. It will, perhaps, be well to reward him for the service; both Ibrahim and Hakim, his near relations, begged earnestly last year that their own particular villages might not be taxed. The Kakars had never paid any taxes until the year 1880. It was, however, considered advisable to put them through a period of probation before acceding to their request.

19. The portion of Kach-Kawas lump assessments thus taken off the Dirgai villages should not, I think, be remitted, but should be re-adjusted on the Tarins of Kawas and Hamadun. Colonel St. John left this matter to be settled according to my discretion in 1881, and I thus arranged it.

20. The arrangements proposed on are for one year only; the people should, I think, be informed that the continuance of such favorable rates must depend on their own conduct.

21. Since the above was written, I have found at page 124, Biluchistan Blue Book, No. 3, a statement showing the comparative cultivation and revenue of six frontier districts at summary and regular settlements, respectively. It will be seen that the rates of assessments in the Sewistan valleys have been higher than the best lands in the Punjab; even if the people are able to sell their spare grain at high prices, they have, owing to the general enhancement of prices, to pay very highly for everything which they do not produce themselves; owing to the looting of Kandahar by the Amir's troops, immense purchases of sheep and cattle are being made all over these districts, a sheep worth about Rs. 1-8 in ordinary times cannot now be brought under Rs. 7-8. The following is an abstract from page 124, Biluchistan Blue Book, No. 3.

22. A statement of the revenue received in 1881-82 is given in the appendix.

Extract from page 124, Biluchistan Blue Book, No. 3.

District.	Tehsil.	Rate of assessment per cultivated acre. Rs. a. p.	Remarks.
Peshawur	Peshawur	3 13 0	a. Incomplete.
	Nowshera	2 4 4	
	Dooba Daudzai		
	Hasht Nagar	0 11 11	b. Census of 1855.
	Yusafzai	1 3 10	c. Do. of 1868.
	Utman Bolak		
	Total	......	
Kobat	All	1 8 11 1 1 3	d. Excluding jagir.
Hazara	All	0 11 11 0 12 7	
Dera Ismail Khan	Bhakkar	1 2 3	
	Leia	0 14 9	
	Dera Ismail Khan	......	
	Tank	......	
	Kulachi	......	
	Total	0 8 3	
Dera Ghazi Khan	All	0 15 9 0 10 6	
Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan together	All	0 15 7 0 12 2	
Banna	Bannu	1 5 8 1 2 0	e. Second summary settlement as reduced in 1866-67.
	Marwat	0 10 11 0 8 2	f. Second summary settlement as reduced in 1866-67.
	Isa Khel	1 1 9 0 15 0	Second summary settlement as reduced in 1869-70.
	Manwali	1 2 5 0 14 10	g. Second summary settlement as reduced in 1866-67.
	Total	0 12 11	h. Second summary settlement as reduced in 1868-69.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Harnai Revenue Statement, 1881-82.

Received.		Sold.		Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store.		Estimated value at Rs. 2.	Total of cash receipts.	Total value of stock in store and cash receipt.
Names of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Names of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Names of articles.	Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat	3,888 38 9	Wheat	2,949 28 12	10,145 2 0	......	Wheat	939 9 13	1,878 8 0	......	......
Rice	3,975 5 4	Rice	3,975 5 4	3,975 2 9	......	......	......	......	......	......
Fine	......	......	....	200 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	......
Abkari contract	......	......	....	1,957 8 0	......	......	......	......	16,277 12 9	......
Total ...	7,864 3 13	......	6,924 34 0	16,277 12 9	......	......	939 9 13	1,878 8 0	16,277 12 9	18,156 4 9

Cash Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipts.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Mds. sr. ch.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Received cost of 2,949 28 12 wheat	10,145 2 0	Paid to Kewal and Milap Chand Dhanwals for June and July 1881	75 0 0
Received cost of 3,975 5 4 rice	3,975 2 9	Paid to Mirza, &c., price of two shops for keeping Government revenue	80 0 0
Received fine	200 0 0	Hire of one shop for keeping ditto ditto gross	14 0 0
Received from Veeroomal, contractor—contract given for liquor from July 1881 to March 1882 of Harnai district	1,957 8 0	Cost of mats for keeping Harnai revenue	23 0 0
		Cooly labour	9 4 0
		Cost of papers, &c., for Harnai revenue from April to October 1881	22 3 0
		* Paid to Desraj, Gullam Hussein, Patwaris, at Rs. 25 each per mensem, from April 1881 to March 1882	600 0 0
		* Paid to Manghat Roy, Patwari, from 21st June to end of August, at Rs. 25 each	58 12 0
		* Paid to Baboo Boon Ditta, pay from 25th June to end of August, at Rs. 40 each	88 0 0
		Repairing jareeb (chain)	2 0 0
		Hak Malikana to Maliks of Harnai for 1881	787 0 0
		Construction of mill at Harnai	332 15 0
		Total ...	2,092 2 0
		Balance in hand ...	14,185 10 9
Total ...	16,277 12 9	Total ...	16,277 12 9

* These men have been employed in making a rough revenue survey and reports on the district.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

No.	Rabi.			Kharif.	Remarks.
	Name of village.	Name.	Quantity.	Quantity.	
			Mds. sr. ch.	Mds. sr. ch.	These amounts were remitted as the receivers held sunnuds showing that they have always been free from taxation under the Amirs; they are Syuds of position, and much looked up to by the people. These mafis are shown neither in the credit nor debit (*vide* the revenue account on the other side).
1	Harnai	Azim Shah and Kutub Shah, Alam Shah and Wasal Shah.	26 10 0	27 9 8	
		Pals Shah, Jamal Shah, Fakir Shah.	16 35 0	16 36 8	
2	Gurmi	Mula Rahim, Alaf, Lala, and Taj Mahomed.	7 37 8	......	
3	China	Gulab Shah	22 3 11	......	
4	Sharag	Mula Sabzal and Ali Shah ...	5 18 0	5 20 0	
			78 24 3	49 26 0	

PART IV.

Miankach.

The Miankach valley extends from the Zawi Tangi close to Harnai to the southern end of the Ganeji rift (Spin Tangi) where its drainage joins the Kuriak river; along it formerly passed the kafila route between Harnai and Sibi, it is about 18 miles in length, and though mostly rough, rocky and barren, contains numerous Kachs or stretches of alluvium, which are cultivated; the largest of these is near its eastern extremity, and it is at this point that the Syud settlement of Miankach is situated.

2. Formerly the Miankach valley belonged to the Mekhiani Chilgaris, who gave it to the Syud under the following circumstances.

3. Two hundred and fifty years ago Bari, so-called from his usual place of residence being the baro or desert, came from the illaqua of Uch. He was a Jellali Syud; he settled himself down in the jungle at the edge of the Miankach water.

4. The Tarins paid him great homage, and amongst other attentions, bestowed on him the lands which he now holds; he was a Moolah and a learned man, hence they called him Mian Sahib, and his residence Miankach. His name and fame spread, and his sanctity converted Miankach into a "city of refuge;" murderers, adulterers, homiciders, everyone who had to escape from his house in the surrounding districts, fled to him and was safe; the tribes apparently felt the common necessity for an institution of this kind amongst themselves and respected its integrity; the present chief Syud's name is Afzal Shah; he holds lands at Kwat-Mandai and on the Dalojal Pass; at first when we occupied the Harnai, route, he caused much trouble; his village was the regular haunt of thieves, especially Marris, who preyed upon the coolies on the railway line, and at length I was obliged to take the bull by the horns, and send him as a prisoner to Sir Robert Sandeman.

5. The Marri Sirdar became personally responsible for his good conduct, and he was allowed to return to his home. The force under General Macgregor proceeding through Marri country burnt down his house in October 1880, but on our re-occupation of the country he was very submissive. I therefore helped him to rebuild it; we came to an excellent understanding, and I have had no trouble with him since.

6. He is a rather boorish individual and is very ignorant, but he holds a strong place in the hearts of the people.

7. The Marris formerly gave him a share of all the loot which they got in big expeditions.

8. With reference to his lands, I applied to Sir Robert Sandeman in paragraph 13 of letter No. 11, dated 5th January 1881, as follows :—

Paragraph 13.—"Syud Afzal Shah of Miankach, a man of great importance in the district, is, I think, quite sufficiently recognized by the consideration shown him that, on condition that the peace of his district is maintained, and that he renders every assistance to Government, no revenue is taken from his lands. He has never paid any revenue, and used to be presented with a share of the profits resulting from any raids on a large scale which took place in this part of the world; he thoroughly understands his position, the discipline to which he was submitted last year having had a most favourable effect on him."

9. I received the reply copied below, *vide* paragraph 8 of Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 112-A.G.G., dated 1st February 1882 :—

Paragraph 8.—"With reference to your paragraph 13 on the subject of Syud Afzal Shah, I am to request that you will submit a separate report showing the actual extent of land belonging to this Syud. The Agent to the Governor-General is prepared to permit him the enjoyment of his own lands rent-free, but no more than this."

10. I have had a great many other matters in hand during the past year to deal with, so that the Syud has not been in any way interfered with at present, and I very strongly recommend that, so long as he prevents his fort from becoming a refuge place for criminals, and behaves himself well in our interests, that he be allowed to enjoy the lands which the country side, with one accord apparently, formerly bestowed on him; the Marris receive a small share of grain from the Miankach lands—a payment which was exacted on account of the murder of a Marri by one of the Syuds or by a refugee; in fact, Miankach may be fairly considered as within the Marri country, and this is another reason for not interfering with it or its inhabitants.

The present Miankach settlement numbers about 80 houses or 250 souls.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

PART V.

Sangan, the Barozai Sirdars, and the Panni Pathans.

The valley of Sangan is about 1,550 feet above sea level. It is 47 miles distant from Abigum in the Bolan Pass by the nearest route; 61 miles distant from Quetta by the route *viâ* Pir Ismail and the Hanna Pass; 26 miles distant from Sharag by the nearest route, and the road to Gandakin Daf measures 24 miles, whilst taking the nearest line to Sibi *viâ* Bahdera, the distance between Sibi and Sangan is 46 miles. Sangan lies in a corner between the Dadar plain on the south, the Bolan Pass on the west, the Bahdera valley on the east, and the Zawar valley on the north. From all of these, with the exception of the Bahdera valley, it is separated by lofty and difficult mountain ranges; two lines of road enter its northern border, both of which find their way down water-courses draining into it, the one from the Zawar valley at Sharag, the other from the Hanna Pass and the Zarghun mountain slopes; the only easy passage for exit from Sangan is the Persheh gorge through which flows the Sangan drainage, this defile is about three miles long. The Sangan valley is circular in shape, its floor is composed of considerable stretches of alluvium affording 9,115 acres of arable land, the remainder is stony and cut up by water-courses; its length is about eight miles and its breadth the same; its drainage is to the Nari river.

2. Sangan is abundantly supplied with water from the Mangi and Sharag rivers which flow through it; these streams suffice to irrigate about 3,000 acres of land, but numerous hill torrents also pass through the plain.

3. There is only one town in Sangan, and this consists of a collection of huts clustered round the castle or miri occupied by the Barozai Sirdars; there are about 116 houses in Sangan altogether. Tamarisk, ber, jhand, kandi, babul, jal, and other trees abound; for the Latin names of these trees *vide* Sewistan, Chapter I.

4. Firewood is therefore abundant; Sangan also abounds in coarse grasses which are suitable for bullock grazing; the most plentiful grass of this sort is called in Pushtoo sargaza. Some 5,000 Government bullocks were fed at Sangan during the months of June, July, August and September in the year 1881, and as they almost completely cleared the valley in that time, its capacity for supply of forage may be estimated; for heavy rains had brought the grasses of Sangan to their highest state of development during the previous summer. Camel grazing of every sort is abundant; of the kinds of grass suitable for horses, there is a smaller supply, but bhusa (chopped straw) is plentiful. Black partridges are to be had, and water-fowl in the season.

5. Sangan is very hot in the summer months, but the European officers, who were stationed there in 1881, though living in tents, were, I believe, healthy on the whole; and there was but little sickness or death amongst the 3,000 drivers who were in charge of the cattle, or were collected in reserve at that place.

6. Apart from its fertility, it is therefore evident that Sangan, as a depôt for cattle, is a valuable spot in a district through which large armies are called upon to pass. The road from Sibi to Quetta *viâ* Sangan is 107 miles in length, and it may ultimately prove advantageous to remove the difficulties which exist along it, and to convert it into an alternative cattle and kafila road.

Vide Route II, Chapter III.

7. Sir Robert Sandeman and Sir Richard Temple inspected it in 1879 to see if it would do for a railway, but it was not considered suitable for this purpose.

8. Lieutenant Jennings, R.E., at the same time gave his professional opinion that for a railway it was impracticable.

9. The earlier history of Sangan has been fully discussed in the chapter on Sewistan generally, and it was clearly shown that the Barozai Chiefs* could not have been governors of any position before the year 1747 or 130 years ago, but the Panni tribe to which they belong, or are stated to belong, has a special history of its own.

10. I very much regret that the inability to obtain books of reference in this part of the world prevents me from being able to ascertain the general story concerning them; since the remarks made by Elphinstone and Raverty lead me to suppose that they must formerly have held a high position in the political history of India. It is quite certain that the Barozais, their present chiefs, have intermarried with the Khans of Kalat, and have been considered as their equals in rank, but then the Khan of Kalat formerly held his position as a vassal under the Amir of Kabul, and when he visited the "Badshah" at Kandahar stood in his presence with his hands folded in front of him, and therefore he was in no way a royal personage himself; he is never spoken of as such by the Brahuis, who always talk of the Kabul prince as "Bahshah," and with a lowered tone of respect.

11. In the *Ain Akbari* we learn that the Panni tribe, which constituted one of the 24 mahals of the Kandahar province, paid 60 sheep and furnished 1,000 sowars and 1,000 footmen.

12. They were then evidently a small nomad tribe†; they believe themselves to be Gurgusht Afghans, who had like the rest of their race wandered from the west to the Suliman hills and the Dera Ismail Khan country, and from thence found their way to the hills above the Bolan Pass; quarrels with other tribes having compelled them to leave the neighbourhood of the Takht-i-Suliman. Their leader at that time is said to have been Yahiya Khan, who is not however shown in the Barozai pedigree roll, *vide* Chapter I, Part I. The Pannis state that they found their way into Sangan from the Bolan Pass, and having possessed themselves of it and driven out the Serais, they gradually acquired Bahdera and Kwat-Mandai, these they divided amongst themselves; after a time Sibi was also added to their dominions, and eventually as is shown in Chapter I, Part I, they got possession of, or perhaps were nominated by the rulers of Kandahar to administer Barkhan and the lands now held by the Marris, but which were in those days held by the Hassanis, a Tor Tarin tribe, *vide* Chapter IV, Part VII. The statements with regard to the Barozais and Barkhan are very conflicting, their connection with that place is a matter for future enquiry; if the Khetran assumption that Barkhan is named after Baro Khan, founder of the Barozais, is true, it is possible that the *Barozais* acquired Barkhan, and that the Panni tribe under Yahiya seized Sangan and Bahdera at a very much later date, and that the head of the Barozai family was subsequently appointed by the Kandahar princes to rule the Pannis and Barkhan as well; the Barozais are Pannis, but there is nevertheless undoubtedly a gulf between them and the Maliks of the Sangechis as the Sangan people are called; the fact of the Barozais sending a naib to work the government of a place, which seems to have acquired its name as their residence, implies that they had *moved* from Barkhan. I think further enquiry will show that in the above arguments are contained the reasons for the peculiar position of the Pannis with regard the Barozais which soon becomes evident to any one mixing with them.

13. Elphinstone writes with regard to the Pannis as follows:—

"It will be proper to mention the Kakar clan of Panni who inhabit Seewee in the plains of Seistan, divided from the rest of the tribe by mountains and by Biluchis, the inveterate enemies of the Kakar name. The Pannis still form part of the Afghan nation, and are *under a governor appointed by the King*. It would be curious to ascertain the causes which have sent them to this spot, and which have filled the southern provinces of India with men of the Panni clan, whose emigration (from the period when they figure in the history of Deccan) must have taken place some hundred years ago."

14. The idea that the Pannis are Kakars is a mistake, and this is pointed out by Raverty, who gives their early history as follows:—

"The Parni‡ have almost disappeared from their old seats, and are to be found settled in considerable numbers in Southern India and other parts of the peninsula. They have from time to time made a considerable figure in Indian history. Just prior to the downfall of the house of Babar, one of the celebrated freelancers of that period, Daud Khan, was a Parni. He was remarkable for his generosity and liberality. It became a proverb at last, and a man who engaged in any affair of a doubtful nature flattered himself that if he did not succeed, and the worst came to the worst, he could at least have recourse to Daud Khan."

15. About 40 years ago the Marris took Bahdera and Kwat-Mandai from the Pannis, and closed the kafila routes; Sangan was gradually being depopulated when we appeared at that place.

* Who are now the headmen of Sangan.

† The relics of a large tribe which had scattered in all directions.

‡ This is Raverty's pedantic way of writing a word which he admits is commonly written "Panni."—O. T. D. Moreover it is pronounced *Punnee*! P. J. M.

16. A copy of the pedigree of the Barozais is given in an appendix to Chapter I, Part I, to this report; it shows that they possess no great antiquity; since Ismail, the ancestor of the Sangan Barozais, whose name is mentioned in the sunnud attached to Chapter I is only fifth (A.D. 1762) in the list; this sunnud was given to Sir Robert Sandeman by the Sibi Barozais, and I have no doubt that the original order mentioned therein as given by Ahmad Shah, Durani, is in the possession of the Barozai Sirdars, who do not wish to show it, because it would demonstrate that their claim to one-fourth of the Sangan produce is unfounded; they have also shown me two sunnuds from Ahmad Shah, Durani, which are lettered B and C in the Appendix I to Chapter I, Part I.

17. The Barozais state that of late years they have paid only Rs. 100 per annum to the Kandahar Government, and that this sum was fixed for them by the Amir Dost Muhammad Khan in lieu of 50 sowars and 50 footmen, whom they were bound to furnish for military service.

18. This statement that they paid only Rs. 100 per annum rests entirely on their own authority, they have no papers to show in support of it. In Major Rawlinson's memorandum on the Kandahar revenues* Sangan is not specially mentioned. It was undoubtedly included in the Sibi† assessment. Of course both Barozais and Pannis had become so destitute that the smallest payment was a burden to them.

19. The general subject of the assessment and management of Sangan will be found fully discussed in the paragraphs 51—55 and in paragraph 63 of Part VIII. I will not therefore further allude to the matter here in a report which is already far too long.

20. My successor will probably find a careful examination of the Barozai sunnuds if he can get hold of them not only practically useful, but highly interesting from an historical point of view.

21. I have as already stated not the least doubt that the Barozais are possessed of many valuable papers, but as they militate against their present claims, they will not produce them.

22. Elphinstone expressly states:—

"The eighteen provinces where Hakims reside are Herat, Furrah, Kandahar, Ghazni, Kabul, Bameean and Ghorebund, Jellalabad, Lughman, Peshawur, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Shikarpore, *Seewee* Sind, Kashmir, Chach, Hazareh, Lya and Mooltan.

"In all these places the Hakims *are removable at pleasure,* except when they contract for the revenue, in which case they ought to be left till the end of the year."

22. This paragraph shows that Barozai's claim to be hereditary rulers of Sibi, and the districts attached to it, rests on doubtful foundation.

Statistical reports of Sangan are given in Appendix II, and in Appendix I is a report on the revenue collections in 1881-82.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

* Appendix to Macgregor's Gazetteer.

† My authority for this assertion is the statement of Yakub Ali Khan, one of the Kandahar revenue Mirzas, who accompanied Colonel St. John from that place.

Appendix I.

Sangan Revenue Statement, 1881-82.

Received.				Sold.				Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store.				Estimated value.	Total of cash receipt.	Total cash receipt and value of stock in store.
Name of articles.	Mds.	Seers.	Ch.	Name of articles.	Mds.	Seers.	Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Name of articles.	Mds.	Seers.	Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ...	662	26	8	Wheat ...	662	26	8	1,987 10 0								
Onion ...	1	0	0	Onion ...	1	0	0	3 8 0								
Barley ...	14	36	8	Barley ...	14	36	8	29 13 0								
Tobacco ...	6	26	0	Tobacco ...	6	26	0	79 14 0								
Khasseel ...	80	0	0	Khasseel ...	80	0	0	40 0 0								
Rice ...	123	25	8	......	0	0	0	......	......	Rice ...	123	25	8	247 4 6	2,140 13 0	
Jowar ...	0	12	0	......	0	0	0	......	......	Jowar ...	0	12	0	0 10 0		
Bhusa ...	300	0	0	......	0	0	0	......	......	Bhusa ...	300	0	0	300 0 0	......	2,688 11 6
	1,189	6	8		765	9	0	2,140 13 0	......		423	37	8	547 14 6	2,140 13 0	2,688 11 6

Average rate per 1 maund grain sold and valued ... Rs. 2 a. 4 p. 2

Cash Receipt and Expenditure.

Receipt.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Received price of wheat, onion, barley, tobacco, khasseel, as per account.	2,140 13 0	Repairing shop, &c., for keeping Government wheat	2 12 3
		Bags for revenue (Government)	1 6 0
		Paid to Mahomed Newaz Khan, Thanadar and Muhasib, pay from 8th April 1881 to 16th February 1882, @ Rs. 35 per mensem	359 15 8
		Papers	5 8 0
		Hak Malikana to the Maliks of Sangan for 1881-82	83 0 0
		Total ...	452 9 11
		Balance ...	1,688 3 1
Total ...	2,140 13 0	Total ...	2,140 13 0

List showing distribution of Hak Malikana, Sangan, for 1881 *at Quetta.*

Name of village.	Total number of kharwar.	Rate Re. 1 per kharwar.	Total hak malikana.	Name of Maliks.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
	Kharwar. mds. srs.			Sarfraz. Ghani. Sher. Atar. Pirdad. Wasil. Murad Khan. Rahim. Wazir. Musa. Azad. Paind.
Sangan	80 8 34	1 0 0	81 0 0	
Cost of 40 maunds khoid ...	Rs. 40	5 0 6	2 0 0	
		Total ...	83 0 0	

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Harnai.

No. 1.—NAME OF TOWNSHIP—SANGAN.

Census.

Village	1
Number of houses	116
Do. of men	260
Do. of women	220
Do. of children	278

Animals.

Number of bullocks	377
Do. of horses	37
Do. of donkeys	6
Do. of goats and sheep	63
Do. of camels	1
No. of ploughs	149

Area of Township's lands.

Acres	9,115

ARABLE LAND IRRIGABLE.

Stream.

Acres	3,000

Rainfall.

Acres	6,115

CHARACTER AND ACREAGE RABI SOWING IN 1881.

Wheat.

Acres	483

Grass production.

Maunds	5,300
Seers	30

Government share.

Maunds	662
Seers	23
Chittacks	8

Barley.

Acres	14
Kanals	7
Marlas	4

Grass production.

Maunds	119
Seers	12

Government share.

Maunds	14
Seers	30
Chittacks	8

Tobacco.

Acre	1
Kanals	5
Marlas	2

Grass production.

Maunds	53
Seers	8

Government share.

Maunds	6
Seers	26

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, RABI.

Maunds	10
Seers	38
Chittacks	4

INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER ACRE, RABI.

Maund	1
Seers	14
Chittacks	12

CHARACTER AND ACREAGE KHARIF SOWING IN 1881.

Rice.

Acres	264
Kanals	5

Grass production.

Maunds	989
Seers	4

Government share.

Maunds	123
Seers	25
Chittacks	8

Jowar.

Kanal	1
Marlas	7

Grass production.

Maunds	2
Seers	16

Government share.

Seers	12

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE, KHARIF.

Maunds	3
Seers	29
Chittacks	10

INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER ACRE, KHARIF.

Seers	18

TOTAL ACRES SOWN WITH GRAIN IN 1881.

Acres	764
Kanals	4
Marlas	2

GRASS AND GRAIN PRODUCE OF ACREAGE SOWN IN 1881.

Maunds	6,464
Seers	25

AVERAGE YIELD PER ACRE.

Maunds	8
Seers	18

TOTAL GOVERNMENT SHARE.

Maunds	808
Seers	3
Chittacks	4

INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER ACRE.

Maunds	1
Seers	2
Total population	758

YIELD PER HEAD OF POPULATION AFTER THE DEDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT SHARE, RABI.

Maunds	6
Seers	18

INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, RABI.

Seers	36
Chittacks	2

YIELD PER HEAD OF POPULATION AFTER THE DEDUCTION OF GOVERNMENT SHARE, KHARIF.

Maund	1
Seers	5
Chittacks	12

INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER HEAD OF POPULATION, KHARIF.

Seers	6

TOTAL YIELD PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Maunds	7
Seers	18
Chittacks	8

TOTAL INCIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT SHARE PER HEAD.

Maund	1
Seers	2
Chittacks	8

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE,

Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

PART VI.

The Marri tribe.

CHAPTER I.

Short history of the early Marris.

Much misapprehension exists in many quarters with regard to the origin and early history of the Marri tribe. The Marris are often spoken of as Pathans, whilst others would seem to regard them as ordinary Biluchis.

2. It is perhaps important that correct information concerning these matters should be put on record. In dealing with peoples so highly influenced by tradition and the memories of the past, as are the tribes on our north-western border, it is essential that the early springs from whence issued the forces now working within them should be thoroughly explored, and in the case of the Marris such enquiry is specially necessary.

3. The Marri tribe is really a confederation of exiles and outlaws from many races, which has gradually crystallized on to a nucleus of pure Rind Biluch origin, but this confederation has maintained to a great extent the simple tribal constitution which is characteristic of the Biluch families. It has been essentially hostile to all its neighbours, and this condition has materially aided in keeping intact its vigorous organization for defensive and offensive purposes.

4. For the past four score years the Marris have sought to live almost entirely on the property of their neighbours; their system of working has been very similar to that described as followed by the Doones in "Lorna Doone;" they compelled the payment of black-mail, and of fixed contributions from all whom they could overawe, and effectually attached a special terror to their name by employing the whole force of the tribe to revenge any attempt at self-assertion or even self-defence on the parts of those over whom they could obtain a dominating influence.

5. The gradual development of the tribe and of their peculiar policy of acquisition will be traced in the following paragraphs.

6. Marri history divides itself into two portions—*firstly*, the story of the tribe before its expulsion from its original seat by the Hassani Pathans in the latter quarter of the last century; and *secondly*, the tale of their doings and wars after the reconquest of their tribal lands (with the aid of the Khan of Kalat, the great Nasir Khan), which event also happened before the year 1800.

7. It is with the earlier portion of the Marri history that I am concerned in this chapter, but it will also be necessary to follow the doings of the tribe up to the end of the year 1843.

8. In the present state of our knowledge, any attempts to determine from what particular block of the human race the nomad tribes of eastern Biluchistan were originally cut off must be, comparatively speaking, futile. Nevertheless, as their language is simply a dialect of the Persian tongue, we may perhaps fairly venture to assume that the primary and absorbing element of the tribes was certainly Aryan; but, on the other hand, there can be no doubt that both Turanian and Semitic elements have also been assimilated by them, and the strength in which one or other of these particular forces has predominated, has determined the particular character of the dialect used by each tribe, and also to a great extent its moral and physical idiosyncrasies. Thus in the Marri tribe which has largely absorbed Semitic sections, we find considerable numbers of men who can, indeed, speak Marri Biluchi, but who, nevertheless, are not at ease unless they are talking Semitic Pushtu.

9. The onward history of these tribes is shrouded in darkness until the fifteenth century, and our information concerning them up to that time is derived almost entirely from their own traditions and legends, as recorded by their minstrels, and these are sufficiently vague.

10. They carry us back into the dim past, where in all Western Asia the distinctness between the more homogeneous dwellers in the cities and the wandering tribes of predatory shepherds, who sought in the hot months the cooler and greener hill pastures, was more distinctly marked than it is in the present day.

11. In the time of Naoshirwan, who flourished about the middle of the sixth century, these tribes seem to have been called by the general name of Biluchis in much the same way as we in England now-a-days designate the wandering tramps who haunt our commons as gipsies, whether they are of the true Asiatic breed or not.

12. The present Biluch bards sing of a period when their ancestors pastured their flocks over the western parts of the Persian Empire, and especially in the neighbourhood of Aleppo in Syria; they naturally took part in the struggles for the Caliphate which followed on the death of the Prophet's immediate successors, and they fought on the side of Mahomad's offspring.

13. Fearing the enmity of the successful Yezd, they marched to the Persian province of Kirman, then governed by one Shamsudin—the leader of these particular Biluch tribes was Ahmashromi. Shamsudin was friendly to the Biluchis, but his son Badrodin did not continue the same amicable relations with Gul Chirag, who succeeded his father Ahmashromi; Badrodin's enmity was probably inspired by fear of the growing power of the Biluchis, and on his attempting to ally himself with them by marriage, they marched off to Kedj Mekran, being led by one Jellal.

14. Mir Jellal is stated to have been the founder of most of the present Biluch tribes of Sewistan and Kalat; he had four sons and one daughter.

Jellal's children—

1. Rind.	3. Hot.
2. Lishari.	4. Karai.

5. A daughter named Hani.

15. These different children were joined by wanderers of various descriptions, and the bands which they led came to be called after them, whilst the descendants of Jellal's daughter were called Jatois.

16. The Rinds seem to have been of most importance in this tribal confederation, and their chief, Mir Chakar, apparently acted as military leader to it; he led his tribesmen against Kalat and captured it from Jam Nindo; he afterwards occupied Sewi. As shown in the first chapter of this report, there is very strong evidence to show that these events took place between the years 1490 and 1510, Christian era.

17. Quarrels now took place between Mir Chakar's nephew and Raman Khan, a relative of the Sirdar of the Lisharis, owing to the former having cheated the latter in a matter of horse-racing. A fierce tribal war resulted, and thus the Biluch confederation was broken up. The Lisharis seem to have been successful in their contest with the Rinds, and Mir Chakar visited Kandahar to appeal for help to Sultan Husen Mirza.

18. The Lishari Chief also visited Kandahar and appears to have outbidden his rival, at any rate with the courtiers at that place and attempts were made to murder Mir Chakar; on one occasion a wild elephant was let loose on him, but he is stated to have seized up a puppy which he threw at the elephant, and thus diverted its attention from himself.

19. At length a force was despatched to Laleji* near Kirta in the Bolan Pass under Zalman Beg, the chief commander of the Sultan's forces, for the purpose of settling the quarrel. Zalman Beg opened secret negotiations with the Lisharis; this fact was discovered by Mir Chakar, and he determined to thwart the Lishari Chief at all hazards. Mir Chakar was in the habit of daily providing an escort for Zalman Beg's son, who was very fond of shooting; taking advantage of the opportunity thus afforded him, he killed Zalman Beg's son and all the escort except the leader whom he only wounded. He then informed Zalman Beg that the Lisharis had attacked his son, and as he was supported in this assertion by the evidence of the wounded Rind, who was acting in concert with Mir Chakur, the latter's story was believed. Zalman Beg at once started off with his men, and slaughtered all the Lisharis, with the exception of a few who escaped to Sind, and some others living under the protection of Mir Chakar.

20. Zalman Beg also captured all the Lishari women, but released them on the intercession of the Biluchis. Many of these gave birth to posthumous children, whose descendants were called Jok Lisharis, others were seduced by Rinds, and the children so begotten were the founders of Lagari tribe, whose discreditable origin is perpetuated by their name, which means "dirty."

21. Some years afterwards Zalman Beg learnt the true facts of the case, and he sent a force against Mir Chakar, which the latter managed to defeat; he was not so successful at a later date, and the Turks drove him out of Sewi; he betook himself to a fastness in the Manjara river, which has been named after him—Chakar Tang.

22. Mir Chakar is the hero of Biluch romance: he is stated to have changed by his prayers the buffaloes which were with his tribe into stones, and to have thus blockaded the defile which bears his name; the Turks at any rate did not pursue him further than this defile, and the flat upon which they encamped is called the Turks' kand (flat)† to the present day.

23. Mir Chakar remained encamped in the neighbourhood of this flat for some time, but at length he quarrelled with some Puj‡ Rinds, the most important of whom was one Bijar Khan. The latter detached themselves from Mir Chakar and remained behind in the Sewistan hills, whilst Mir Chakar seems to have migrated to the countries on the eastern side of the Indus river.

24. Bijar Khan had with him Ali Khan, Mando Khan and Khalo Khan, Rinds; also a blacksmith, a gardener called Kangra, and a negro (Sidi), named Shaheja; these men were the

* Laleji is the upper end of the Kirta plain.—P. J. M.
† *Bent* is a flat: *Kand* is a kotal.—P. J. M.
‡ Puzh?

founders of the Marri tribe, which thus commenced to gather within the first quarter of the sixteenth century (A.D. 1510?).

25. The particular spot where Bijar Khan separated from Mir Chakar is called Bijar Wad to the present day.

26. In those days the country now held by the Marris was wandered over by the Kalmani and other Biluchis, all traces of whom have now disappeared, with the exception of their tombs which are very numerous. As related in Chapter I their movements were caused by their own quarrels, and it is probable that the Marris in the first place settled in deserted lands.

27. The Marris held the Tadri mountain, Bijar Wad, Mando Thal, and Kach Marai; it is stated that from their residence on this latter piece of ground, Bijar and his followers acquired the name of Marai, by which they are still known amongst the Pathan tribes, although in common use the word has been shortened down into Marri.

28. The Marris are now divided into three main sections.

29. *Firstly*, the Bijaranis, consisting of different sub-sections descended from Bijar's children, together with the descendants of wanderers, who either joined these, or formed sections on their own account. The Bijaranis are the most numerous, and in many ways the most powerful of the divisions of the Marri tribe; their leader Karam Khan is regarded with the greatest jealousy by the Gazani Sirdar; he is possessed of great political skill and is devoted to the species of intrigue peculiar to the Marris. There is no doubt that he has been attempting of late to render himself quite independent of the Sirdar by allying himself with the surrounding Pathan tribes. He is not the hereditary chief of the Bijaranis,* but amongst the Marris, unless the hereditary chief is possessed of commanding qualities, he is invariably over-shadowed by some other headman in whose skill and aptitude for affairs the Marris have confidence.

30. The second section of the Marris is that of the Loharanis founded by the blacksmith who joined Bijar. This portion of the tribe is the most peaceful and settled of all the divisions; it is led by Nihal Khan, who however is not the hereditary Wadera or Chief.

31. The last formed division was that of the Gazani Marris, which was founded by Gazzo, a Boledi, who had been adopted by Ali Khan—Bijar Khan's friend. The descendants of Ali Khan naturally belong to the Gazani division.

32. The present Sirdar is a Bahawalanzai Gazani.

33. The Bijarani Marris are found principally in the northern portion of the present Marri country. The Gazanis in the centre and on the western side, whilst to the south and south-east lie the districts more especially affected by the Loharani Marris.

34. It will perhaps be most convenient to give at this point a tabular statement of the different sections of the Marris, and then to trace their development—a list of the Marri Sirdars will also be useful.

* The Wadera or hereditary chief is Koti Khan.

List of sections of Marri tribe.

Name of section.			Origin.	Numbers. Males.	Females and children.	Total.
			BIJARANI MARRIS.			
Original sections sprung from Rind nucleus.	1.	Salarani ...	Bijar's son, Salar	100	195	295
	2.	Sumrani ...	Bijar's son, Sumra	40	101	141
	3.	Phindadani ...	Bijar's son, Phindad	60	95	155
	4.	Kalandrani ...	Bijar's son, Bhaian Khan... ...	60	164	224
	5.	Mandwani ...	Bijar's companion, Mando... ...	26	29	55
	6.	Khalwani ...	Bijar's companion, Khalo... ...	300	576	876
	7.	Kangrani ...	A gardener, Kangra, who was with Bijar	120	187	307
	8.	Shahejas ...	A negro (Sidi) who was with Bijar ...	120	181	301
Sections subsequently joined.	9.	Powadis ...	Descended from a wandering section of Khorassanis believed to have been Pathans	110	246	356
	10.	Ramkanis ...	Descended from Rama, a Hindoo, whom the Marris forcibly converted to Mahomedanism	120	187	307
				1,056	1,961	3,017

List of sections of Marri tribe—concluded.

Name of section.			Origin.	Numbers. Males.	Females and children.	Total.
			Loharani Marris.			
Original Marris.	1.	Loharanis ...	Lohar, a blacksmith, accompanied Bijar Khan	140	284	424
Subsequently joined.	2.	Shiranis ...	Kakar* Afghans who joined the Marris in Sirdar Dari Khan's time ...	300	814	1,114
	3.	Mahomadanis...	Panjabis who joined the Marris in Doda Khan's time	40	127	167
				480	1,225	1,705
			Gazani Marris.			
From original Rind nucleus.	1.	Alianis ...	Bijar's companion, Ali Khan ...	40	53	93
Subsequently developed or joined.	2.	Bahawulanzai, head chief's section.	The Boledi Gazzo	20	49	69
	3.	Halelani ...	The Boledi Gazzo	30	51	81
	4.	Tingani ...	From Talpurs of Sind joined in Sirdar Dari Khan's time ...	225	354	579
	5.	Nozbandagani.	Descended from Bandal Khan Gazani through his son Mozo ...	20	53	73
	6.	Mohandani ...	Descended from Rohtar Khetrans who joined the Marris during Sirdar Mubarak's time	50	117	167
	7.	Churi ...	From Khorassanis who joined the Marris during Sirdar Din Mahomed's time	20	32	52
	8.	Lori Kusht ...	Descended from a Gazani Marri who received the title of Lori Kushti from his having killed a Lori or minstrel	25	37	62
	9.	Mazarani ...	Descendants of a section of Mazarani Khetrans who joined the Marris	40	74	114
	10.	Isfani ...	Descendants of C. (?)	50	66	116
	11.	Badani ...	Descendants of Sindis who joined Marris	40	65	105
	12.	Jarwar ...	Descendants of Kosas who joined the Marris during Sirdar Din Mahomed's time	20	44	64
	13.	Zing ...	Descendants of Sirdar Sahtak's slave, Zing	20	36	56
	14.	Langani ...	Descendants of a wandering minstrel from Khorassan who joined the Marris	180	372	552
	15.	Chilgaris ...	A section of Chilgari Pathans who joined the Marris	40	54	94
	16.	Mekhanis ...	Descendants of Sind Faquirs who joined the Marris	20	36	56
	17.	Shahanis ...	Descended from a section of Sitani Bozdars who joined Marris in Doda Marri's time	15	23	38
	18.	Murghianis ...	Not ascertained	40	43	83
				895	1,559	2,455

Note.—It will be observed from the above lists that the Gazanis contain very little of the original Rind element, their peculiar position in the tribe will be discussed later on.

Summary of Marri tribe.

	10	Sections ...	Bijaranis	1,056	1,961	3,017
	3	Sections ...	Loharanis	480	1,225	1,705
	18	Sections ...	Gazanis	895	1,559	2,454
Total ...	31			2,431	4,745	7,176
	—	Estimated miscellaneous.				

For list of *Marri dependants* see next page.

This report deals only with the Marris resident in the Marri hills, and who are under the sway of the Sirdar Mihrula Khan. There are large numbers of Marris resident in Sind and Kalat territory. The mother of Mir Ali Murad of Khairpur was a Marri woman; the plain Marris are peaceable and harmless agriculturists.

* The Shiranis are not Kakars. The home of the tribe is about the Takht-i-Suliman.—P. J. M.

The Zarkhan and Panni Pathans.

35. As will be seen from the account of the Zarkhan Pathans given in Chapter IV, Part VI, this tribe is now practically incorporated with the Marri tribe. The Panni tribe has been discussed in Part V, but it is convenient to give a list of the Pannis and their belongings now living in Mandai, Kwat, and Bahdera :—

	Headmen.	Males.	Females.	Male children.	Female children.	Sheep & goats.	Kine.	Mares.
Bahdera ...	Masu Gul and Ali Sher ...	75	53	45	30	25	200	3
Kwat ...	Dada and Gulu ...	39	30	21	17	50	115	2
Mandai ...	Sher Khan	17	13	15	9	11	25	10
		131	96	81	56	86	340	15

36. In estimating the total force which a Marri army may amount to, the circumstances under which that army is collected must always be considered. In certain cases the whole strength of the Khetran and Bugti tribes might be added to that of the Marris. The Brahuis have often joined them; the Mazaranis who live in the Bolan might be easily attached to them for aggressive purposes. When the Marris are in a position to head an attack, they have powerful allies, but if they are on the defensive, their friends are very few in number.

List of Marri Sirdars.

Bijarani Sirdars.

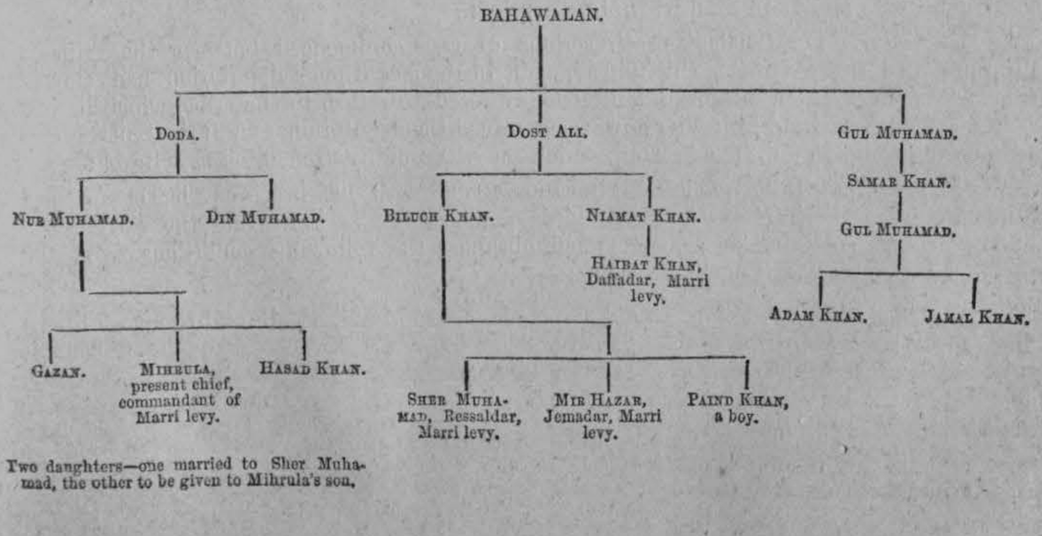
1. Bijar Khan, probably died about 1550.
2. Salar Khan.
3. Darwesh Khan.

Aliani Sirdar.

4. Jalalan.

Gazani Sirdars.

5. Sahtak Khan.
6. Dari Khan.
7. Halud Khan.
8. Mubarak Khan.
9. Bahawal Khan, died about 1805.
10. Doda Khan.
11. Din Muhamad Khan.
12. Nur Muhamad Khan.
13. Gazan Khan, died 1876.
14. Mihrula Khan, present Sirdar.



Two daughters—one married to Sher Muhamad, the other to be given to Mihrula's son.

37. I will now detail the history of the chiefs and the development of the first eight sections of the Bijarani Marris, of the first section of the Loharanis, and of the first, second, third, tenth and thirteenth sections of the Gazani Marris, of fourteen sections in all.

38. Bijar Khan and his companions very soon found themselves in collision with some Boledi Biluch who had taken up their abode in the Zin mountain; in a fight which ensued Bijar was killed by Haibtan, the Boledi Chief; his death was promptly avenged by the gardener Kangra.

39. Salar Khan, Bijar's son, succeeded him; he was joined by some Boledis, who at first lived under his protection and then quarrelled with him. In dealing with this difficulty the Marris displayed that remarkable political adroitness and craft which characterized the Rinds; they did not themselves attack the Boledis, but managed to induce the latter to raid some Nahrs who were living under the protection of a powerful Tarin tribe. The Boledis were expelled from Kahan, and this place was quietly occupied by the Marris. This scheme was devised by Bozer Khan, Salar Khan's brother, who had a great reputation amongst the Marris for subtlety, and the policy which he sketched out has been steadily followed by the tribe; to their adherence to it and to the necessity for combination which the carrying out of a fixed course involved, may be traced their great success in the acquisition of their neighbour's property.

40. The Marri maxim has been "we are the enemies of all our neighbours, we do no good to any one, nobody wishes us well, let us then afford every encouragement to strife around us, let us give passage through our country to any neighbour who seeks to injure another, whichever side is injured or destroyed matters not to us, in any case we shall be gainers."* The Marris extend a cordial welcome to every refugee, his quarrel is taken up by the section with whom he is domiciled as if it were their own; he acts as a guide and inducts the Marris into his own country; they gladly help him to revenge and thus gain a road to plunder.

41. The present tense has been used in the above remarks, but I am happy to think that the results of the policy which has been steadily pursued of late with regard to the Marris might perhaps have justified me in using the past tense.

42. The circumstance that the Marris have pursued an hereditary and calculated policy renders it especially necessary that they should now be effectually controlled and their machinations checked; if this be not done, before many decades elapse, they will become a formidable power for mischief on our frontier, see paragraph 57.

43. Salar Khan whilst out shooting found a little Boledi boy abandoned by a party of his tribe who had fled precipitately; the child was sitting under a gaz or tamarisk tree, and from this circumstance was called Gazo. Salar Khan took him home, but he was afterwards adopted by Ali Khan, Rind, who betrothed him to his daughter. Gazo was the ancestor of the present Marri Chief, and he founded the Gazani division of the Marri tribe.

44. *3rd Sirdar.*—On Salar Khan's death the chieftainship devolved on his son Darwesh Khan. This individual climbed a lofty hill which is still called Darwesh Dhen, and called upon the Marris to remove their settlement to that spot. The Marris considered his proceedings so utterly foolish, that they resolved to depose him and to place the turban on his brother's head. Darwesh, learning their intention, adopted the extraordinary expedient of selling the Sirdarship to Jellalan, the son of the same Ali Khan who had adopted Gazo, and more strange still, the Marris seem to have acquiesced in the arrangement, thus the Sirdarship passed out of Bijar's family.

45. *4th Sirdar.*—Jellalan seems to have lived fairly tranquilly, on his deathbed he nominated his nephew Sahtak, son of Gazo, to the Sirdarship, because his own child was a minor. Sahtak was absent in Sind when Jellalan died.

46. *5th Sirdar.*—On Jellalan's death serious quarrels commenced between the Allianis and Bijaranis with regard to the chieftainship, but in the meantime a deputation had started to bring Sahtak back. Sahtak for a long time refused to return to the tribe, which he had evidently quitted in dudgeon; his wife however detained the deputation and incited little boys to sing taunting songs in Sahtak's hearing, which may be roughly translated as follows :—

Sahtak is not going to be a chieftain, he is not going with his brethren, let us make a net from the hairs of his head to catch birds with. Sahtak on hearing the boys grew ashamed of his recusancy, but he demanded and obtained the following conditions from the tribe before agreeing to hold the chieftainship :—

Firstly.—That his slave Zing should be made a free Marri, be allowed to marry in the tribe, and to receive a Marri's share of plunder and profit.

* A remarkable instance of the working of this policy was the recent acquisition by the Marris of the Kulu valley; they allowed the Bugtis to entirely break down the Zarkhan Pathans and then massing on the borders of Kulu, demanded its mediatization from the Zarkhans, and these latter seem to have willingly agreed to the arrangement, see Chapter IV.

Secondly.—That whenever he himself or any of his descendants should go into the toman for the settlement of a dispute, or the recovery of stolen property, that he should receive a sheep or goat from each flock without payment. The Gazani Marris have steadily kept the tribe to this agreement; of late the enforcement of the condition with regard to the sheep has caused some trouble, various surveying and other parties have been escorted by Gazani Marris, and the Chief's relative commanding them has daily seized his sheep or goat. The Marris spoke to me on the subject, and I asked the Sirdars to arrange the matter in jirga, the tribe decided that when Gazanis were proceeding on a paid duty for Government, that they should not exercise their privilege.

47. *5th Sirdar*.—Dari Khan succeeded his father Sahtak. Dari Khan was killed by the treachery of one Bandal Khan, who belonged to his own family. Bandal Khan induced the Mekhani section of his tribe to raid the cattle of a section of the Bugtis which was living under the protection of the Marris; he promised that the pursuit should be a sham one. Dari Khan did not know of this, he followed up the Mekhanis and insisted on the restoration of the stolen cattle, and a fight ensued, in which Dari Khan was killed. The Marris expelled Bandal Khan from the toman; but his descendants are the Nozbandagani Marris, whose present headman is one of the most influential of the Marri Rahzans or robbers. Dari Khan left two sons, Halil Khan and Mubarak Khan.

48. *7th Sirdar*.—Halil Khan succeeded his father, but sold his birthright to the Dumki Chief. His brother Mubarak Khan appealed to the Khan of Kalat, and eventually recovered the Sirdarship for his family in his own person. From Halil Khan are descended the Halilanis, whose headman Nohak Khan is very much thought of by the Marris. Nohak is regarded with great jealousy by the present Sirdar, Mihrula Khan, and a serious quarrel between them recently imperilled Mihrula Khan's position in the tribe.

49. *8th Sirdar*.—Mubarak Khan left three sons, the eldest of whom, Bahawal Khan, founded the particular section of the Marris which is still the ruling one.

50. *9th Sirdar*.—Bahawalan's Sirdarship marked a new point of departure in the relations between the Marris and their Chief, and still further accentuated the peculiar position which Gazzo's son Sahtak had acquired for his family.

51. In a tribe devoted to theft and robbery as is or was the Marri tribe, there must naturally spring up certain relations with traders and surrounding tribes which are dependent on the payment of blackmail. The Marris have always held to the laws of honor, which regulate such relations, with the greatest stringency. If a Marri of position gives his shield or ring or any other token to a traveller, he will avenge with the fiercest determination any infringement by other members of the tribe of the protection thus afforded. In the same way the tribe will, as a rule, act as one man in supporting the chief in the restoration of any property which he may be responsible for under arrangements made by him with the approval of the jirga. The possession of this authority has led to the acquirement by the family of the Marri Chief of peculiar privileges which are not possessed to the same extent by the Chief's family in any other Biluch tribe, but the Chief cannot be ubiquitous, and the Marris regard any descendant of Bahawalan as being more than their "siàl" or equal, and as one to whom it is no disgrace to surrender property or yield themselves as prisoners. In former days this privilege was enjoyed by any Gazan Marri, but the latter are now very numerous, and the privileges above alluded to have therefore become gradually confined to the Bahawalanzai family.

52. If the Bahawalanzais are true to Government, the management of the whole Marri tribe is perfectly easy. Bahawalan was considered as a saint by the Marris, and thus a superstitious reverence was added to the respect claimed by him as a chief. As will be seen from the Bahawalan pedigree, his descendants occupy important posts in the Government service.

53. During Bahawalan's time commenced the quarrel between the Hasanis and the Marris, which resulted in the expulsion of the latter* from their hills and lands. Bahawalan conducted the negotiations with the Hasanis, which resulted in the practical resettlement of a portion of the tribe at Kahan, and during his Sirdarship took place the contests which ended in the complete exclusion of the Hasanis, not only from the Marri lands, but also from the lands which they had held before their quarrels with the latter.

54. *10th Sirdar*.—Doda Khan, his son, succeeded Bahawalan and carried on the contest with the Hasanis until they were completely quelled. It was at a time near the end of old Doda's chieftainship that the Marris first came into collision with the British (1840). The history of our dealings with the tribe since that date are fully described in Macgregor's Gazetteer. Under this chief the tribe greatly increased in numbers and wealth.

* *Vide* Part VII, Chapter IV.

55. *11th Sirdar.*—Din Muhamad, a younger son of Doda's, succeeded his father, but he was an imbecile, and seems to have been practically pushed aside by his brother Nur Muhamad. During his Sirdarship the Marris suffered a severe defeat at the hands of the Bugtis, and became greatly reduced in strength and position. Din Muhamad left only a daughter, and the Sirdarship was therefore given to his brother Nur Muhamad.

56. *12th Sirdar.*—During Nur Muhamad's time (about 40 years ago) the Marris finally annexed the valleys of Kwat-Mandai and Bahdera, which had belonged to the Panní Pathans, subjects of the Amir of Kabul, and which they had persistently harried for many years.

57. The Amir of Kabul took no steps to drive back the Marris, and in thus acting he might be justified by many reasons. Thus, the kingdom of Kabul had not thoroughly recovered from the shocks of 1839 to 1842. At a later date when Dost Muhamad's power was established, the British had occupied Sind, the movement of Afghan troops so near Sind would have possibly aroused the suspicion of the British Government, and this is the motive which the Kandahar officials assign as the reason for the apparent equanimity with which the Amir Sher Ali Khan viewed the ravages of the Marris in Sangan, Zawar, and Sibi.

58. Again the Panni Pathans were weak and effete, and of no great use to the Kabul Chief, whilst the revenues which he could secure from the valleys held by them were very small, but he might not unreasonably hope that by, at some future time, confirming the Marris in the possessions which they had acquired, he would secure the co-operation of a powerful tribe holding a most important strategic position on the Indian frontier, and which from its large assimilation of Pathan elements had a greater tendency to fanaticism than the other Biluch tribes. There is very little doubt that this line of argument powerfully influenced the Amir Sher Ali Khan.

59. *13th Sirdar.*—Nur Muhamad's son Gazan succeeded him, and ruled the tribe with considerable success until his death in 1876. He was credited by the Marris with great supernatural powers, and thus a still further development of influence accrued to the epithet Gazani.

60. Mihrula Khan, the present chief, succeeded his brother Gazan ; the latter left only two daughters, one of whom is married to Sher Muhamad, his cousin, the other is being reserved for Mihrula's son Khair Bux Khan.

61. Of the sections of Marris whose origin has not been indicated in the above paragraphs, the following deserve some slight notice.

62. *Bijarani Marris.—Section 9—Powadis.*—These men are perhaps the most addicted to thieving of all the Marris, they are undoubtedly of Pathan origin, and their language is Pushtu ; they have small possessions in the Mohmand valley, but the lands which they should cultivate in the Pajjha valley are at present quite untilled. The Powadis are however making arrangements now to settle on them—the peace which was recently made between the Dumurs, Lunis, and the Marris rendering this course possible.

63. *Section 10—Ramkanis.*—These are the most ruffianly of all the Marris, they live almost entirely with the neighbouring Pathan tribes, they are descended from a Hindoo who was forcibly converted to Mahomedanism, and their language is Pushtu, but they nevertheless pay considerable allegiance to the Marri Chief.

64. *Loharani Marris—Section 2—Shiranis.*—These Shirani Loharanis are descended from some Kakar (?) refugees who joined the Marris ; they are a powerful section, but are more treacherous even than the Afghans from whom they are sprung. Their Chief (Waziran) at the end of 1881 murdered a number of his fellows under circumstances of the utmost barbarity.

65. *Gazani Marris—Section 4—Tinganis.*—The founders of this section were Talpurs, who joined the Marris about 80 years ago ; they are a powerful and aggressive section, and especially affected the Bolan Pass and Sibi plain in their raiding expeditions. Their actual headman is Bakhtiar Khan, but their hereditary Wadera is Subedar Khan. Bakhtiar Khan is an intelligent man, keenly alive to the importance of trade, and he gives Government valuable assistance in many ways. The protection of the traffic along the Harnai route was formerly entirely in his hands, and it is through him that the Bahawalanzai Ressaldar now in charge of the road principally works.

66. *Section 14—Langanis.*—This is a powerful section of the western Marris ; they are descended from a minstrel named Langha, who came from Khorasan, and seems to have been a regular traitor ; he gave the Marris such valuable information with regard to Khorasan, and was of so much use to them as a guide in their raids, that they invested him with the full privileges of a Marri and married him to a Marri woman. Din Muhamad, the leading headman of the Langanis, resides at Bahdera, he has been of great use to us during the recent troubles.

67. The remaining Gazani sections are sufficiently described in the tabular statement given in paragraph 34.

68. The especially strong places other than settlements in the Marri country are—

1st.—The low hills along the Nili torrent bed.

2nd.—Panno, an open space about three miles to the south of the Sembhar Pass.

3rd.—The Sonaria torrent bed and Gambuli valley.

4th.—Bijar's Kach.

5th.—The Tadri table-lands.

The communications which have recently been opened up in the Marri country either traverse or closely command these fastnesses, and all have been carefully mapped and reported on. An abundance of good water is everywhere available along these lines of communications, and camping-grounds can be taken up which will serve as points d'appui for operations in the direction of nearly all the strong places in the Marri country where water is available.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

I am indebted to Moonshee Lekoo Ram for very valuable assistance in the collection of much of the information above detailed.

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

PART VI.

CHAPTER II.

The Kwat-Mandai Settlement.

1. On the 7th January at Kwat-Mandai the entire charge of the Marri Toman was made over to me by Sir Robert Sandeman, in accordance with the recommendation of a committee appointed by himself.

2. My principal duty consisted in securing the effective carrying out of the terms of the final agreement made with the Marris on the 6th January.

3. I shall perhaps best render an account of my stewardship if I report in detail on the manner on which each stipulation of the Marri settlement of January the 6th of 1881 has been acted up to.

4. Paragraph 1 and the concluding sentence of paragraph 8 of this agreement may be conveniently taken together:—

"*Paragraph* 1.—The whole country shall remain at peace, and all the roads shall be kept open without hindrance. If any evil-doing is perpetrated by the Marri tribe in Sind, the Punjab, or any part of the British territory, Government is to have the right of stopping this service, and of cutting off all intercourse with the tribe."

"*Paragraph* 8.—We will remain subject to the British Government, and will not wage war, nor make any attempt at inflicting retribution on any other people or tribe without the permission of Government."

5. The roads have been kept open without hindrance; a most important and valuable traffic has been carried on in perfect safety between Sibi and Spin Tangi, *vide* this office No. 365, dated 9th January 1882, in fact so satisfactorily has this part of the Marri's agreement been carried out, that the traders have deserted the Bolan Pass route and now use the Marri route. A new road to Thal-Chotiali through the heart of the old Marri fortresses of Tung, Gambuli, and Nili Daf has been made, it has become the established route from Sibi to the Thal plain.

6. It cannot be said that the whole country has remained at peace.

7. After the Marri settlement, Sir Robert Sandeman informed me that he interpreted the last sentence of paragraph 8 as referring to the Brahuis. At that time the abandonment of Thal-Chotiali and the Harnai route was being urged on the Government of India by the Home authorities, and it was useless to insist on the fulfilment of conditions which we might

find ourselves at any moment unable to compel attention to; accordingly the Marris have fought with the Khetrans and the Dumars. Full particulars of the Khetran Marri quarrel have been given in the correspondence noted in the margin; every effort has been made to use our influence to close the quarrel, and at length it was arranged that the Marris should accompany me to Dera Ghazi Khan, to which place the Deputy Commissioner would summon the Khetrans, and that we should jointly endeavour to settle a definite peace between the two tribes. This meeting was unavoidably postponed, and I was, at the last, prevented from accompanying the Marris myself by circumstances over which I had no control, but I sent them to Dera Ghazi Khan under the guidance of Resaldar Manu Khan, Girani, of the Biluch Guides. Mr. Fryer has sent, in his letter No. 336, dated 17th March 1882, to this office, a full account of the very satisfactory settlement made of the Khetran case by him. This was forwarded to the Agent Governor-General in this office No. 1, dated 1st May 1882.

Detailed account of Khetran Marri quarrel forwarded to Agent, Governor-General, with demi-official note, dated 29th December 1881.

8. Mr. Fryer's peace was nearly broken almost as soon as it was made, but the disturbers of quiet were checked, and measures are being carried out to ensure permanent tranquillity.

On the 12th April peace was made between the Smalan Dumars and the Marris:—

9. "*Paragraph* 2.—When any theft is committed in British territory or on the British roads, the Tumandar and Chiefs will immediately restore the stolen property. If serious offences, such as murder or highway robbery, are committed either within British territory or on trade roads, or in their neighbourhood, the Tumandar and Chiefs will be responsible for the production of the actual offenders. If the Tumandar and Chiefs are not concerned and are faithful in this, the Political Officer will assist them in carrying out this condition, but if it appears that the Tumandar and Chiefs are in any way concerned in the crime, they will be themselves held responsible."

In Appendices II and III are given an analysis and an abstract of the various reports with reference to the Marris which have been noted in the Political Police Register of my district for 1881. I venture to think it is, on the whole, a satisfactory one. Formerly a lump subsidy was paid to the Marris, and the value of any property which could not be recovered was simply cut from the subsidy, thus the thieves fully enjoyed any plunder which they could secure. Sir Robert Sandeman's settlement at Kwat contemplated an entirely different system, the thieves have been made as far as possible to disgorge the property taken, and the pay of the Marris performing their duties satisfactorily has not been interfered with except in two or three cases.

10. "*Paragraph* 3.—The Marri tribe shall have no claim to any additional pay on account of protection of the railway or telegraph lines, and they shall prevent their people doing any damage to these. The Government will of course exercise its pleasure as to employing Marris or any others to carry posts or to act as telegraph line riders."

The telegraph wire has been cut once during the year. As the particular offender could not be discovered, the tribe was fined Rs. 50.

11. "The condition on which the Sirdar draws his pay is that either he himself or his son shall be present in attendance on the Political Officer; as long as he is in his own country on this duty, he shall not receive any subsistence allowance (for this attendance), but when he goes out of his own country to Quetta, Harnai or Sibi, he shall receive the usual subsistence allowance."

12. *The Marri Sirdar.*—The subject of the Marri Sirdar is a somewhat delicate one for me to discuss. I ventured to differ from Sir Robert Sandeman as to the Sirdar's conduct in 1880. I believed and still believe that he was responsible. My ideas as to the Sirdar's action therein were fully reported in my No. 144,* dated 24th April.

13. The Sirdar was at that time angry, because the different Resaldars and Jemadars, who held the posts, were paid from the Sibi Treasury and not through him. This course was absolutely necessary; formerly the Sirdar drew all the pay of the Marris and only a little of it

"**Paragraph* 3.—The principal thief or rather purchaser of the stolen camels was Palia, Kangrani, who is a great ally of the Vakil Shahan."

"*Paragraph* 4.—The passage of the 3rd Native Infantry through Marri country, whilst the camels were being recovered, was an advantage."

"*Paragraph* 5.—The Sirdar Mihrula has worked up very well indeed lately, and you presented him a khillut at Thal in consequence."

"*Paragraph* 6.—He now knows that he has more to fear from the displeasure of the British Government than he has from the anger of the evil-disposed thieves of his tribe, and this knowledge has only come to him gradually."

reached them; under the new arrangements the men had to stop in their posts and the need for securing their pay to them was therefore obvious.

14. The Sirdar had formerly a serious quarrel with Sher Muhammad, who is married to his brother Gazan's daughter, and of whom Gazan, late Tumandar, thought highly. Sher Muhamad alone of the Marris, except the Sirdar's son,* is entitled to sit on a chair in the Marri Durbar; this man had left Kahan and resided with Nawab Imam Baksh at Rajanpur in the Dera Ghazi Khan district, whence, no doubt, he carried on intrigues against the Sirdar.

* Khair Baksh.

15. Whatever the immediate reason of Sher Mahomad's departure from Kahan, the Sirdar was responsible directly or indirectly for all the disturbances which occurred in the Marri country in 1880. He delayed his visit to Sibi to meet Sir Robert Sandeman in the spring of the year for many weeks: he was angry at the inclusion of Tali (to which he had no right whatever) in the Sibi district: he took very great umbrage at Sir Robert Sandeman's patronage of Mokadam Karam Khan, Bijarani, at Thal in March 1880: feeling that he did not possess the influence enjoyed by his brother Gazan, he allowed himself to be guided by the advice of the Vakil Shahan, who had been repeatedly degraded by his brother Gazan, and who taught him to hold very exaggerated notions of his position and power, and my belief is, indeed, I know, for a certainty, that the robberies and raids, which were carried out in the Harnai route in the spring and summer of 1880, were done with his full cognizance, if not at his instigation.

16. The Sirdar made up his quarrel with Sher Muhammad in the beginning of the year, the latter was brought back to Kahan and was appointed my Resaldar of orderlies; it was by his vigorous and intelligent assistance that I was enabled to recover so much of the cattle stolen from Tali.

17. In the spring the Sirdar became very jealous of the influence thus gained by Sher Muhammad, and of the profits he secured from some contracts for supplies which he had undertaken in September; the telegraph wire was cut above Gandakin Daf and some thefts took place on the road, I quite failed to find out the culprits; Sher Muhammad seemed helpless; all the Langani Mokadams were apprehended, but still no information as to the offences could be gained. I felt certain that these acts were the result of the jealousy between the Sirdar and Sher Muhammad, and also of the unfortunate circumstances detailed in paragraph 4 of No. 367 of 14th January 1881, which had demoralized to a certain extent the Marri tribal system and thus weakened control; accordingly I put pressure on the whole tribe by levying a fine, and the value of the property lost, as a percentage on the pay of the Commandant, Resaldars, Jemadars, Duffadars, Sowars and Footmen of the Marris.

The Sirdar about this time became still further jealous of Sher Muhammad, because the latter had remarried and had not taken his wife to Kahan; this the Sirdar considered as setting up a separate establishment of a threatening character; Mihrula's sister is childless, otherwise Sher Muhammad would not, in all probability, have remarried.

18. At this juncture a number of cattle were stolen from Tali, and I felt sure that these thefts were the work of Sher Muhammad who wished to get the Sirdar blamed, but the general fine on the tribe, in the meantime, produced the desired effect.

19. The influential Marris decided on action. They held a jirga at Kahan, and resolved that the only way in which the peace of the tribe and its good relations with Government could be maintained, was to formally depute the Sirdar's son to reside with the political officer at Kwat-Mandai; his rank being unquestioned, Sher Muhammad would be under him, the cause of the Sirdar's jealousy would thus be removed and all would go well; the contemplated passage of the 3rd Bengal Native Infantry through the Marri country afforded me an opportunity for summoning, with the approval of the Agent, Governor-General, the young Sirdar. He promptly came to Sibi.

I received him with cordiality and distinction, and presented him (with the Agent Governor-General's sanction) with a handsome sword. He is a very promising lad of pre-possessing appearance; his age is about 15 years; he is clean, smart, and seems to be fond of good clothes; is most anxious to learn the wishes of Government, and to establish himself as one of our regular Sirdars. I venture to think that this arrangement is in the very highest degree satisfactory, and will do more to secure the good conduct of the Marris than much material pressure; they evidently have a great affection for their young Sirdar. It will, however, be necessary to avoid making his father jealous of him. The quarrel described in paragraphs 2 and 4 of my No. 367 of 14th January 1881, has been settled, so that the political condition of the Marris may, I think, be pronounced quite satisfactory.

20. "*Paragraph* 5.—We (the Marri Chiefs) will produce individuals to perform service to be approved of by the Government, and they shall be posted wherever Government within the Marri country or in the country close to it."

The Marris have acted fully up to this agreement; they have carried the posts in the most exemplary manner, and have performed a variety of escort duties without any failure, and to the satisfaction of the officers in whose service they have been detailed, *vide* Appendix I to this chapter.

21. "*Paragraph* 6.—The Vakil and his two Sowars shall, so long as required, remain in attendance on the Agent, Governor-General; when the Agent, Governor-General, does not himself require him, he shall be in attendance on the political officer."

Shahan, the Vakil, is a most unsatisfactory person; he resigned in May 1881, because I fined him on account of his continued absence, but I reinstated him at the Sirdar's request; he is now in bad odour with Sirdar Mihrula Khan as the Sirdar thinks he and Akhteran instigated the Sirdar's humiliation detailed in paragraph 4 of No. 367 of 14th January 1881. When next I meet the Sirdar in jirga, I will bring up the question of the Vakil, and will arrange that a really satisfactory man shall be appointed to represent the Sirdar's interests. Shahan belongs to the old Marri party, he is a promoter of strife, and exceedingly regrets what he considers the deterioration in the position of the tribe. As this position was due entirely to the reign of terror which they had established by their devotion as a body to an organized system of plunder, murder, and rapine, it is perhaps as well that they do not now inspire the fear, which they formerly caused. The disorganized condition of the Khetrans, who were split up into factions; the divisions amongst the Pathans, deserted, as they were by the Amir of Kabul; the confusion amongst the Brahuis, preyed upon by their own Khan; and last, but not least the divided councils which existed on our own part, and the uncertain action which the disputes between the Sind and Punjab officers involved; gave them the opportunities which they used so effectually. The Bugtis, though numerically a weaker tribe than the Marris, show a united front to an enemy, and the Marris accordingly thoroughly fear them, and are most careful not to provoke them.

22. "*Paragraph* 7.—Whenever the political officer or the Agent, Governor-General, summons the tumandar, or any of the chiefs, he shall at once attend without making excuses."

The Sirdar has invariably attended whenever I have summoned him; formerly he waited until several messages had been sent to him.

23. "*Paragraph*. 8.—Hostages, as specified in the separate list annexed, with one Resaldar and ten sowars, shall remain continually, till further orders, present at Sibi. The Marri Resaldar and sowars will be responsible for their production daily before the political officer at Sibi. The hostages shall be changed in regular term, in the manner specified in the list, with the permission of the political officer."

The arrangements for the hostages have worked very well, one hostage escaped, but the Marris promptly recaptured him and brought him into Sibi; their presence at Sibi has most materially assisted in the prevention of theft and the recovery of stolen property.

24. *The Kwat-Mandai lands.*—The cultivation and special arrangement in connection with the revenue of Kwat-Mandai, &c., have been fully discussed in this office No. 437, dated 22nd February 1882, to the Agent, Governor-General, and in correspondence terminating with Agent Governor-General's No. 153F.C.-A.G.G., dated 3rd April 1882.

25. A statement of the sums received in 1881 is attached to this chapter, as also a statement showing acreage planted with spring crops; the sowings this year have, to a very great extent, been effected by the Marris themselves, and they are the largest sowings that have ever been known at Kwat-Mandai, since at any rate the Marris have held possession of the valley. As there were practically no spring sowings at Kwat, and very few at Mandai in the autumn of 1880, definite comparison is impossible.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Biluchistan.

Kwat-Mandai Revenue Statement, 1881-82.

No.	Received 12th share.		Sold.		Cash received.	Cash due.	Balance in store.		Estimated value.	Total of cash receipt.	Total cash receipt and value of stock in store.
	Name of articles.	Mds. srs. chs.	Name of articles.	Mds. srs. chs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Name of articles.	Mds. srs. chs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Jowari (from Kwat and Mandai) ...	129 25 7	Jowari	129 25 7	226 13 6	......	......	......	......	248 5 3	248 5 3
	Rice (shali)	24 22 8	Rice (shali) ...	24 22 8	21 7 9						
	Total ...	154 7 15	......	154 7 15	248 5 3	......	......	......	......	248 5 3	248 5 3

Average rate per one maund grain sold and valued Rs. 1-9-9.

Kwat-Mandai (sowings) for spring harvest, autumn and spring, 1881-82.

No.	Name of township.	Kind of water.	Lands watered with karez and stream water.							
			Area land sown with grain.			Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	
			Acres.	Ka-nals.	Meer-lahs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	
1	Kwat	Perennial water	577	0	0	1 10 0	921 10 0	15 0 0	8,655 0 0	
2	Mandai	Do.	431	0	0	1 10 0	538 30 0	15 0 0	6,465 0 0	
		Total ...	1,008	0	0	1 10 0	1,460 0 0	15 0 0	15,120 0 0	Rs. 1,260 (Government share 1-12th.)

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

Appendix I.

During the past year, *viz.*, 1881-82, survey parties both under myself and under the Assistant Surveyors working under my orders, have been employed in the Marri country.

These parties have been protected solely by Marri escorts, and have traversed some of the wildest tracts without being molested in any way, neither has any case of robbery occurred in the Marri hills. I have also found the Marri sowars very useful for conveying letters, messages, &c.

CAMP SHIRINAG,
The 8th March 1882.

(Sd.) R. BEAVAN, *Major*,
Asstt. Supdt., Survey of India,
in charge Biluchistan Topogl. Survey.

Appendix II.

Analysis of Mari cases against life and property.

Description of case.	No. of cases.	Dismissed, cancelled.	No. of cases all recovered.	Partially recovered.	Pending.	Remarks.
Cattle-stealing	113	19	73	10	11	*Vide* page 3.
Highway robbery	7	...	7	...	...	Ditto.
Robbery	3	...	...	...	3	Before Jirga.
Theft	2	...	2	...	...	*Vide* page 3.
Murder	7	...	...	...	...	*Vide* page
Wounding	2	1	...	...	...	A Marri Ghazi; killed on spot.
Transferred to Sangan Register	1	...	...	...	...	
Raiding	1	1	...	...	...	
Cutting wire	1	...	...	...	...	Punished by fine.
Miscellaneous	7	1	...	...	...	*Vide* page 6.
Harbouring criminals ...	5	1	...	...	...	Ditto 7.
Total ...	149	23	82	10	14	

Particulars of cattle-stealing, highway robbery and theft.

Detail.		Amount. Rs.
* Value, total property taken ... ... Rs. 40,924		
Total recovered—	Rs.	
By cutting pay	400	
Actual return of property or its full value	34,449	
		34,849
Dismissed, &c.		1,600
Pending and unrecovered		4,475
Total ...		40,924

* In one case camels driven off valued Rs. 14,240, this was not a case of theft; the Dumki herd of she-camels was detained by the Marris in consequence of a quarrel with that tribe, the Sirdar restored the herd at once. Actual value of property taken in 124 cases amounted to Rs. 26,684, value recovered amounted to Rs. 20,609, Rs. 1,600 value cases dismissed, &c. Total unrecovered, Rs. 4,475.

Particulars of cases in which property was partially recovered.

No.	Date of occurrence.	Animals recovered.	Amount.	Animals not recovered.	Amount.	Remarks.
			Rs.		Rs.	
1	11th February 1881 ...	3 camals...	180	3 camels...	180	
2	10th " ...	1 camel ...	80	1 camel ...	80	
3	7th March ...	2 camels...	160	2 camels...	160	
4	9th " ...	1 camel ...	80	1 camel ...	80	
5	20th " ...	2 camels...	160	1 " ...	80	† Rs. 1,290, this case has been settled by jirga, and all the property will be returned shortly, leaving a balance Rs. 1,140 doubtful of recovery.
6	7th " ...	5 " ...	400	1 " ...	80	
7	24th January ...	1 camel ...	30	3 camels...	240	
8	2nd April ...	4 camels...	290	1 camel ...	80	
9	27th June ...	2 " ...	160	2 camels...	160	
10	?	286 cattle ...	2,860	129 cattle ...	1,290†	
	Total ...	......	4,400	......	2,430	

Under recovery partially recovered cases ...	1,290
Ditto ditto pending ...	645
Total ...	1,935

Particulars of cases pending and unsettled.

No.	Date of occurrence.	Animals.	Amount.	Remarks.	
			Rs.		
1	26th February 1881 ...	2 camels ...	160	Not yet traced.	Value Rs. 605 of this property has been traced and will be recovered.
2	20th January	2 " ...	160	Ditto.	
3	1st March	3 " ...	240	Ditto.	
4	26th "	1 bullock ...	40	This is believed to have been stolen by Utman Khel Kakar.	
5	7th June	2 camels ...	160	Not yet traced.	
6	?	7 " ...	560	The camels have been traced and will be recovered.	
7	?	2 bullocks ...	40	Traced, will be recovered.	
8	25th December 1880	1 bullock, 1 donkey ...	45	Will be traced.	
9	?	5 camels ...	400	Not yet traced.	
10	?	2 " ...	160	Ditto.	
11	?	1 camel ...	80	Doubtful.	
	Total ...	......	2,045		

	Rs.
Total deficiency	4,475
Under recovery	1,935
Balance ...	2,540
Total pending, doubtful, and failed	2,540

Particulars of murder cases.

No. and details.	Remarks.
1. A Hindoo found murdered near Kalat-i-Killa, believed to have been murdered by Pathan coolies ...	Justice failed.
2. Intertribal murder	Settled by jirga.
3. Outside boundaries	Dismissed.
4. Marri was killed by Hamzazai Kakars in Thal boundaries	Pending.
5. A Marri murdered by a Brahui who lived with him ...	Not within our boundaries.
6. A murder of a driver close to Sangan believed to have been committed by another Pathan driver who disappeared	Justice failed.
7. A Chilgari Marri murdered by a Mazarani Marri ...	Case under settlement by jirga.

Particulars of miscellaneous cases.

No. and details.	Remarks.
1. Detention of mail bag	Mail bag recovered.
2. Intertribal quarrel	Dismissed, outside British territory.
3. Breach of agreement	Agreement afterwards acted up to.
4. Intertribal quarrel	Settled by jirga.
5. Illegal levying of dues	Dismissed, countercharge admitted.
6. Unlawful retention of cattle	Settled by jirga.
7. Resisting payment of Kwat dues and threatening Marri Sirdar	Punished by fine.

Particulars of harbouring criminals.

No. and detail.	Remarks.
1. Harbouring criminals	An old case 1879, settled by jirga.
2. Ditto	Man sent to Dera Ghazi Khan.
3. Ditto	Case before jirga.
4. Ditto	Case transferred to Mr. Bruce, the Dumkis being in his illaqua.
5. Ditto	Presence not proved dismissed.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Appen

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
1	6th March, Thanadar, Thal.	Ismail, Shadozai.	6th February...	6th March 1881	Cattle-stealing	Thal ...	Marris ...	Ying ...
2	Ditto ...	Ismail, Vanechi..	9th January ...	6th March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazarani...
3	P. P. R. 3, 24th February 1881, Major Reynold, Assistant Agent, Governor-General, Sibi.	Colonel Cherry...	24th February.	24th February.	Ditto ...	Sibi (Talli) ...	?	?
4	P. P. R. 5, 15th March, O. T. Duke, Esq.	......	13th March ...	15th March ...	Murder ...	Marri hills, Timuri near Kalat-i-killa.	?	?
5	P. P. R. 6, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Sathee Jat ...	11th February.	26th " ...	Cattle-stealing	Sibi (Talli) ...	Marris ...	Tinganis...
6	P. P. R. 7, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	26th " ...	26th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazarani...
7	P. P. R. 8, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Sathee Lishari...	10th " ...	26th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Powadi ...
8	P. P. R. 9, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	6th March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tinganis, Mihani.
9	P. P. R. 10, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Rahim Jat ...	11th February	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lori Koosh
10	P. P. R. 11, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	2nd March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mikam, Mazarani.
11	P. P. R. 12, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	7th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Shaheja ...
12	P. P. R. 13, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	28th February	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Teena, Jat
13	P. P. R. 14, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	6th March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tingani ...
14	P. P. R. 15, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Rahim, Jat Lalloo	3rd " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Teena, Jat
15	P. P. R. 16, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Rahim, Jat ...	3rd " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
16	P. P. R. 17, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Kabbar, Baharani	27th February.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marris ...	Mazarani...
17	P. P. R. 18, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	7th March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Loharani...
18	P. P. R. 19, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	9th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mamdani...
19	P. P. R. 20, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	20t " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jitani ...
20	P. P. R. 21, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Sewa Bahar ...	26th February.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marri Jat.	Jat ...
21	P. P. R. 22, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	7th March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marris ...	Shaheja ...
22	P. P. R. 23, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	19th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Loree ...
23	P. P. R. 24, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Hata Jat ...	24th January...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Choori, Khalwani.
24	P. P. R. 25, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	20th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Jitani ...
25	P. R. R. 26, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	1st March ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
26	P. P. R. 27, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Yaroo ...	25th January...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Tingani ...

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(Marri Cases), 1881.

Individual.	Value of property lost. Rs.	Value of property restored. Rs.	Value of property not recovered. Rs.	Claim withdrawn or not proven. Rs.	Fine.	Result.
Drehan ...	2 bullocks 60	2 bullocks 60	......	......	...	All property returned, 17th May 1881.
Dil Murad ...	5 donkeys 75	Cash ... 75	......	......	...	Sheep given instead of donkeys, and sold to, 4th October.
?	1 horse 1,000	1 horse ... 1,000	......	......	...	Property recovered by pursuit, thieves escaped, and unascertained; horse tracked into Marri hills, 30th February 1881.
?	?	......	......	......	...	Failure.
Dil Murad, Dil Shad.	6 camels ... 360	3 camels ... 180	3 camels ... 180	......	...	Pending, 1st April.
Sherdil, Brahim his brother.	2 „ ... 160	......	2 „ ... 160	2 camels ... 160	...	Pending.
Dewa ...	2 „ ... 160	1 camel ... 80	1 camel ... 80	......	...	Case settled, pending charge withdrawn one camel, 1st April 1881.
Dil Murad, Mubarak.	3 „ ... 270	......	......	3 camels ... 270	...	Case settled, charge withdrawn, 18th May.
Gadali ...	2 „ ... 160	2 camels ... 160	......	......	...	Case settled, 22nd May.
Hyat Murad ...	6 „ ... 480	6 „ ... 480	......	......	...	Ditto 22nd April.
Jeeand ...	3 „ ... 240	3 „ ... 240	......	......	...	Ditto 18th May.
Sirdar Mihrula's Jat.	3 „ ... 240	3 „ ... 240	......	......	...	Ditto 5th „
Makkoo ...	2 „ ... 160	2 „ ... 160	......	......	...	Case settled, charge withdrawn, 2 camels, 22nd April.
Sirdar Mihrula's Jat.	1 camel ... 80	1 camel ... 80	......	......	...	Case settled, 18th May.
?	2 camels ... 160	2 camels ... 160	......	......	...	Ditto 3rd May.
Sherdil Marri Ibrahim.	4 „ ... 320	4 „ ... 320	......	......	...	Ditto 17th June.
Sodhoo ...	4 „ .. 320	2 „ ... 160	2 camels ... 160	......	...	Ditto pending, 8th May 1881.
Dadali ...	2 „ ... 160	1 camel ... 80	1 camel ... 80	......	...	Ditto ditto 17th June 1881.
Tangoo and Rahian.	3 „ ... 240	2 camels ... 160	1 „ ... 80	......	...	Ditto ditto 18th May.
Phathoo Sirdar Mihrula's Jat.	3 „ ... 180	......	......	......	...	Settled, 5th May.
Jalab ...	6 „ ... 480	5 camels ... 400	1 camel ... 80	......	...	Case settled, pending, 2 camels not proved, 22nd April.
Mubarak ...	2 „ ... 160	2 „ ... 160	......	......	...	Case settled, 24th March 1882.
Nehal Ali Sher	3 „ ... 240 1 camel ... 30	1 camel ... 30	3 camels ... 240	......	...	Pending, 22nd April.
Nawab, Mazerani.	2 camels ... 160	......	2 camels ... 160	......	...	Ditto ditto.
Kareema ...	......	......	3 „ ... 240	......	...	18th May.
Rahan Miran...		Cancelled, 2 rep	orts of case 27.		...	....

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
27	P. P. R. 28, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Yaroo ...	15th March ...	26th March ...	Cattle-stealing.	Sibi (Talli) ...	Marris ...	Mazarani...
28	P. P. R. 29, 25th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Jafir, Jat ...	15t " ...	26th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
29	P. P. R. 30, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Dttto ...	26th " ...	26th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
30	P. P. R. 31, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Lalloo, Jat ...	12th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marris ...	Jitiani ...
31	P. P. R. 32, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	1st " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
32	P. P. R. 33, 26th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Meeran, Silachi...	18th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
33	P. P. R. 34, 27th March, Rai Hittu Ram.	Saifodeen, Mekhiani.	25th " ...	27th March ...	Ditto ...	Harnai (Spin) ...	Marris ...	Chilgaris.
34	P. P. R. 35, 27th March, Hak Newaz Khan.	Hosein, Pechi ...	22nd " ...	Ditto ...	Murder and cattle-stealing.	Harnai (Mehrab Tangi).	Ditto ...	Ramkani...
35	P. P. R. 36, 21st March, Thanadar, Thal.	Hakim, Tarin ...	20th " ...	21st March ...	Cattle-stealing	Thal (Pajjha)	Ditto ...	Powadi ...
36	P. P. R. 37, 22nd March, Thannadar, Thal.	Paind Khan, Tarin of Thal.	18th " ...	22nd " ...	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Ditto ...	?
37	P. P. R. 38, 20th March, Hak Newaz Khan.	Dasoo, Hindu ...	10th " ...	20th " ...	Theft ...	Kalat-i-Killa (Marri country).	Ditto ...	Langani...
38	P. P. R. 40, 29th March, T. Hope, Esq.	Sirdar Sokrab Khan, Doomki.	20th " ...	29th " ...	Cattle-stealing, intertribal.	Lehri, Kalat ...	Ditto ...	?
39	P. P. R. 41, January? O. T. Duke, Esq.	O. T. Duke, Esq.	January ...	January ...	Detention mail way.	Thal-Chotiali ...	Ditto ...	Ramkani...
40	P. P. R. 42, 12th April, Rai Hittu Ram.	Mehrab Khan, Doomki.	5th April ...	12th April ...	Cattle-stealing, intertribal.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khalwani
41	P. P. R. 43, 12th April, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Lehri, Kalat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...
42	P. P. R. 44, 3rd April, Rai Hittu Ram.	Allah Box, Jat ...	2nd April ...	3rd April ...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Talli) ...	Ditto ...	?
43	P. P. R. 45, 7th April, Rai Hittu Ram.	Sathee, Jat ...	2nd " ...	7th " ...	Cattle-stealing	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khalwani..
44	P. P. R. 48, 26th March, Hak Newaz Khan.	Saifodeen, Mikhiani.	20th March ...	26th March ...	Ditto ...	Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Chilgari Shaheja.
45	P. P. R. 49, ? O. T. Duke, Esq.	Buktyar ...	......	......	Cattle-stealing, intertribal.	Marri country ...	Pathans ...	Against Marris.
46	P. P. R. 50, 21st April, Hak Newaz Khan.	Samand, Khidrani	25th February	27th April ...	Cattle-stealing	Harnai ...	Marris ...	Chilgari Shaheja.
47	P. P. R. 52, 26th March, O. T. Duke, Esq.	O. T. Duke, Esq.	26th March ...	26th March ...	Ditto ...	Marri hills ...	?	?
48	P. P. R. 53, 13th April, Boja Ram.	Radha ...	29th " ...	18th April ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?	?
49	P. P. R. 55, 26th April, Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.	Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier.	21st April ...	26th " ...	Raiding ...	Jacobabad ...	Marris ...	...
50	P. P. R. 56 ... ? Hassud Khan, Raisani.	Mahomed Murad, Brahoe.	...	...	Cattle-stealing	Talli, Sibi ...	Ditto ...	?
51	P. P. R. 57 ... ? ?	Sohrab Khan, Doomki.	...	...	Ditto ...	Kalat (Katchi)...	Ditto ...	?

(*Marri Cases*) 1881—continued.

Individual.	Value of property lost.	Value of property restored.	Value of property not recovered.	Claim withdrawn or not proven.	Fine.	Result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
?	3 camels ... 240 1 camel ... 20	3 camels ... 240 1 camel ... 20	......	......	...	Settled, 18th May.
?	1 ,, ... 80	......	......	1 camel ... 80	...	Not proven, dismissed, 18th May.
?	1 ,, ... 20	1 camel ... 20	......	......	...	Ditto ditto.
Kareemo ...	2 camels ... 160 1 camel ... 20	......	......	2 camels ... 160 1 camel ... 20	...	Settled, 18th May.
?	3 camels ... 240	3 camels ... 240	......	......	...	Ditto
?	1 bullock... 20	......	......	1 bullock ... 20	...	Plaintiff absent, dismissed, not proven, 18th May.
Dada Gana ...	......	Cancelled, reported twice.			...	....
Darga Khan Ali Mahomed.	......	Not ascertained.			...	Intertribal between Pechis and Marris settled by jirga, 31st August.
Dado ...	2 bullocks 30	2 bullocks 30	......	......	...	Settled, 22nd March.
?	2 ,, 40	2 ,, 40	......	......	...	,, 10th October.
Adoo Batil, Mehrab.	1 kettle ... 4	......	......	......	...	,, 16th March.
?	39 cows ... 1,170	39 cows ... 1,170	......	......	...	Between Marris and Doomkis settled by jirga, 28th April.
Bandili ...	......	......	......	......	...	Bag received, dâk, 1st April.
Mir Hazar Shahmir, Shaheja.	10 cows ... 300	10 cows ... 300	......	......	...	Between Doomkis and Marris.
Kurum Khan, Shaheja, 3 thieves.		Cancelled			...	Twice reported.
6 in number ... ?		Cancelled			...	Ditto
Baghali, Marazai, 8 men.	4 camels ... 320 1 camel ... 50	3 camels ... 240 1 camel ... 50	1 camel ... 80	...	...	Case settled as follows, not finally settled until 24th March :— 3 camels returned. 1 camel, paid Rs. 50. 1 camel died whilst with Sirdar. Rs. 15 taken from Koti which he had taken as a fee from the Jat.
Kulari, son of Hoti.	3 bullocks.. 50	3 bullocks.. 50	...	...	...	Settled, 21st May.
......	...	...	...	...	...	Pathans and Marris. Marris recovered their property by pursuit.
Dada Gana, Hoti	4 bullocks.. 80	4 bullocks.. 80	...	...	...	Settled, 25th May.
?	1 bullock ... 40	...	1 bullock ... 40	...	...	Failed. Believed that this bullock was stolen by Pathans.
?	3 donkeys... 45	3 donkeys 45	...	...	...	Settled, 25th May.
?		Dismissed.			...	Dismissed, utterly false report.
?	4 camels 320	4 camels 332	...	...	...	Settled, 21st May.
......	6 ,, 480	66 ,, 480	...	...	...	Jirga between Doomkis and Marris, 21st May.

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
52	P. P. R. 58, 1st May, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Captain Sampson, R.A.	27th April ...	1st May ...	Highway robbery.	Marri Hills ...	Marris ...	Chilgari
53	P. P. R. 58, 28th April, Thanadar, Thal.	Tor Khan, Shadozai.	Ditto ...	28th April ...	Cattle-stealing	Thal-Chotiali ...	Marri Haddiani.	Bijerani Janas.
54	P. P. R. 60, 20th April, Hak Newaz Khan.	...	18th April ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marri Hills ...	Marris ...	...
55	P. P. R. 62, 16th May, Hak Newaz Khan.	Nasir, Mekhiani	16th May ...	16th May ...	Ditto ...	Harnai ...	Ditto ...	Tingani Chilgari.
56	P. P. R. 63, 30th April, Thanadar, Thal.	Mahi Khan, Luni	28th April ...	30th April ...	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Ditto ...	Chilgaris...
57	P. P. R. 64, 21st May, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Khaira, Bangalzai	17th May ...	21st May ...	Ditto ...	Bolan Pass, Kelat	Ditto ...	Mazerani...
58	P. P. R. 68, 19th May, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Imam Box, Gazani Marri, and Haibat, Gazani.	Ditto ...	19th " ...	Ditto ...	Marri Hills ...	Ditto ...	Loherani...
59	P. P. R. 69, 22nd April, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Mannoo Khan ...	?	22nd April ...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Talli) ...	Ditto ...	?
60	P. P. R. 70, ? Tehsildar, Thal.	Fatteh Khan ...	?	?	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Marris, ... Lunis.	Ramkani...
61	P. P. R. 71, 22nd May, Hak Newaz Khan.	Dildar, Khanozai of Pin.	?	22nd May ...	Cattle-stealing and murder.	Harnai ...	Marris ...	Phirdadani
62	P. P. R. 72, 9th June, Sher Muhammad, Resaldar.	Tika, Hindo, Khujjak.	8th June ...	9th June ...	Theft ...	Marri country ...	Ditto ...	?
63	P. P. R. 73, 9th June, Sher Muhammad, Resaldar.	Habatomeer, Jatoi Kirta.	6th " ...	June ...	Cattle-stealing	Bolan Pass (Kirta) Kelat.	Ditto ...	Mazerani...
64	P. P. R. 75, 15th June, Sher Muhammad, Resaldar.	Mitha Khan, Gharanizai.	12th " ...	15th June ...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Mall) ...	Ditto ...	......
65	P. P. R. 76, 15th June, Tehsildar, Thal.	Alloo, Bijerani...	14th " ...	15th " ...	Murder ...	Marri country ...	......	......
66	P. P. R. 77, 18th June, Sher Muhammad, Resaldar.	Doran, Tingani Bambooi.	18th " ...	18th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Berahoi ...	?
67	P. P. R. 78, 21st June, Rai Hittu Ram.	Rai Hittu Ram...	21st " ...	21st " ...	Wounding ...	Sibi ...	Marri ...	Mandani...
68	P. P. R. 83, 25th June, Officer Commanding, Harnai.	Sarbiland ...	24th " ...	25th " ...	Cattle-stealing	Zindgiaf ...	Ditto ...	?
69	P. P. R. 84, 2nd June, Hak Newaz Khan.	Wazir, Mingal ...	28th May ...	2nd " ...	Ditto ...	Harnai near Sineri.	Ditto ...	Chilgari ...
70	P. P. R. 86, 27th July, Rai Hittu Ram.	Isa Khan, Doomki.	7th June ...	27th July ...	Ditto ...	Kelat, Lehri ...	Ditto ...	Sherani ...
71	P. P. R. 87, 30th July, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Nassir Khan ...	28th July ...	30th " ...	Ditto ...	Harnai ...	Ditto ...	?
72	P. P. R. 89, 7th August, Hak Newaz Khan.	Maddat Khan, son of Baksha.	1st or 2nd August.	7th August ...	Ditto ...	Harnai, Senerai	Ditto ...	Chilgari ...
73	P. P. R. 90, 7th August, Hak Newaz Khan.	Kashmeer, Mekhiani.	27th July ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Khalwani..
74	P. P. R. 92, 23rd August, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Lieutenant Prince	18th " ...	23rd August ...	Murder ...	Marri Hills ...	?	?
75	P. P. R. 94, 24th July, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Rai Hittu Ram...	16th " ...	24th July ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Mazerani	......
76	P. P. R. 101, Hak Newaz Khan.	Bahi Khan's case	7th May ...	?	Cattle-stealing	Harnai, Kakar Hills.	Marri ...	Ramkani, Phirdadani.

(Marri Cases), 1881—continued.

Individual.	Value of property lost.	Value of property restored.	Value of property not recovered.	Claim withdrawn or not proven.	Fine.	Result.
...	1 spoon Rs. 5	1 spoon Rs. 5	... Rs.	... Rs.	...	Settled, 8th October.
...	44 bullocks 440	44 bullocks 440	...	...	...	Haddiani, *vide* special report.
...	15 sheep 75	...	...	...	15 sheep Rs. 75	Rs. 75 value of property recovered, 15th August.
Bakhtyar Gul Muhammad.	10 donkeys 150	10 donkeys 150	...	...	...	Settled, 24th August.
Shamboo ...	1 mare 150	1 mare 150	...	...	...	" 12th June.
Nawab and others.	4 mares ... 220	2 mares ... 110	......	2 mares ... 110	...	" 26th "
Dosoo and another.	2 camels ... 160	2 camels ... 160	......	......	...	" 2nd "
?	1 camel ... 100	1 camel ... 100	......	......	...	" 22nd May.
?		Dismissed.			...	Outside Government boundaries.
Ibrahim, son of Sohrab Nabbi Box.		Ditto.			...	Ditto ditto.
?	1 donkey, property. 60	...	......	......	...	Settled, 16th June.
Butteh Khan, Dur Muhammad, Sharbat.	24 cows ... 480	24 cows ... 480	......	......	...	" 15th "
......	3 bullocks 150	3 bullocks 150	......	......	...	" 25th "
......		Dismissed.			...	Pending—Feud between Marris and Hamzazais. Hamzazai killed Chilgari Marris.
?		Ditto.			...	Dismissed, a tribal matter beyond our concern.
Lall Khan ...		Murdered at once killed.			...	Murderer killed on spot.
?		Dismissed.			...	Utterly false report.
Puran, son of Shakoor, and Tinganis Jadwanis.	6 donkeys 72	6 donkeys 72	......	......	...	Settled, 29th July.
Nohak, Wazeeranis.	2 camels ... 160	......	2 camels ... 160	......	...	Pending, 2nd August.
?	3 bullocks 60	......	......	3 bullocks 60	...	Dismissed, not proven.
Gaddro Baran...	2 cows & 1 bullock. 45	......	......	2 cows & 1 bullock. 45	...	Withdrawn.
Ali, son of Baksh Ali, Shohor, son of Dadoo.	3 cows & 1 bullock. 70	......	......	2 cows & 1 bullock. 70	...	Dismissed, not proven.
?	......	......	......	......	...	Failure. Marris not believed to have committed the murder.
......	......	......	......	......	...	Jirga. Case before a jirga.
Ali Muhummad, Ramkani Darya, Batil, Pirdadani.		Inter tribal.			...	Jirga. Settled by Jirga.

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
77	P. P. R. 102, 22nd June, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Officer Commanding, Sibi	22nd June ...	22nd June ...	Wounding ...	Sibi ...	Marri ...	Mamdani...
78	P. P. R. 105, 29th August, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan, through Mr. Jennings.	27th " ...	29th August ...	Cattle-stealing	Dera Ghazi Khan	Marris ...	Loheranis
79	P. P. R. 106, 18th August, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Harri Chund ...	17th August ...	18th " ...	Highway robbery.	Between Kelat-i-Killa and Nari Gorge.	Ditto ...	?
80	P. P. R. 107, 15th August, Mr. Jennings.	Mr. Jennings ...	5th " ...	15th " ...	Breach of agreement.	Marri hills ...	Ditto ...	Ghazani ...
81	P. P. R. 108, 25th August, Officer Commanding, Spin Tangi.	Meho, Banniah...	22nd " ...	25th " ...	Highway robbery.	Marri hills, Kelat-i-Killa, Gandakindaff.	Ditto ...	Langanis...
82	P. P. R. 109, 10th August, Agent, Governor-General.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Various ...	10th " ...	Harbouring criminals.	Marri hills ...	Ditto ...	Various ...
83	P. P. R. 111, 13th July, Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Ditto ...	? July ...	13th July ...	Cattle-stealing, intertribal.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Ditto ...	Ghazani ...
84	P. P. R. 114, 28th August, Lekhee Ram.	Kamal, Kajjak ...	27th August ...	28th August ...	Cattle-stealing	Sibi Kujjak ...	Ditto ...	Tinganis...
85	P. P. R. 116, 20th August, Tehsildar, Thal.	Maliks Kaim Gannee, Motia, Hindu.	16th " ...	20th " ...	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Marri ...	Powadi Mazerani.
86	P. P. R. 119, 25th August, Tehsildar, Thal.	Malik for Shadozai.	24th " ...	25th " ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Powadi ...
87	P. P. R. 120, 1st September, O. T. Duke, Esq., thro. Agent, Governor-General.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	18th " ...	1st September	Ditto ...	Dera Ghazi Khan	Ditto ...	Mamdani..
88	P. P. R. 124, 24th August, Hak Newaz Khan.	Mubarak Khan, Zemindar, Mall.	22nd " ...	24th August...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Mall) ...	Marris ...	Phirdadani
89	P. P. R. 127, 18th July, Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	......	18th July ...	18th July ...	Murder ...	Sangan ...	Transferred to Ge	
90	P. P. R. 131, 16th September, Major Mosley.	Muhammad Hashim.	8th September	16th September	Cattle-stealing	Sibi ...	Marris ...	Kaiandrani
91	P. P. R. 132, 19th September, Rai Hittu Ram.	Kamal, Jat ...	6th " ...	19th " ...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Kujjak) ...	Ditto ...	Shaheja ...
92	P. P. R. 133, 22nd September, Hak Newaz Khan.	Karum, Hindu	21st " ...	22nd " ...	Highway robbery.	Harnai (Sinerai)	Ditto ...	?
93	P. P. R. 134, 24th September, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Sher Muhammad, Resaldar.	?	24th " ...	Cattle-stealing	Bolan Pass ...	Ditto ...	Mazerani...
94	P. P. R. 135, 26th September, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Sirbiland Khan	?	26th " ...	Ditto ...	Sibi (Katchie) ...	Ditto ...	Khalwani
95	P. P. R. 137, ? March, Thanadar, Thal.	Abmian ...	?	?	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Ditto ...	Powadi ...
96	P. P. R. 138, 30th August, Tehsildar, Thal.	Edal, Shadozai ...	24th August ...	30th August ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Chilgaris
97	P. P. R. 139, 4th September, Tesildar, Thal.	Kamal Khan or Ilias.	30th " ...	4th September	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Powadi ...
98	P. P. R. 140, 4th August, Tehsildar, Thall.	Baz Khan, Malik	19th July ...	4th August ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?
99	P. P. R. 141, 20th September, Tehsildar Thal.	Aliph Khan ...	5th August ...	20th September	Ditto ...	Thal-Chotiali ...	Ditto ...	......
100	P. P. R. 142, 25th June, Tehsildar Thal.	Khoidad, Rumbar	20th June ...	25th June ...	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Ditto ...	......

(*Marri Cases*), 1881.—continued.

Individual.	Value of property lost.	Value of property restored.	Value of property not recovered.	Claim withdrawn or not proved.	Fine.	Result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Lall Khan ...	......	......	Cancelled.	......	...	Two reports of case, Rs. 782.
Dakhoo Gela ...	2 camels ... 160 2 " ... 160	2 camels ... 160	2 camels ... 160	......	...	Settled before jirga.
?	Wounds ... 40	......	......	......	90	Cut from Sirdar's pay 40, loss 50, fine for wounds. } Settled, 10th January 1882.
Sirdar Mihrula	......	......	......	......	...	Agreement afterwards acted up to.
Jehand, Langani	Raisins, &c. 3	Recovered 3	......	......	...	Settled, 4th September.
Sirdar Mihrula	......	......	......	......	...	Harbouring criminal, pending.
Ditto ...	109 goats ... 109	109 goats ... 109	......	......	...	An old case, 1879, settled by jirga.
Lohar and 6 men.	3 bullocks 180	3 bullocks 180	......	......	...	Settled.
......	3 mares ... 300	......	......	2 mares ... 300	...	Case withdrawn, 15th March 1882.
Nassir and Anud.	......	......	......	Dismissed ...	...	Beyond boundaries.
Piran ...	4 mares ... 400	4 mares ... 400	......	......	...	" October.
Bahardin, Karim, and another.	7 bullocks.. 210	7 bullocks.. 210	......	......	...	" "
neral Register.	Wrongly entered	in Marris list,	Sangan.	......	...	Prisoner sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment.
Muhammad Ali's son.	1 mare ... 100	......	......	Cancelled 1 mare ... 100	...	Dismissed and utterly frivolous charge.
Ganjali and Jamal.	4 camels ... 320	2 camels ... 160	......	2 camels ... 160	...	Plaintiff did not reappear.
?	3 donkeys 50 Sugar ... 5	3 donkeys 50 Sugar ... 5	......	......	...	Settled, 25th January 1882,
Shah Buzaig ...	4 cows ... 46	4 cows ... 46	......	......	...	" 6th " "
Hazee ...	7 camels ... 560	......	7 camels ... 560	......	...	Case pending.
Sarkar ...	2 bullocks 60	2 bullocks 60	......	......	...	Settled, 9th October.
Wasdil ...	1 bullock ... 20	1 bullock 20	......	......	...	" 12th "
Chota Khan ...	2 mares ... 300	2 mares ... 300	......	......	...	" 18th November.
?	1 bullock ... 30	1 bullock 30	......	......	...	" 18th "
......	1 mare ... 100	......	......	1 mare ... 100	...	Charge utterly unproved.
......	1 donkey ... 25	......	......	......	1 donkey, 25	Settled, 26th January 1882.

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
101	P. P. R. 143, 22nd March, Tehsildar, Thal.	Aslam, Shadozai.	12th March ...	22nd March ...	Cattle-stealing	Thal ...	Marris ...	?
102	P. P. R. 147, 25th June, Tehsildar, Thal.	Sher Muhammad, Luni.	20th June ...	25th June ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	......
103	P. P. R. 148, 25th June, Tehsildar Thal.	Pallia, Jat ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marri country ...	?	?
104	P. P. R. 151, 18th October, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Kurrum Khan ...	?	18th October ...	Intertribal quarrel.	" hills ...	Bijerani ...	......
105	P. P. R. 153, 25th May, Tehsildar, Thal.	Wazeer, Shadozai	12th April ...	25th May ...	Cattle-stealing	Thal ...	Marris ...	Salarani ...
106	P. P. R. 154, 1st October, Tehsildar, Thal.	Mira Khan ...	27th September	1st October ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bijerani ...
107	P. P. R. 155, 11th October, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Sher Muhammad Munshi.	8th October ...	11th " ...	Cutting wire (telegraph.)	Marri country between Gandakindaff and Zindgiaf.	?	?
108	P. P. R. 156, 8th September, Majjoo Ram.	Jafar Khan ...	8th September	8th September.	Highway robbery.	Marri hills (Babor Kach.)	?	?
109	P. P. R. 157, 28th September, Harri Chand.	Dooroo ...	28th " ...	28th " ...	Illegal levying of dues.	Marri hills ...	Chargeagae	......
110	P. P. R. 158, 19th August, Rai Hittu Ram.	Deshti, Jat ...	13th August ...	19th August ...	Cattle-stealing	Sibi (Talli) ...	Marris ...	Mazerani...
111	P. P. R. 159, 19th October, Rai Hittu Ram.	Ditto ...	13th October ...	19th October...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	" ...
112	P. P. R. 161, 28th July, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Old case ...	28th July ...	Harbouring criminals.	Marri country ...	Ditto ...	Nazbundgani.
113	P. P. R. 162, 28th July, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Gamun Hajana...	?	Ditto ...	Cattle-stealing	Marri hills ...	Ditto ...	Loherani...
114	P. P. R. 163, 28th October, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	?	28th October...	Harbouring criminals.	Ditto ...	Marri ...	Ditto ...
115	P. P. R. 164, 24th September, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Ali Mahomed, Lund.	?	24th Sept. ...	Unlawful detention of cattle.	Dera Ghazi Khan	Durkani Marri.	......
116	P. P. R. 165, Rai Hittu Ram.	Sobrab Khan, Doomki.	?	?	Cattle-stealing, intertribal.	......	Marri ...	Sherani ...
117	P. P. R. 166, 25th November, Majjoo Ram.	Chouth, Bannia	24th November	25th November	Highway robbery, cattle.	Marri hill (Choeil)	?	?
118	P. P. R. 167, O. T. Duke, Esq.,	Sirdar Mirulla.	?	?	Harbouring criminals.	Lehri, Kelat ...	Marri and Doomkis.	Seaphads Marri.
119	P. P. R. 168, 27th September, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Ahmed, Afghan	?	September ...	Cattle-stealing	Harnai ...	Marris ...	Langanis...
120	P. P. R. 169, ? Sher Muhammad.	Syud Salah Shah	?	?	Highway cattle robbery,	Marri hills (Choeil Duff.)	Marri ...	Langani ...
121	P. P. R. 170, 1st October, Sher Muhammad.	Banna, Jat ...	?	1st October ...	Cattle-stealing	Marri hills ...	Marris ...	Ditto ...
122	P. P. R. 171, ? Majjoo Ram.	Dauran, Pathan..	?	?	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	?
123	P. P. R. 172, 9th December, Thanadar, Thal.	Dost Muhammad, Marpani.	?	9th December..	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	......	?
124 to 134	P. P. R. 176 to 186, Sher Muhammad.	Mandoo, &c., Jat	?	?	Ditto ...	Sibi (Talli) ...	Marri ...	?

(*Marri Cases*), 1881.—continued.

Individual.	Value of property lost.	Value of property restored.	Value of property not recovered.	Claim withdrawn or not proved.	Fine.	Result.
?	Rs. 1 bullock... 20	Rs. 1 bullock ... 20	Rs.	Rs.	...	Dismissed, complaint not made until 9 months after loss and unproven.
?	3 bullocks 60	3 bullocks 60	......	......	...	Settled, 4th October.
?	1 camel ... 60	1 camel ... 60	......	......	...	" 26th January 1882.
?	......	......	......	......	...	" by jirga.
Kadoo ...	1 bullock... 20	1 bullock... 20	......	......	...	" 12th October.
Pirdost ...	1 cow ... 25	......	......	1 cow ... 25	...	Case dismissed before date of Marri settlement.
?	......	......	......	......	50	Settled, fined Rs. 50, 10th January 1882.
?	Robberies, cash, 200	......	......	......	250	Ditto ditto.
Against Dooroo.			Dismissed.		...	Dooroo fully acquitted.
Timur Esu, Batti Khan.	5 camels ... 400	5 camels ... 400	......	......	...	Ditto 26th October.
Brahim, brother of Sherdil.	8 " ... 640	8 " ... 640	......	......	...	Ditto ditto.
Mir Hazar ...	......	......	......	......	...	Harbouring criminals—Man sent to Dera Ghazi Khan.
Piran ...	1 mare ... 100	1 mare ... 100	......	......	...	Settled, 12th November.
Lall ...	......	......	......	......	...	Case before jirga to Dera Ghazi Khan.
......	......	......	......	......	...	Case settled by jirga.
Malloo Khan...	178 camels 14,240	178 camels 14,240	... ...	......	...	Special—Property at once returned.
?	2 donkeys 40 Property 20 60	......	......	......	60	Settled, 8th January 1882; Rs. 60 cost of property.
Various Seaphads.	......	......	Trans	ferred.	...	This case transferred to Mr. Bruce, the Doomkis being in his illaque.
Meeruk ...	1 mare ... 100	1 mare ... 100	?	......	...	Settled 12th December.
Shala ...	2 donkeys 40	2 donkeys 40	?	......	...	" 12th December.
Jongal ...	1 camel 80	1 camel 80	......	......	...	Ditto ditto.
?	2 donkeys 40	2 donkeys 40	......	......	...	Ditto ditto.
?	2 bullocks 40	......	2 bullocks 40	......	...	Pending.
?	8 camels 4 bullocks 2 donkeys 2 mares } 1,050	8 camels 4 bullocks 2 donkeys 2 mares } 1,050	......	......	...	These cases were a number of animals which were recovered by the Sirdar, and returned without reference to Agent to the Governor-General.

Abstract Case Register

No.	Date of report to nearest local authority.	Complainants' name.	Date of occurrence.	Date of report to Assistant Agent, Governor-General.	Nature of charge.	Political Sub-district.	Tribe.	Section.
135	P. P. R. 187, 2nd January, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Wazeer ...	25th December	2nd Jan. 1881...	Cattle-stealing	Thal (Bhawal's) Fort.	Marris ...	......
136	P. P. R. 188, 12th October, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Thal villager ...	12th October ...	12th Oct. ,, ...	Ditto ...	Thal district ...	Lagharis...	Marris, Haddianis.
137	P. P. R. 189, 3rd January, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Muhammad Khan, Pathan.	31st December	3rd January ...	Ditto ...	Marri hills, Gambooli.	Marris ...	?
138	P. P. R. 195, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Mazawars of Sakhi Sarwar.	?	?	Robbery ...	Dera Ghazi Khan hills.	Alkhanis and Marris.	......
139	P. P. R. 196, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Khetran, Hindoo	?	?	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	......
140	P. P. R. 197, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Hassoo, Durkani	?	?	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	......
141	P. P. R. 199, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	Jindoo, Hindoo...	? October ...	?	Cattle-stealing	Ditto ...	Marris ...	Loherani...
142	P. P. R. 200, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ghazi Khan.	20th October ...	?	Harbouring criminals.	Marri hills ...	Marri hills	Bijerani ...
143	P. P. R. 201, 25th December, O. T. Duke, Esq.	Azad Khan ...	20th December	25tk December	Cattle-stealing	Sibi (Talli) ...	Marri ...	Salarani ...
144	P. P. R. 126, Tehsildar, Thal.	Thal villagers...	?	......	Ditto ...	Thal ...	Haddiani...	Gulnani ...
145	P. P. R. 205, ?	......	......	......	Intertribal quarrels.	Ditto ...	Thal ...	......
146	P. P. R. 210, 17th October, Sher Muhammed.	Sirdar Mihrula Khan.	16th October ...	17th October...	Resisting payments of Quat dues.	Marri hills ...	......	......
147	207, ?	Sathee, Jat ...	......	......	Cattle-stealing.	Sibi ...	Marris ...	Mahamdani
148	208, ?	Rahim, Jat ...	......	......	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	......	......
149	209, ?	Ditto ...	......	......	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Marris ...	Sherani ...

(Marri Cases), 1881.—concluded.

Individual.	Value of property lost.	Value of property restored.	Value of property not recovered.	Claim withdrawn or not proven.	Fine.	Result.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
......	1 bullock and 1 donkey.	......	1 bullock ... 45 1 donkey.	......	...	Pending.
......	300 cattles 300	......	......	......	...	
?	1 camel ... 80	......	......	1 camel ... 80	...	Dismissed, not proven.
......	......	......	......	......	...	Now before jirga.
......	......	......	......	......	...	Ditto.
......	......	......	......	......	...	Ditto.
Batil ...	5 camels ... 400	......	5 camels ... 400	......	...	Jirga, intertribal.
Kurrum ...	......	......	......	Dismissed.	...	Presence not proved.
Shapo Shada ...	4 camels ... 320	4 camels ... 320	......	......	...	Case settled.
?	415 bullocks 4,150	286 cattles 2,860	129 bullocks 1,290	......	...	Now before jirga.
......	......	A series of cases between Marris and Lunis outside British territory.				
......	......	......	......	......	60	Fined for having threatened Sirdar Mihrula with violence, 20th October.
Dadali ...	1 camel ... 80	1 camel ... 80	......	......	...	Settled.
......	2 camels ... 160	......	2 camels ... 160	......	...	Ditto.
Wazerani ...	1 camel ... 80	......	1 camel ... 80	......	...	Ditto.
	38,779	30,905	4,975	1,760	610	

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

PART VI.

CHAPTER III.

A memorandum on the Khetran tribe giving some particulars of their history with special reference to their quarrels with the Marri tribe, and their connection with the northern trade routes.

1. The results of my enquiries as to the quite early history of the Khetrans agree pretty well with those reported by Major Davidson, and which are published in the Central Asian Gazetteer, except that it is now stated that the Pathan nucleus on which the Khetran community was founded was of Tor Tarin extraction.

2. My numbers too differ from those given by Major Davidson. He did not regard his as final, no more do I; further enquiry will probably still more reduce them.

3. List of sections of Khetran tribe :—

No.	Name of Section.	Fighting men*.	Residence.
1	Mazarani	40	Kot Mir Haji
2	Rabbani	300	Bagha.
3	Isiani	300	Choubara.
4	Kasmani	200	Chhan.
5	Burnani	50	Bagha.
6	Sadikani	200	Gozu.
7	Sadrani	50	Do.
8	Sanjani	100	Within.
9	Zakrani	100	Do.
10	Mahman	40	Pirkot.
11	Rautar	100	Rakni Daba.
12	Dahmani	150	Daman.
13	Sumin	60	Whal.
14	Chacha Mat	50	Lahr Pir.
15	Sohman	80	Pirwa Koh.
16	Waliani	80	Gargun.
17	Nahar	80	Nahar Shahr.
18	Hasani	270	Tagha.
	Total ...	2,250	Women and children calculated according to ratio prevailing in tribes in which rough census has been taken.
	Women	1,872	
	Children	1,758	
	Grand total of sons ...	5,880	

4. The Khetran country was one of the sub-districts of Sewistan and of the Hind province of Tatta. In Akbar's time it was called Janjah. This district was peopled by a Jat community of Hindoos, who apparently became incorporated with a small Pathan tribe which had marched from Vehowa under Mahomad Khan and who had assumed the title of Khetran or cultivator.

5. The language of the majority of the tribe is Barazi,† a species of Jat language resembling both Sindi and Punjabi; the names of most of the hills and streams in Sewistan are Barazi and are an evidence that formerly this language was spoken all over them. The marriage customs of the Khetrans are still according to Hindoo rites.

6. I can add nothing to Major Davidson's description of the present state of the tribe, it covers all their peculiarities; moreover my object is to give the history of the Chief's family.

7. Barkhan, the name of the upper portion of the long valley in which the Khetrans live was called Barokhan after Baro, the founder of the Barozai family of Panis, who either ruled it on behalf of the Governors of Sibi, or owned it himself. Baro Khan was represented by a Naib who is stated to have visited the Khetrans each year, and on each occasion he violated the chastity of some Khetran woman; this conduct led to his being murdered, and the Khetrans state that no more Barozai Naibs came after this occurrence.

8. No sooner were the Khetrans freed from the Barozais then they were conquered by the Lath Pathans from Zhob. At length however the Laths were expelled and Isa's descendants ruled in Barkhan; after a good deal of fighting amongst themselves, they made Girazo Khan

* The numbers of the men were given by a committee of Khetrans consisting of the Chief, Biluch Khan, and others who fully discussed the matter during a visit which the Chief recently paid to Thal-Chotiali.

† This is the language which they talk with their women and children.

Sirdar, to him succeeded his son Ikhtiar, he was followed by Mir Hazi Khan. The latter's rule is memorable amongst the Khetrans for a great defeat which he inflicted on the Zhob Pathans.

9. Mir Haji Khan was succeeded by Bahram Khan; both of Bahram's sons were killed and left no children, and the Sirdarship then devolved on Nihal Khan, one of the five sons of Bahram's brother Biluch Khan; two other of his brothers succeeded Biluch Khan in turn, named, respectively, Babul Khan and Sirazo Khan. The latter's son Chur Khan was then made nominally Chief, but to his three nephews, Mir Haji, Syud Khan, and Babul Khan was entrusted the administration of Khetran affairs; this arrangement was disastrous for the Khetrans, and at length the three brothers killed Chur Khan and appointing his son, Jalan Khan, nominal chief, centred the control in the hands of Mir Haji; the tribe prospered exceedingly under Mir Haji, and he revenged a defeat which the tribe experienced at the hands of the Marris by the destruction of Karam Khan Bijarani's fort at Mamand, which is in ruins at the present time.

10. Haji Khan died, leaving three sons—

1. Umar Khan. | 2. Nawab Khan (pretender.)
3. Balu Khan.

11. But Haji Khan was not succeeded by any of his sons, his brother Syud Khan being elected by the republican Khetrans to succeed him: he too died and left three sons—

1. Dost Mahomed. | 2. Sorni Khan.
3. Kadir Baksh Khan (pretender.)

12. Syud Khan died, and again the Khetrans went back for a Chief, and elected his brother Babul Khan. All went badly with the Khetrans from this time; Nawab Khan and Kadir Baksh set up as pretenders, Kadir Baksh went to the Marris and gave his step-mother in marriage to Gazan, the Marri Chief, and led the Marris against his own countrymen. The northern trade routes were now stopped, and the country devastated.

13. Sir Robert Sandeman made peace between Kadir Baksh and Babul Khan.

14. Babul Khan died and the tribe elected his son Biluch Khan to succeed him; the two cousins, Nawab Khan and Kadir Baksh, remained hostile to him, and on a quarrel arising between the Marris and Khetrans in February last, in which the Marris were at first in the right, Nawab Khan conducted a large Marri force against his own people; fighting lasted all the summer, and I was persistently obstructed in my efforts to make peace, by Shahan, the Marri Vakil, who belongs to the old Marri party, and has no desire to see the Khetrans united again; a full account of the Marri Khetran quarrel was submitted to the Agent to the Governor-General with this office demi-official, dated 29th December 1881, the affair is now settled and peace has been made, *vide* Part VI, Chapter I.

15. But I would respectfully submit that the Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ghazi Khan District requires the strong support of the Panjab Government in settling the quarrel between the cousins, and in securing to the Khetran Sirdar such a position as shall enable him to control the community over which he rules, and which would be perfectly submissive to him if not disturbed by the factious influence of Nawab Khan and Kadir Baksh. Until this matter is thoroughly dealt with, no tribal arrangements for opening the trade routes will be possible.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

PART VI.

Chapter IV.

Zarkhans.

1. The Zarkhan Pathans are now incorporated into the Marri tribe, they are stated to have originally belonged to the Musa Khel tribe, and are therefore of Kakar origin; they can give no account of the mode in which they became separated from the Musa Khel, nor how they acquired their particular name, though they conjecture, that their original leader must have been called Zarak Khan and hence themselves Zarkhans.

2. Some 300 years ago, they occupied Kulu, Mamand, Gambuli and the neighbouring hills, which had been deserted by the Boledi Biluch. Firoz Khan was their Sirdar at that time. The Hasanis tried unsuccessfully to take Kulu from them, when themselves expelled

from Philawar by the Marris about 100 years ago. They seem to have been considerably weakened by intestine strife, but their final troubles did not overtake them until 1876.

3. In January of that year Shaho and Gul Sher, Massoorie(?) Bugtis, attacked and looted some Zarkhans. They were pursued and killed with 14 of their party. A few months afterwards another body of Bugtis which came to revenge the death of their comrades was attacked by the Zarkhans, and its leader Haider Khan was killed with 28 others.

4. The Marris seem to have done their best to foment this strife; being the enemies of all the Biluch tribes, they considered that whichever side got the best of it,benefit must result to themselves, they accordingly gave passage through their country to a force, consisting of nearly all the Bugtis led by their Chiefs. Of course the Zarkhans were quite outnumbered, the Kulu valley was sacked, 70 Zarkhans were killed, but only 27 Bugtis fell.

5. The Zarkhans then deserted Kulu; however the Marri Sirdar Gazan sent an invitation to them to return to Kulu, and offered them an offensive and defensive alliance against the Bugtis; the Marris had during the preceding 70 years acquired Gambuli and Mamand from the Zarkhans, they had at first hired lands from them in these valleys, and then, when they felt themselves strong enough, had declined to pay any rent. Finally they excluded the Zarkhans altogether, though this exclusion was not effected without severe fighting.

6. The Zarkhans returned to Kulu, and the Marri Tomandar Gazan soon afterwards died.

7. In 1878 the Marri Mokadams and Sirdar Mehrulla Khan collected at Bhor and Sadik Wanga. From thence they sent a message to the Zarkhan Maliks, calling upon them to make over their country to the Marris, and stating their intention to divide Kulu into four portions. The Zarkhans being few and weak, yielded without a struggle, and on the 2nd July 1878, the Marris commenced the division, each Marri section, Gazanis, Bijaranis, and Loharanis took a share, and the Zarkhans received a fourth. To the Gazanis fell Arwa, Wanga, Pusht, Mar and Bhor. To the Loharanis, Nariyal, Kalikar, Sawar, and Maidan. The Bijarani Marris and the Zarkhans received jointly, Bagh, Bhar, Ziarat and Sonri. To the Sirdar Mehrulla Khan, Gulu Gozu was given as *panjak*. Thus the Zarkhans became more especially incorporated into the Bijarani Marris.

8. The Zarkhans were allowed to retain the "Sung" from the three Kulu towns of Oriani, Malikzai and Shirini; they were also allowed to levy a small tax on the Hindus, and further the lands within a radius of a mile round each town remained theirs.

9. The Zarkhans now number about 200 fighting men, who are divided into 10 sections:—

1. Firozi (Sirdar's section.)
2. Shirinis.
3. Mahomad Khels (live with the Lunis).
4. Brahim Khels.
5. Chirma.
6. Zeras.
7. Malikzais.
8. Jamalzais.
9. Brahimzais.
10. Kidarzais (live with the Lunis).

10. The Zarkhans possess 2,000 sheep and goats, 403 head-horned cattle, and about 60 mares, also 15 donkeys; their arms consist of about 100 matchlocks, 15 pistols, and in addition each man is armed with a sword and a shield.

11. There are only two small karezes in Kulu, the water of which is barely sufficient for drinking purposes, and the irrigation of some 15 acres of land; the alluvium of Kulu is very extensive, but it is entirely dependent on rain and torrent water for irrigation; firewood is scarce.

12. The Zarkhans now intermarry with the Marris, and the present Sirdar's mother was a Zarkhani woman. They formerly intermarried with the Musa Khel, but are not now in good terms with them.

13. Their leading men are Arsala Khan, Firozi; Jellal Khan, Shirni; and Khodadad, Mahomad Khel.

(Sd.) T. O. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl., Thal-Chotiali.

PART VII.

CHAPTER I.

Thal-Chotiali and Duki.

The Thal-Chotiali plateau is a broad alluvial upland flat with a dip from the north to the south; it lies at an elevation of about 3,100 feet above the level of the sea; it is of an irregularly oval shape. From its western extremity at the foot of the Sialu mountain to its eastern end at Zindi Rod it measures about 36 miles; its greatest width from north at Duki to south at Pajjha is about 14 miles; its area has been roughly calculated at 200 square miles.

2. On the north it is bounded by a series of precipitous but not very lofty hills which extend from the Sialu range to the Chamalang valley; this range is pierced by two gaps, the eastern of which the Zati Tangi gives passage to the Hanambhar river, whilst through the Manda gorge, which lies close to the town of Duki, flows the drainage from the Bagao and Smalan valleys. Both these drainage beds contain perennial water. At the south-western corner of the plain is seen the lofty Mazari hill bounding the Sembhar Pass on its northern side; further east lie the tumuli-like masses of hill which have the same name as the above-mentioned pass, and from thence to the Butur hill is extended a more or less continuous mountain barrier, known generally as the Pajjha* hills.

3. The eastern extremity of the valley is blocked by the Sarlarra hills; two rivers enter it—the one which sweeps the northern face of the Sarlarra hills and drains the Chamalang valley is called the Nawechi river, the other is the Baladaka river.

4. Four large systems of drainage thus enter the Thal plain, but there is however only one channel of exit; this lies at the Chotiali end of the valley, where the four water-courses are united, and the resulting outflow passing into the Marri hills receives the name of the Bheji river.

5. The ultimate outflow of Thal is, like that of all Sewistan, to the Nari river; the area drained by the rivers entering Thal may be estimated at not less than 5,120 miles.

6. A considerable portion of the Thal plain is however not drained at all; the water from the northern end of the Sembhar Pass, the Pajjha hills, and that portion of the plain which lies to the west of a line drawn south from the Yaru village, collects in an extensive lagoon in the Karai plain; this lagoon sometimes covers many square miles of country; after the conclusion of the summer rains, it becomes dried up by evaporation and absorption, and from its area springs forth an abundant crop of excellent grass; the alluvial clay forming the bottom of the Karai plain is of a particularly tenacious character, so that traffic is not stopped by its being overflowed, and roads traverse the water, which is seldom more than 18 inches in depth.

7. The districts immediately surrounding Thal are as follows: to the north lies the Bori valley inhabited by Kakars, to the west the Vanechi (Spin Tarin) district of Babian, to the south lies the Marri and Zarkhan country, whilst the districts to the east have been depopulated by long continued intertribal strife.

8. Thal-Chotiali naturally divides itself into four main townships—(1) Thal; (2) Jalar; (3) Duki; (4) Chotiali. These different townships will be separately dealt with later on—Chotiali occupies the eastern end of the plain, Jalar the western, Thal is in the centre, and Duki lies to the north of Thal.

9. The physical geography of the Thal plain differs in no way from that of other parts of Southern Afghanistan; the plain itself when viewed from the neighbouring hills has the appearance of an inland sea, so level and flat is it; it consists of a rich alluvial deposit which is in some places much tainted with *reh*; in some parts the soil contains an abundance of salt; the surrounding hills are of limestone or of hardened and, in some cases, colored clays. A most remarkably rounded, tortoise-shaped mass of hill, seamed from top to base with ravines and cracks, projects in an easterly direction from the Sialu range for about 16 miles; this spur, which is called the Dabah hill, seems to cover an extensive system of springs. From all sides of its base karezes have been excavated; it diverts the course of the Thal river, and from near its eastern end a low range extends to the mass of hills forming the northern boundary of Thal, in fact, it almost shuts off the Rhi Duki plain from Thal; the opening between its eastern hills and the low range above alluded to is called Garwast.

10. In proportion to its area of 200 square miles, the water-supply of Thal-Chotiali is deficient. The perennial water of the Thal river serves to irrigate only 771 acres of land; the water in the Hanambhar river is *banded* about six miles up the Hanambhar gorge, and the whole of it is utilized; its water is sufficient for 429 acres.

* *Note.*—Over the Pajjha hills passes the military road to Sibi; there is another foot-path, too difficult for general use, which crosses the Khamak Kotal direct into the Pajjha plain.

11. The Nawechi water runs to a considerable extent beneath the surface of its bed, which now lies very deep below the level of the plain; it collects here and there in large pools fed by a small stream; the Chotiali people raise a little water from these tanks by Persian wheels; they thus manage to fertilize about 27 acres.

12. The perennial stream at Duki* is abundant and irrigates 379 acres; there are six karezes at Thal irrigating 182 acres, two at Jalar irrigating 391 acres; the Rhi Duki karezes give a considerable water-supply and irrigate 956 acres—thus then the total area in Thal-Chotiali irrigated by perennial water amounts only to 3,035 acres.

13. But the various torrents which pour into the Thal plain after heavy rains drain an area of country which, as before said, may be estimated at not less than 5,120 square miles. It may be fairly calculated that, if this water could be thrown on to the Thal plain, it would suffice to fertilize 50 square miles.

14. This storm water is particularly rich in fertilizing qualities, as it drains the extensive juniper forests of Kawas and Ziarat.

15. The Nawechi, Hanambhar and Baladaka storm water runs almost entirely to the plains, and the Bheji torrent acquires so great a volume that sometimes for many days together during the month of August it is completely impassable for man or beast, and rolls on in a boiling stream 70 to 80 feet wide and from 6 to 10 feet deep.

16. After a fairly copious flood in their own particular torrent beds, the Thal villagers are able to sow about 1,000 acres of land, and the Jalar villagers between 500 and 600 acres. At Duki the perennial water is so abundant that the cultivators do not require the aid of storm water, which indeed from the depth of the river bed below the surface it would be difficult to utilize.

17. Wells are easily made at Thal, water being found at a varying depth; a well near the Shahgolar gives excellent water at a depth of 30 feet. The Thal people however have but few wells; they drink karez water, and in many cases the filthy fluid which remains in pools after the torrents have passed.

18. The Thal water varies in quality with its source; samples are now under transmission to the Chemical Examiner; it seems, however, in many cases, to have the property of producing a scorbutic condition in those using it, unless care is taken in the arrangement of the diet and frequent changes of location are made; in this point it resembles the waters of southern Afghanistan, Biluchistan, and the Indus Valley generally, excepting always the water of the Indus river itself; the effects of the water on the population will be noticed further on.

19. The wood-supply of Thal is sufficient for its needs; extensive tamarisk woods are found at the eastern end, but, as a rule, both the surrounding hills and the plain itself are bare. Trees would grow very well, indeed, with care and cultivation, and very beneficial results might be hoped for from arboriculture; vineyards formerly existed, but the people destroyed them in their inter-village quarrels. A few mulberry, pomegranate, and vine trees are still found in some walled enclosures in the Thal plain, and a number of vines have been planted this year. The jungle trees include the *tamarisk gallica, tamarisk articulata,* various species of *zizyphus jujuba,* or ber tree; the bham tree or *populus euphratica* is also found in the Pajjha plain; the babul *or acacia jacquemonti* is common, also the jhand tree, *prospis spicigera,* the jal *saloadora olevides* is uncommon; for a full discussion of the trees and plants of these regions, see Chapter 1 on Sewistan, Part I.

20. Game is the same as in other parts of Southern Afghanistan. The wild sheep or agad *(ovis cycloceros)*, the markor or wild goat, wild pigs, and the chinkara or ravine-deer, are fairly plentiful. Black and grey partridges, blue and wood pigeons, the tellur (*Houbara Macqeenii,* a small bustard), grouse of sorts and water-fowl in the season, all these birds are fairly abundant; bears (mamhs) are to be found in the neighbouring hills; in short the sportsman who has leisure and patience will be very well rewarded for the trouble which the difficult nature of the country will impose on him; wolves are common and do much damage to the flocks; foxes also are numerous.

21. In years during which the rainfall is great, Thal produces various sorts of grasses in considerable abundance; in other years, owing to the dryness of the air, forage is very scarce at Thal itself; grass can however be always obtained in the extensive waste lands and woods at the eastern end of the valley.

The Thal grasses are, as a rule, very suitable for cattle and good for horses; the mountain grass from the surrounding hills is highly valuable for horses, and they thrive on it capitally.

22. I have not as yet been able to get all the grasses scientifically identified, as the Curator of the Botanical Museum at Calcutta could not recognize many of the speci-

* The Duki water is diverted into its aqueduct at Bagao, and this arrangement leads to constant quarrels between the Duki Tarins and Bagao Dumars; it is hoped that these difficulties have been fairly settled by the arrangements come to at Colonel Waterfield's visit to Thal on the 6th April 1882.

mens which I sent him owing to the absence of seed and flowers. The following is a list of such grasses as we know the names of:—

Gandil	Not very good.
Sain	Abundant and suitable for all sorts of animals.
Karai	A saltish grass, abundant in the Karai plain.

Dr. King recognized four species of panicum, two of which he named—

(1.) Panicum peterveris. | (2.) Panicum filifoime.(?)

Sargasha is the Pushto name for a coarse grass which grows both at Thal and Sangan; it is good for bullocks, but horses will not eat it unless pressed by hunger; it is abundant.

The panicum antidotale or gom(?) is common; its seeds are used for food in famine times; I give its Latin name on Mr. Dame's authority.

23. Wild flowers are rare, indeed one may almost say that Thal and the surrounding hills are flowerless; there is a considerable undergrowth of shrub in many parts of the plain which is very suitable for camel grazing; the most notable plant thus seen is a species of salsola (*salsola sueda*).

24. The climate of Thal is very pleasant during the winter months; July, August and September are hot; in Appendix IV are given some observations which have been kindly furnished to me by Dr. McCloghry, Medical Officer of the 1st Sind Horse. The prevailing wind during the summer is from the west; the rainfall is uncertain, but as a rule February, August and September are wet months; the total number of days on which rain fell in 1881 was 30; in so far as I can learn 1881 was considered as regards rainfall a good year. There was no rain gauge at Thal before July, the spring rain was not therefore measured. From July to March inclusive 7 inches 9 cents fell; snow never falls at Thal itself, but is seen during the winter on the Sialu mountain close to Thal.

Thal is very cold at night in the winter. The following figures will give some idea of the temperature of Thal:—

	Mean maximum temperature.		Mean minimum temperature.
July	102·25	July	81·30
August	100·40	August	73·35
September	105·40	September	63·30
October	95·30	October	50·45
November	80·25	November	33·40
December	72·40	December	30·65
January	66·00	January	27·25
February	72·15	February	33·20
March	83·10	March	37·25

Highest temperature in the shade recorded during above period		117·2
Lowest temperature in the shade recorded during above period		16·5
Number of days rain fell (in 1881)		30
	Inches.	Cents.
Rain in inches from July 1881 to March 1882	7	9

25. The climate of Thal may be pronounced to be not insalubrious; it is probably healthier than that of the plains at the foot of the Suliman hills, and on the banks of the Indus; its greater altitude secures a longer and more bracing cold season; constant change of air, and care as to the diet, are however necessary at Thal, as before remarked.

26. The perpetual state of strife in which the Thal people lived before our arrival at that place had indirectly done much to weaken the population; each village was at feud with its neighbour, whilst the Marris and the Kakars harried them all. Vegetables were not grown, the cattle were stolen, the people could go but a little distance from their villages without special arrangements; wells were not dug, and the filthy water in which the flocks stood to drink in the evening was in many cases the sole supply of the inhabitants. Dr. McCloghry tells me that nearly all the people coming to the hospital at Thal show a scorbutic taint, and this is undoubtedly due to the character of their diet. In the absence of vegetables the men (apparently guided by instinct) chew green wheat. So long as the tribes remain nomad, and move from place to place, they seem to be healthy and to increase, but when they settle in the walled forts they grow sickly, their wives often either cease to bear, or their children die early. A man in very good position in this country told me that the squalor to which constant strife had reduced the women made them so unattractive in the eyes of their husbands as to lead to an avoidance of conjugal duties, and that this fact materially aided in keeping down the population.

27. Unacclimatized people suffer from a kind of sore resembling the Delhi boil, but it is remarkable that this only affects new comers. During the autumn months fever is prevalent; all the other diseases amongst the Thal people may be traced to poverty, distress, and inability to provide themselves with the proper necessaries of life; a moderate interval of peace will, it is hoped, remove these depressing influences. It must be stated that syphilis is very prevalent amongst the Thal people.

28. The total population of Thal at the present moment, exclusive of the troops and camp-followers, is given in the following diagram, which has been abstracted from the rough Census Returns given in Appendix V, Part IX:—

No.	Caste.	Census.				
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of children.	Total.
1	Spin Tarins	533	447	306	279	1,565
2	Shadozais	114	107	74	75	370
3	Lunis	314	345	163	112	934
4	Hasanis	220	157	92	81	550
5	Syuds	66	50	26	17	159
6	Hindu bunniahs	121	81	46	36	284
7	Miscellaneous	516	424	291	266	1,497
8	Moolahs	12	12	7	3	34
9	Carpenters	5	4	3	...	12
10	Blacksmiths	9	9	7	2	27
11	Shoe-makers	6	6	1	2	15
12	Goldsmiths	6	6	3	2	17
13	Musicians	9	10	5	3	27
	Total ...	1,931	1,658	1,024	878	5,491

List of khillats and rewards given to Thal and other headmen during the Agent to the Governor-General's visit to that place in April 1882 *showing their relative position.*

No.	Names.	Reasons.	Khillut.	
			Loongi, &c.	Cash.
				Rs.
1	Sirdar Samandar Khan, Luni ...	Frontier service especially with Bozdar Column ...	1 Loongi, Rs. 27 worth ...	200
2	Kaim Khan, Luni	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 20 ditto ...	100
3	Mahi Khan, Luni	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 16 ditto ...	50
4	Tor Khan, Shadozai	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 20 ditto ...	100
5	Alihan, Hasani, Jemadar of Postal Sowars	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 20 ditto ...	100
6	Bahar Khan, Bijarani Marri, Jemadar of Marri Thana at Thal... ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 20 ditto ...	100
7	Mauladad Khan, Thanadar at Thal ...	Pursuit of stolen camels to Mekhtar	Ditto 30 ditto ...	50
8	Barch Khan, Malik of Bagao and Simalur	Important frontier Malik capable of being of much use	Ditto 10 ditto ...	100
9	Khanai Khan, Malik of Bagao ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 10 ditto ...	50
	MARRI.			
	Sirdar Mihrula Khan, Commandant of Marris	At the end of a year's probation the Marri report seems tolerably satisfactory; the other Tomandars are getting khilluts; the omission of the Marri Sirdar would cause jealousy	Ditto 27 ditto ...	200
	Durrao Khan, Loharani, Jemadar ...	Did good service with the 3rd Native Infantry and is an influential Malik	Ditto 16 ditto ...	20
	Shahan, Vakil	Mr. Fryer gave him a loongi at Dera Ghazi Khan ...	Ditto 16 ditto ...	15
	Dewa Powadi, Marri	A very important Mokadam in this part of world ...	Ditto ...	15
	Sherdil, Mazarani	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 10 ditto ...	15
	Mir Hazar Nozbundagani ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 10 ditto ...	25
	Rasul Baksh, Ghazni Marri ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	Ditto 10 ditto ...	25
	Sirdar Biluch Khan, Khetran ...	A loongi and Rs. 100 for his expenses; he is a Dera Ghazi Khan Tomandar, and must look to that place for honor	Ditto 16 ditto ...	100

Hak Malikana to the amount of Rs. 1,163 was given as follows to the Thal Maliks :—

No.	Name.	Amount.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	
1	Thal and Jalar	672 0 0	Hak Malikana or Lambardari inam was calculated at the rate of 5 per cent in the gross produce realized as Government share, or about the rate of Re. 1 per kharwar of ten maunds of grain taken; it was paid in consideration of the proper performance of the civil and police tribal work, &c., of the Thal sub-district.
2	Chotiali	180 0 0	
3	Duki	311 0 0	
4			
	Total ...	1,163 0 0	

The Maliks divided this sum amongst themselves in the following ratios which were registered, as they serve to show the exact position held by the different Maliks in tribal estimation :—

No.	Names.	Amount.	Total.
	THAL AND JELLAR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Tor Khan, Shadozai	67 5 0	
	Alan Khan, Shadozai	67 2 9	
	Rasul Khan, Shadozai	67 2 9	
	Toran Khan	67 2 9	
	Sher Muhammad Khan, Shadozai	67 2 9	
	Khala Khan, Shadozai	67 3 3	
	Bazar Khan, Shadozai	67 3 3	
	Shera Khan, Marpani Tarin	67 3 3	
	Ismail Khan, Lasiani Tarin	67 3 3	
	Gaman Khan, Lasiani	67 3 0	
			672 0 0
	CHOTIALI.		
	Shahbaz Khan, Tarin	25 0 0	
	Karin Khan, Luni	38 12 0	
	Mahi Khan, Luni	38 12 0	
	Mir Khan and Basharat Khan, Luni	38 12 0	
	Jehangir Khan, Shadozai	13 0 0	
	Alif Khan, Shadozai	25 12 0	
			180 0 0
	DUKI.		
	Kamal Khan, Umarzai	100 0 0	
	Miran Khan	100 0 0	
	Nazar Khan	111 0 0	
			311 0 0
	Grand Total ...	......	1,163 0 0

A complete analysis of the tribes and miscellaneous population living in Thal is given in the Appendix V, Part IX. These observations were made by Munshis* who were sent to each village.

There can be no doubt that many of the males have wives of their own at their homes, which they have quitted for the purpose of seeking profitable employment at Thal, but on the other hand numbers of the Thal males go to other parts of the country and to India for work; the numbers may, therefore, be fairly accepted as representing the relative numbers of men, women and children, ordinarily to be found in the Thal-Chotiali plain.

HISTORY.

29. The ancient name of the Thal-Chotiali plain was Krikan. Tradition states that it was thus called, because the people living in it were so avaricious that a father took hire from his son and a son from his mother; tradition also asserts that formerly the Bheji torrent bed was blocked up by inhabitants, and that the water was thrown over the Thal plain which doubtless was once an inland lake.

30. The people of this part of the world call an upland plain in which there is standing water a Thal. Chotiali† was possibly the earliest settlement in the plain, and thus the country gained the name of Chotiali-Thal or Thal-Chotiali.

31. The present inhabitants are all of the Afghan race: Spin Tarins, Hasanis, who are by descent Tor Tarins, though they are sometimes counted as a Biluch tribe, Shadozais of Kakar origin, Lunis who are a Durani tribe, and an olla podrida of Kakars, &c., of sorts who visit Thal for the sake of employment as shepherds, &c., &c. There is a sprinkling of Hindu traders connected with Shikarpur in Sind, but who have been established for centuries in Thal, and have acquired peculiarities of dress and custom, which distinguish them from their brethren in India.

32. There are no written records; the population of Thal has probably changed many times, so that it is not surprising that there are no aborigines in the Thal-Chotiali district; its oldest inhabitants are the Tarins, and they refer everything remote to the time of the Mogals; the Mogals however certainly did not become dominant in Sewistan until the fifth century of the Mahomedan era, corresponding with our eleventh century. The Mogal (Turanian) power died out in Afghanistan in the 15th century (1400—1500 A.D.).

The Tarins claim to have been brought by Mahmud of Ghazni from Seistan between A.D. 976 and A.D. 1057, and it is probable that they did not acquire possession of Thal before A.D. 1250, in fact, we may venture to conclude that they have held Thal for the last 600 years.

* Munshi Ameerchand Khatri and Munshi Ameerchand Misr.

† Chotiali is stated to derive its name from Chota, one of the early Hindu Raja's in this part of the world. (More likely from the Chotohs, a Sindi tribe still found in Las Bela.—P. J. M.)

33. There are in Thal and its neighbourhood several lofty mounds, the sites of old castles now in ruins; these are also stated by the Tarins to have been "from the Mogal's time;" but as they exactly resemble the similar forts at Kelat-i-Nasir Khan, Kwat-Mandai and Sangan, which were undoubtedly the work of Hindus; and as we know that, in the early days, the whole hill country from Kashmir to Mekran was ruled by a Hindu Raja, whose title was Sihar or Sihan, we may conclude from the appearance of these mounds that the Mogals displaced or absorbed an extensive Hindu population ruled by powerful chiefs. As the Hindus burn their dead, they left no tombs behind them, and the only domed tomb now existing is a building which stated to have been put up in memory of a Kakar saint who came from Bori, and whose name is now quite forgotten. The Tarins state that when they occupied the Thal plain this tomb was in existence; there are also ancient brick-kilns in which bricks of a square or oblong shape are found; these bricks are at least 3 inches thick, and in some cases 18 inches long by 9 inches wide. There can be no doubt that in former days Thal was much more prosperous than it now is; the ancient ruins above alluded to are near the present villages of Chotiali, Yaru and Duki on main water channels.

34.* The Tarins being nomads apparently did not at first live in houses, and thus the old forts fell entirely into disuse. I will not pause here to give the special history of the Tarins, this will be detailed later on.

35. The ancient system of revenue assessment and collection in Thal-Chotiali and elsewhere in Sewistan has already been discussed in the paragraph devoted to that subject in the chapter on Sewistan, and it will be sufficient therefore for the purposes of this portion of the report to take up revenue matters from the time of Ahmad Shah, Durani. That prince swept away the old revenue system of Thal altogether, though at first he attempted to administer the valley as a Kandahar district. After his visit (1748-1773) he appointed a governor named Aga Jan to represent him; this man irritated the Tarins who murdered him; Ahmad Shah indignant at this act marched on Thal with a force. The Tarins humbled themselves before him and pleaded the tyranny of the King's Naib as an excuse for having killed him; they succeeded in appeasing Ahmad Shah's wrath, and an annual tax, in lieu of all other claims, amounting to Rs. 3,104 (kaldar) was appointed to be levied on the Tarin cultivators living on the Thal and Hanambhar perennial streams; no tax was levied on karez watered lands, nor on those irrigated by storm water. In a memorandum by Sir Henry Robinson,† dated 1841, it is stated that the Thal and Chotiali revenues amounted to 372 tomans and 5,000 dinars, Rs. 3,104 (kaldar); this tax was levied from the Tarins, and was a summary adjustment in lieu of capitation tax, cattle tax, service of all sorts, &c., &c. It is evident that in that year Thal and Chotiali were regarded as a district, sub-district, or mahal. Sewi or Sibi and Fushang (or Peshin) are separately mentioned. I learn further from the Kandahar Mirzas that Sibi in the Kandahar office records included the Zawar, Sangan and Kwat-Mandai valleys, so that the districts reported on in this chapter coincide with those called Thal and Chotiali in Sir Henry Robinson's report before mentioned.

36. This view is supported by a consideration of the Sunnud quoted, Part I, Chapter I, which gives a list of the districts managed by the Barozais of Sibi, and in which there is no mention of Thal. I cannot ascertain what tax was put on the Duki township; the old paper shows that it was, as before stated, regularly assessed, but the Duki people state that latterly they paid nothing to Government; there is certainly no mention in Sir Henry Rawlinson's report of any tax in cash having been levied. As however it was always one of the first places visited by the Amir's agent‡ it is certain that the Duki Tarins contributed to the Kandahar revenues. The agent probably took from them a regular ryoti share.

37. The small amount and the mode of collection of the Thal revenues in Ahmad Shah, Durani's time show what a slight hold even that powerful prince must have had on the valley, but light as the taxation was, owing to the very great scarcity of money and the lowness of the price of grain, the Tarins seem to have found some difficulty in paying it: the Kandahar Chief gave them no protection, they were harassed by neighbouring tribes, and by the exactions of the agent sent from Kandahar. When therefore Shado, a wealthy Kalizai Kakar from Bori appeared at Thal, they welcomed him as a deliverer, and made over to him the whole of the Thal water§ for a small payment, on condition that he should arrange for the payment of the Amir's dues;

* In Akbar's time (1556 to 1605) the revenue paid by the Duki mahal or district, which in those days included Thal and Chotiali, amounted to—

Grain	18,000 maunds.
Biluch horses	15
Cash	198 Rs.

The contingent of troops exacted was 500 sowars and one thousand footmen (from the Tarins and Kakars). Duki was one of the 24 Kandahar districts, and it extended from the Luni Tangi to the Ziarat Kotal. The subsequent erection of the Thal forts by the Shadozais led by degrees to the pre-eminence of the Thal township which has gradually given its name to the whole district, *vide* Chapter I, Part I.

† General Macgregor's Gazetteer, Central Asia, Part II, published in 1871, page 823.

‡ NOTE.—It has been already stated, Chapter I, Part I, that Duki in Akbar's time was a separate sub-district belonging to the Kandahar province.

§ Perennial Thal water, and perennial Hanambhar water, but not the karez or spring streams.

good fortune favored Shado Khan. For many years after he had completed his purchase, the Amir's agent did not come to Thal; and since the Shadozais have held the Thal water, the visits of the Kandahar officials have been few and far between. Further, the Thal stream about this time is stated to have increased considerably in volume.

38. The Tarins left the partition of Thal water in the hands of the Shadozais, and the cultivation of the land was effected in the following way.

39. The amount of land which the water is capable of irrigating being known, a suitable area is marked out from land which has lain fallow for some years, the Shadozais and the Tarin cultivators then assemble. It is their duty to find labour, cattle, and seed; 96 cultivators being required for the Thal lands, half of these provide one pair of bullocks per man; the land marked off is then divided into 24 parts, and two ploughs are told off to each piece of land.

40. After the harvest has been threshed out, the Shadozais and their tenants divide the gross yield of grain equally (half-and-half shares).

41. About 28 years ago an infantry regiment came from Kandahar and stopped at Thal for one month; the people supplied the soldiers with grain free, which the men ground themselves; they were accompanied by Shado Khan, Durani, of Shalkot; during their stay at Thal, the Marris murdered some 14 Hasanis and Shadozais, but the Amir's troops did not attempt to retaliate. In fact, in return for the revenue taken, the Amir of Kabul afforded no protection or assistance to the Thal people; they were left to manage their affairs in their own way as best they could.

42. The Batezais from Bazar in Peshin seem to have been next employed by the Kandahar Sirdars to collect the Thal revenue; the Amir's agents usually came to Thal from the Zawar valley *viâ* Rikhpur and Duki, carefully avoiding the Sembhar Pass; for the only occasion on which they traversed it, they engaged Marri badraggers; one year they came by Smalan and Bagao. The Thal Maliks state that no revenue had been collected from Thal-Chotiali for 14 years before the arrival of the British at that place.

43. Shado's granddaughter is still alive; she was born to his son, Shahbaz, in the latter's extreme old age; she is herself the oldest person in Thal; it may be estimated, therefore, that the Shadozais have held the Thal water for at least 200 years. Shado multiplied exceedingly; he had five sons, the chief of whom was Shahbaz. Shahbaz had ten sons, the most important of whom was Faizula, the father of Aslam in his turn a noted Shadozai who has but recently died. Aslam's son, Alam, is a remarkably fine and handsome man. Faizula's grandson, Torkhan, is now one of the most important Maliks of Thal; another of his progeny, Bahawal Khan, is also a very influential Malik, whilst the descendants of Shado's brother, Ali Jan, hold a high position in Thal.

44. Shado's sons built themselves square forts in various parts of the Thal-Chotiali plain; the only Tarin strong place in Thal is the town of Duki, which is well fortified.

45. Shado's grandson, Sher Khan, bought up the Hanambhar water, and invited the Lunis to settle in the Chotiali township; the Lunis were shepherds, and retained their warlike habits, the Marris were now extending their depredations in the Thal direction, and the Shadozais required assistance in dealing with them. Faizula, Shado's son, had been able to hold his own against the Marris, and had punished them with the aid of Kakar allies, but his descendants did not possess his martial qualities.

46. Whilst the Tarins gave half of their crop to the Shadozais, the Lunis only gave them one-sixth, and this was probably more or less (at any rate latterly) only a nominal payment, indeed the Lunis have largely purchased their lands from the Shadozais.

47. The Shadozais of Thal next invited a section of the Hasani tribe who lived with the Lunis to settle in Thal, and received from them also revenue.

48. Thus, then, on the arrival of the British at Thal in 1880, the following was the position of affairs: the Shadozais were the leading men in Thal, enjoying one-half of the produce of the lands watered by the Thal streams; also one-sixth* of the produce of the lands held by the Hasanis; also one-sixth of the produce of a portion of the lands held by the Lunis; they took nothing from Duki, which had always remained independent of them; neither did they receive a landlord's share for the karez and storm watered lands; on the other hand, they undoubtedly paid blackmail to the Marris who vexed them in many ways.

49. When we commenced to take revenue at Thal-Chotiali, 1880, the Lunis declined to pay the Shadozais anything at all, and the Hasanis raised the question of the Shadozai's right to tax them except for their lands watered by the Thal river.

50. The lands irrigated by the Thal perennial stream now pay one-sixth to Government, and the Tarins and Shadozais divide equally the remainder of the produce between them; at Duki one-sixth is collected from all lands in the township. I settled the question between

* On an average, that is to say, some lands paid $\frac{1}{6}$th, some $\frac{1}{7}$th, some $\frac{1}{5}$th according to the quality.

the Hasanis and the Shadozais in so far as the rabi crop of 1881 was concerned, by arranging that the Hasanis should pay the Shadozais a *lich*, or landlord's share, of one-tenth, after the Government share had been taken off, but this was only a temporary plan, and pending the settlement of the future of Thal, it was impossible to do more than carry out makeshift arrangements.

51. The Government share is collected in kind, and is stored in the villages until required, as has been above stated; one-sixth is taken from all lands whether irrigated by stream, storm, or karez water, and irrespective of the different kinds of tenure which were formerly in vogue. It is manifest that this arrangement is unsatisfactory as a permanent settlement, and I have therefore ventured to submit a series of proposals for the assessment of Thal-Chotiali. These will be found in Part VIII of this report. In Appendices I, II, III are given statistical reports on the revenue in cash and kind realized in Thal during 1880-81, and anticipated for 1882.

52. The products of Thal-Chotiali are essentially those of an agricultural district; a spring crop of wheat and barley is raised, and in the autumn jowar *(holcus sorghum)*, Indian-corn, bajra *(holcus spicatus)*, a little rice, and some sorts of pulse are grown; vegetables have not hitherto been cultivated, with the exception of melons; in former, and prosperous, days, vines and other fruits, such as apricots and pomegranates, were cultivated, but few trees of these sorts now exist; herds of cattle are kept, the bullocks being remarkably strong and hardy; a Thal bullock properly laden walks its 14 miles, carrying four maunds of grain on its back with the greatest possible ease; in fact, horned cattle flourish at Thal even better than horses, with whom the somewhat salt character of the plain forage does not always agree; the hill grass is, however, as before said, admirably suited to horses, who thrive on it well.* The dwarf palm which grows abundantly, is used in the preparation of coarse matting.

53. The mineral products are few: salt and saltpetre are prepared from the earth; various earths useful in dyeing processes are found in the hills; sulphur is also found, and is prepared for use in making gunpowder by sublimation.

54. The number of head of horned cattle belonging to the Thal-Chotiali people amounts to 3,304, whilst the sheep and goats number only 5,596; the sheep are of the fat-tailed variety, and the goats are of mixed breeds; the constant state of strife in which the Thal people have lived so long has greatly diminished the numbers of both their flocks and herds.

55. On account of the difficulty of preventing their capture the Thal people have hitherto not kept camels, and there are only two camels in the whole of the Thal valley; camels require constant change of forage, and to be marched from one distant feeding ground to another, but this course has not hitherto been possible to the Thal people; camels would not, indeed, be of much use in Thal to the Tarins and Shadozais, as they have but little to export, the Marris bought up their spare grain and visited Thal for this purpose.

56. The grain produced at Thal† is of an excellent quality as might be expected from the generally fertile character of its alluvium and from the nature of the soil drained by the storm water used in its irrigation.

57. Nothing is manufactured in Thal except very coarse carpets and sacks which are spun by the women; this is not surprising when it is recollected that the Thal people are really nomads, who have taken refuge in walled forts from necessity; there are at present neither water nor bullock-mills in the Thal villages; some mill-stones are still to be found in the Chotiali villages, which, of course, are referred to the time of the Mogals; the Government bullock-mill at Thal is an object of the greatest interest to the population, who consider water and bullock-mills as indicating the presence of the Badshah.

58. The Thal people still wear armour occasionally, and many of them ride with long spears, especially the Lunis; they are, as a rule, badly armed, having no better weapons than matchlocks, swords, and shields; they are undoubtedly brave, and so long as they remain nomad, they are warlike; but when they settle, they seem to degenerate.

59. Their dress is the ordinary Pathan blouse and paijamas; many of them wear their hair long and curled like the Biluch; their language is Pushto; they are very ignorant, even their moolahs can scarcely read and write, but Thal men proceed to India in search of employment, and some of them have penetrated to London and Australia; they are all Mahomadens of the Sunni sect, and their customs and marriage laws are in accordance with the ordinary tenets of the Mahomedan faith.

60. The Tarin cultivators are excellent husbandmen, and the Thal cultivation is on the whole good; it would have been much better, but for the necessity for maintaining a refuge tower at every few hundred yards throughout their fields.

* (Chamaerops ritchieana.)

† Thal has always been famous as a wheat-producing district; see Raverty, quoted in General Macgregor's Gazetteer.

61. In Thal it is water that is valuable, in the Zawar valley it is land. The land irrigated by karez water is estimated to yield a produce in the proportion of 12½ maunds to 1 maund of seed expended, but the land watered from the torrents is stated to produce in the proportion of 25 maunds to 1 maund of seed used ; the lands irrigated by perennial water yield as a rule 15 to 1 of seed sown; the jowar grown is of excellent quality, and the stalks are high and well developed, but the autumn crop is much more precarious than that reaped in the spring; barley is reaped in April, wheat in May, jowar and Indian-corn in September and October; manuring is but little resorted to, and is scarcely required owing to the length of time for which the soil is left fallow on the lands watered by perennial streams, whilst the hill torrents are laden with fertilizing matter.

62. In Appendix V, Part IX, will be found statistical reports of each township, and in the papers attached to Appendix III, Part IV, will be found statistical accounts of area tilled, crops yielded, &c., &c.

Recent History.

63. The Thal-Chotiali plain was first traversed by troops when Colonel Keen of the 1st Punjab Native Infantry and Sir Robert Sandeman passed through it in the spring of 1879 whilst marching from Peshin to India. They had been attacked by the Zhob Kakars under Shah Jehan at Bagao, but had effectually beaten them off; there was no doubt a general motion amongst all the Thal tribes, including the Marris, as they believed that the English had been badly defeated somewhere in the Kandahar direction, and that they were retreating.

64. Thal was next visited by the late Captain Showers in the autumn of 1879, and towards the end of that year, Sir Richard Temple, the Governor of Bombay, also went there.

65. The escort which had accompanied him and Sir Robert Sandeman was left behind at Thal as a garrison, and the military occupation thus effected was afterwards approved by the Government of India.

66. The garrison was a very small one, and consisted of about four companies of infantry, two mountain guns, and a squadron of cavalry.

67. Captain Showers was relieved of the political charge of Thal by Lieutenant Jennings in January 1880, the abandonment of Vitakri by Government having placed that officer's services at the disposal of the Agent, Governor-General.

68. Mr. Jennings did much work in Thal, and commenced a vigorous collection of revenue, the construction of lines, civil offices, &c., but his efforts were cut short by the sudden abandonment of the railway line, and of Thal-Chotiali (as a result of the Maiwand disaster), in August 1880.

69. Thal was however re-occupied by a regiment of infantry, another of cavalry, and two mountain guns in October of the same year.

70. Mr. Jennings did not reach Thal until the following December, and the uncertainty which prevailed as to the intention of Government with regard to this district, prevented the commencement of any real work.

71. I relieved Mr. Jennings in February 1881, and Thal-Chotiali was made a sub-district of the so-called Harnai district, which at that time included the Marri country, Sangan, and the Kach-Kawas valleys.

72. The recent subjection of the Marri tribe admitted of a new road being opened to Thal through the heart of the Marri country, avoiding the Sambhar Pass; this was constructed by military and civil labor, and was completed by 20th April 1881.

73. The Political Officer at Thal is assisted by a tehsildar and a thanadar, the latter being a local Tarin, who was formerly a Havildar in the 1st Biluch Regiment; he has been very useful, but as he is really a cultivator under the Shadozais, his elevation has caused much heartburning; this difficulty is being gradually dealt with.

74. A purely patriarchal system of government is followed at Thal, which has, however, been mismanaged to a certain extent owing to the deplorably bad fortune which has attended us in our selection of tehsildars. Mr. Jennings had not only the difficulties consequent on Mowladad's political situation to deal with, but his two naibs, as the people called them, Sarbuland, Barozai, and Nasrulla Khan, Raisani, were calamities in themselves. During my term of charge I have had very hard work in undoing all the evil accomplished by Nur Ahmad Shah, Munshi, who acted temporarily as tehsildar and proved to be utterly untrustworthy. However, I trust that matters are in good order now; all cases in which a British subject is not concerned, even murders and adultery cases, are settled by a council of elders, and we have enforced the decisions of the elders as if they had been our own judicial orders; the system of village responsibility has been carefully inculcated, and in every possible way interference has been minimized.

75. Crimes have been remarkably few; this point has been already discussed in connection with Sewistan generally—Part I of this report.

76. The present garrison at Thal consists of two-thirds of a regiment of Bombay Infantry and one squadron of Sind Horse. A Daffadar and five Biluch Guides are also posted there, and there is a Marri post under the son of the Bijarani Marri Mokadam, which consists of 1 Daffadar and 5 Sowars.

77. From the cavalry a small outpost of sowars numbering 24 is detached to the village of Jalar; this arrangement was found essential to check the raiding parties, both of Marris and Kakars, who used formerly to slip across the western end of the Thal plain; this measure has practically rendered the Sembhar Pass fairly safe, and a settlement of the quarrels between the Marris and Dumars, which was effected at Harnai on the 12th of this month, will, I hope, render it completely tranquil, as the three tribes, Dumars, Marris, and Vanechis, who were interested in the Sembhar, have now all been pacified.

78. On the 6th April a formal peace and definite arrangements were made between the Lunis and the Marris, so that, on the whole, we may congratulate ourselves that very great progress has this year been made in the general tranquillization of the country.

79. Shah Jehan of Zhob has not himself visited Thal or Harnai, but Barech Khan of Smalan, who is a great ally of his, undertook at Thal in the beginning of this month to maintain the peace of his border; he was informed by the Agent to the Governor-General that the freedom of Bagao from taxation depended entirely on the way in which he acted up to his promises.

80. Mr. Jennings* once or twice took revenue from Bagao. I had always differed from him as to the wisdom of this step, and have carefully avoided any interference with the Dumars since I have been in charge at Thal; under other circumstances I fully admit that Mr. Jennings might be quite right in his views as to Bagao, but as things are at present, we desire peace, and our policy is at any rate an abstentive one. I was glad, therefore, to receive Colonel Waterfield's approval of the action, or rather non-action, which I had adopted with regard to Bagao.

81. The Hamzazai and Kibizai Kakars, or rather some badmashes belonging to those sections of Kakars, have committed some robberies and several murders in Thal limits. A suitable opportunity is being watched for to effectually punish them for their mischievous acts.

82. These sections of Kakars are our only difficulty at present, as the Bori and Zhob Kakars and the Chinjan Dumars do not interfere with us in any way.

83. None of the tribes to the north of Thal receive any service from Government. The Bagao Maliks, indeed, are granted 60 maunds of grain annually in consideration of protecting the Duki water sources from damage.

84. But I think it would be advantageous if a grant were made to Samandar Khan, the Luni Chief, of Rs. 600 per annum from the Thal revenue, as payment for exercising police control over the Hanambhar Pass, and I would also venture to recommend the grant of Rs. 200 per annum to the Duki Maliks as a payment for the charge of the Manda Pass which is close to their town. The Chotiali headmen should be able to watch the Chotiali and of the plain quite well, but I think it would be wise to accentuate the responsibility of the Luni Maliks living in the Chotiali township by giving them a grant of Rs. 200 per annum.

85. At present we punish the Maliks if property is carried through their villages, but I think a little reward would also be advantageous.

86. As the western end of the valley is flanked by the Babian Vanechis who are in our employ, I think the above proposals will, if sanctioned, complete our political arrangements for Thal-Chotiali.

87. The following tribes are connected with the Thal political system or live in Thal itself; detailed narratives concerning their history are therefore given :—

1. Spin Tarins,	Chapter	II.
2. Lunis,	ditto	III.
3. Hasanis,	ditto	IV.
4. Musa Khel,	Chapter	V.
5. Hamzazais,	ditto	VI.
6. Dumars of Smalan, &c.,	ditto	VII.

PART VII.

Chapter II.

Spin Tarins of Thal-Chotiali.

The Tarins of Thal give the following history of themselves.

2. In the time of the Prophet the founders of our tribe were known as Suliman Khel; in those days war never ceased, and the Suliman Khel were devoted followers and allies of Mahomed. So successful were they in fight that he bestowed on them the title of Fatihan or the victorious.

* *Note.*—Mr. Jennings, to whom I showed this report before submitting it, has asked me to add the following explanation :—

Mr. Jennings was asked by Sir Robert Sandeman to take revenue from Bagao if he could guarantee that it was feasible without recourse to force. This he accomplished, but reported that he thought Bagao ought not to be interfered with unless Smalan and the rest of the Dumar country were treated in a similar manner at the same time, as the Duki water source was in their hands; he exacted a light revenue on condition that they did not cut off, or allow to be cut off, the Duki's water-supply.

3. This distinction inspired the Arabs with jealousy; they assembled in council on the matter, and at length decided to send a deputation to Mahomad to inform him that the honor which he had bestowed on the Suliman Khel would so exalt them that without doubt they would eventually subdue all Arabia. The Prophet appeased the jealousy of the Arabs by informing them that it was quite true that the Suliman Khel would be ever victorious, but at the same time they would never be able to unite. The Tarins regard this speech of Mahomed's as a curse which continues to work evil to them to the present day.

4. In the subsequent wars with Yazd, the Suliman Khel took the side of the Prophet's grandsons, and after the defeat and death of the latter, they came to Seistan, where their epithet of Fatihan became gradually corrupted into Pathan.

5. The Sulimans remained in Seistan for a long period, at that time there was apparently much traffic between Seistan and Ghazni.

6. The kafila traders told Mahmud of Ghazni of the bravery and numbers of the Fatihans, and that Chief thought it well to enlist them into his service, he therefore sent money for their expenses loaded on mules. At that time Toran Khan was their leader; some 14,000 of the tribe went to Ghazni, and lands were assigned them between Kabul and Ghazni. There were then two divisions in the tribe—one Saraband, the other Ghurghust. Toran Khan was the Chief of the Sarabands; Toran Khan had a son named Tarin, who succeeded him, and from him apparently the Tarins derived their name of Tarin.

7. The Pathans accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni to India, which he shortly afterwards invaded, taking their families with them; their valour secured continuous victory for Mahmud's arms; when Mahmud returned to Ghazni many of the Pathans remained in India.

8. Tarin had six sons—

1. Tor Khan.
2. Bhor Khan.
3. Rais Khan.
4. Zard Khan.
5. Batia Khan.
6. Sheran Khan.

Tor resided in Peshin. Bhor's offspring lived in Kandahar and gave origin to the Durani tribes. Zard's offspring are found in Karachi and are known as Zard Khel. Batia's offspring also reside in Peshin.

The Lunis are Sheran's offspring, whilst from Rais are sprung the Tor and Spin Tarins.

9. Lalla Rai's descendant came to Thal at a date which cannot be fixed, but it was probably at least 600 years ago. His three brothers, Louni, Auzari and Umar accompanied him. Louni and Lalla remained in Thal; Auzari went to Chotiali; Umar went to Duki; all four brothers applied themselves to cultivation.

10. Rais himself started from Khorasan to visit his sons, but was killed by the Moguls in the Bolan Pass; his followers disembowelled him and burying his entrails at the spot where he was killed, carried his body on to Thal, where it was buried; this act was considered a disgraceful one by the Pathans, and the Khorasan Tarins thus received the name of Black Tarins or Tor Tarins.

11. The White (Spin) Tarins* are found in Zawar, Thal, and Kawas; small sections of them have wandered to various portions of Afghanistan, notably the Raisani Brahuis who are Spin Tarins. The Tarins are quite unable to say whom they displaced in Thal, possibly they displaced no one. We see in the present day a very fine country quite desolate in the immediate neighbourhood of Thal, namely, the Eastern Luni country. The remainder of the Tarin story will be found in the history of Thal. The sections of Spin Tarins living in Thal are as follows, *vide* census :—

No.	Names	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Raisanis	139	122	56	57	374
2	Tarins (unclassed)	40	42	34	18	134
3	Adwanis	90	70	46	37	243
4	Mirpanis	85	64	58	57	264
5	Simanis	34	41	27	27	129
6	Vanechis	37	24	18	28	107
7	Chilgaris	2	1	2	...	5
8	Malgarani	40	38	29	21	128
9	Miscellaneous	7	5	2	3	17
10	Gul Farud Umurzais	59	40	34	31	164
	Total ...	533	447	306	279	1,565

**Note*—The distinction between the White and Black Tarins has been stated to have arisen from the color of their tents. I merely give their story as told me by the Thal Tarins.

The headmen of the Tarins are Ismail Lasiani, Sheramirpani, and Gaman Lasiani. The Duki headmen are (1) Nazir, (2) Kamal, and (3) Miran, Umarzais; of these Kamal is the most active, and comes to the front more especially in Government affairs.

Of the Chotiali Tarins, Shahbaz is the representative man.

PART VII.

CHAPTER III.

The Luni Pathans.

Until very recently but little was known of the Pathan tribe of Lunis; their headmen met Sir Robert Sandeman at Chamalang in the year 1873, and asked him to procure for them the service which they held formerly under the Sikh Government for the protection of the trade routes to India.

2. The march of a brigade of all arms through the Luni country in the winter of 1880 placed us in possession of much information regarding both the Lunis and the districts held by them.

3. Generally speaking, the Luni country may be said to extend from the Bori valley and Thal plain to the foot of the main eastern branch of the Suliman hills; it thus includes the sources and whole course of the Nawechi river, the Chamalang valley, Nath-ki-Chap, Girda Kach, a great portion of the Bagao valley, the Bara and Barkan Shams, and the Siren valley. The base of the Hinglun and Kala Pahar range limits them in the east, on the south the Rakni plain and the Butur range of hills closes them in, on the west is the Thal township, and the Bori valley on the north; the hills limiting the Laki plain also separate the Luni from the Hamzazai country; they claim further Khan Mahomed Kot at the foot of the Hazargat mountain, but at present, at any rate, Khan Mahomed Kot is reckoned as in the possession of the Musa Khels; the Musa Khel, Hamzazai and Bori Kakars, with the Tarins and Shadozais of Thal, lie on their north and west, the Bozdars lie on their east, whilst to their south are the Khetrans of Bagao and Rakni, and the Marris and Zarkans of Kohi.

4. The total area of their nominal territory may be put down as about 1,920 square miles, of which at least one-third is mountain, and the rest plain; the Lunis at the present time occupy or graze their flocks over only about 400 square miles of this wide area; weakness,—the result of feuds with the Bozdars, the Khetrans, and Marris, compelled them to limit their movements within the area marked in yellow dots on the map attached to this report.

5. Thus the five valleys of Nawechi, Chamalang, Girda Kach, Nath-ki-Chap, and Siren are in the language of the country *bár* (desolate); no human beings traverse them, except roving bands of marauders, through broad and still well-defined tracks sufficiently indicate that formerly an extensive traffic must have passed through the Luni country from Barkhan to the Kakar hills.

6. The circumstances detailed in the following history, as given by the Lunis themselves, sufficiently explain their present enfeebled condition.

7. The Lunis were until quite recently pure nomads, their tents were their homes, they had no fixed settlements, and their movements were entirely regulated by the state of the hills and plains as to forage and water; of course they came from the west, and that general statement conveys nearly all that can be ascertained as to their early history; they are Saraband Afghans, and are stated to be descended from one of the sons of Rais, a Tarin, who lived in Peshin. Some 600 in number, their original band wandered through the Gumal Pass to Vehowa; but Vehowa not affording them a sufficiency of forage, they re-ascended the mountains and came to Drug. After wandering about in the neighbourhood of Drug for some 50 years, they came into collision with the Musa Khel at Hazargat on the Luni river, and gaining the advantage in the struggle which ensued, got possession of Hazargat and founded Khan Mahomed Kot at its base; they next acquired the Bagao Valley. In the meantime, strife with the Musa Khel had been renewed; 400 Lunis were killed, and the latter abandoned Khan Mahomed Kot and confined themselves to the districts of Chamalang and Nath-ki-Chap; their cultivators settling in the Bagao valley.

8. Thirty years have now elapsed since their late Chief Paind Khan collected a force of 800 men, and attacked some Marris who were living with the Khetrans. Babul Khan, Khetran, claimed the restoration of the property looted, but the Lunis declined to give it up. In the fighting which ensued the Lunis were at first successful, but the Khetrans and Marris at length collected in such force that the Lunis were obliged to retire to the limited district now held by them.

9. They built the following forts in Laki:—

Shair—Paind Khan.	Shair—Sanbat Khan.
„ Shah Gul.	„ Aliph Khan.
„ Lashkar Khan.	„ Chimna.
„ Mir Khan.	„ Amran.

The lands attached to these forts are of excellent quality, and are irrigated by the water from the Hanambhar river.

10. About 25 years ago they came to an understanding with the Shadozais, and extended their settlements into the Chotiali township.

The Tarins formerly holding these lands had either disappeared or were arranged with.

11. The Shadozais when they first settled on Thal had been able to draw assistance from the Kakar country, and thus to even more than hold their own against the Marris, but latterly they had grown weaker, and the occupation of Chotiali by the Lunis was, therefore, an arrangement satisfactory to both the Thal people and the Lunis.

12. The Lunis put up the following forts in the Chotiali township:—

1. Shahr—Mir Khan.
2. " Mahi Khan.
3. " Doda Khan.
4. " Kaim Khan.
5. Shahr—Bisharat Khan.
6. " Tali.
7. " Musa.
8. " Biluch Khan.

13. Paind Khan, who was held in great respect by the tribe, was assassinated about five years ago by a Kakar; he had gone to the Kakar country for the purpose of raising an army to co-operate with his own tribe against the Marris.

14. The present Sirdar, Samandar Khan, was Paind Khan's nephew; Paind Khan had no son; Samandar Khan's father's name was Jalal Khan.

15. About 4½ years ago the Zhob Kakars, under Dost Mahomed Saran, attacked the Lunis, but were driven off with loss.

16. The Lunis have a very good understanding with the Musa Khel and Hamzazais, also with the Hasanis, a common hostility to the Marri tribe being the bond of union between them; at present a sort of irregular peace with the Marris is necessitated on their part by our presence at Thal*.

17. The position of the Lunis as regards the British Government is very unsatisfactory; the Hanambhar villages, in one of which Samandar Khan resides, are considered as beyond our limits, but we take revenue from, and control, the villages in the Chotiali township: thus the Luni tribe is split into two sections, and the section beyond our border is of course immensely weakened. Samandar Khan, the Luni Chief, who makes as on the whole an excellent neighbour, is most anxious that this state of things should be re-arranged. Our uncertain tenure of Thal has, however, prevented anything from being done to remedy this very unsatisfactory state of affairs.

18. Samandar Khan, with a party of sowars, accompanied the Bozdar column as far as Girda Kach and did excellent service; the Lunis enjoy no Government service, and as they might be of the greatest use to us at Thal, and in keeping open communication with the Punjab, this is unfortunate.

19. We take one-sixth of the gross grain produce from the Chotiali lands.

20. The numbers and distribution of the Luni tribe are given in the following table:—

Names.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Lunis in Thal	314	345	163	112	934
Outside in Hanambhar and Laki	350	381	199	148	1,078
Total ...	664	726	362	260	2,012

21. The Lunis are excellent soldiers and fine men. Formerly they are stated to have numbered no less than 3,000 men; their reduction in number is accounted for by their losses in battle and by their having forsaken their former healthy nomad life; it is probable that their numbers in former days were exaggerated, but, on the other hand, it is a matter of certainty that within the last century their strength has very much decreased.

22. Their cultivation is good, and their crops are the same as those of Thal generally.

23. On grand occasions, they make a great show of men in armour, and of horsemen with tasselled spears.

* Since the above was written the Marris and Lunis have made a formal peace; this was effected with our assistance at Thal-Chotiali in the early part of April.

PART VII.

CHAPTER IV.

The Hasani tribe.

In former days the Hasani tribe was the most powerful of the so-called Biluch tribes of Sewistan; they were moreover desperately addicted to raiding.

2. They held all the highlands now known as the Marri hills; in Pottinger's map the Hasanis and Marris are marked as occupying the same districts, modern maps assigned no place to the Hasanis; the tribe was completely broken down, it is now rapidly recovering itself, and promises to be a very important factor in the future of hill politics.

3. They give the following history of themselves; it agrees with the Marri story, and may, therefore, be accepted as fairly true.

4. The Hasanis are by origin Tor Tarins, and their ancient home was in Peshin.

About two and a half centuries have elapsed since two Tor Tarins who bore the names of Hasan and Musa Khan, taking their families with them, wandered to the Marri hills in search of a livelihood. They took service with the Maris as shepherds; some years passed and at length a Marri carried off Musa Khan's wife by force; on learning this Hasan returned to Peshin and laid Musa's case before his tribe; they agreed to assist him in recovering Musa's wife, but the means which they placed at his disposal are an evidence of the truth of the Hasan's statement that in those days the Marris* were but a small tribe.

The Tarins were then, however, as tribes went, very powerful.

5. A party of 12 men was despatched with Hasan, and the latter was able to recover Musa's wife and to kill her abductor, but a feud was thus established between the Marris and Hasanis, as the Marris called their opponents from the name of their leader.

6. The Tarins sent band after band to raid the Marri cattle, and at length the Marris were completely driven out of their hills, and took refuge in Kalat, Sind, and amongst the neighbouring Pathan tribes. The Hasanis occupied Kahan, Philawar and Nasu.†

7. Hasan seems to have become an established cateran, for we learn that he met his death in a fight with the Brahuis in the Bolan, whither he had gone for the purpose of raiding a kafila.

8. Hasan was succeeded by his son Mahomad, who managed the tribe for 20 years; he is said to have continued to live at peace with all his neighbours; it is probable that this is a partial statement, and means that he was sufficiently powerful to be able to raid with comparative impunity. His neighbours in all probability did not regard his relations with them as being altogether of a pacific character.

9. Nur Mahomad succeeded his father, Mahomad, as Sirdar, and was chief for 30 years, and during his time the Hasanis seem to have reached the summit of their prosperity.

10. His son, Sadik Khan, succeeded him. Sadik received a deputation from the Marris; they came with the apparently harmless request to be allowed to live as hamsayas of the Hasanis, and to put up a small fort in which to reside; the Hasanis, after consultation, agreed to this request, and the Marris established themselves at Kahan; by degrees they collected to this centre from their various points of dispersion, and at length felt themselves strong enough to be able to dispute the supremacy of the Hasanis; they were worsted, and in the fight which ensued at Philawar, 200 Marris and 100 Hasanis were killed; peace was made, but at the end of a year quarrelling again commenced with reference to land.

11. The Marris now applied to the Great Nasir Khan for assistance, and he sent a force to help them; the Hasanis were defeated by the combined Marris and Brahuis, and retired to Kulu‡ which in those days belonged to the Zarkan Pathans; subsequently, another fight ensued at Daola Wanga, which has since that day been called Sadik Wanga; Sadik, the Hasani Chief, was killed, and the power of the Hasani tribe was completely broken. Sadik's son, however, continued to fight against the Marris, and he was assisted by a Luni force, but he was again beaten; 58 Hasanis and 38 Lunis fell, whilst the Marris lost only 17 men; a further

* Even in 1759 they are not mentioned by Ahmed Shah, Durani, who apparently included them in the Hasani tribe.

† Ahmad Shah, Durani, writing to the Barozais of Sibi in the year 1759 A.D., empowers them to collect the revenue of (amongst others) the Hasani provinces; this fact shows that the tribes living in the now so-called Marri country were formerly regularly subject to Kandahar, and paid taxes in the same way as did every other tribe, *vide* Chapter I, Part I.

‡ The breaking up of the Hasani tribe happened probably about A.D. 1780.

attempt resulted in the total destruction of an advanced party of Lunis under one of their Sirdars, named Gul Khan. This defeat resulted in the dispersion of the remainder of the Hasanis; a portion of the tribe took refuge with the Khetrans, and others became hamsayas of the Lunis, whilst some settled in the Sibi districts. Mr. Dames writing of the Sibi district states as follows:—

"*Nodoni Hasanis.**—This tribe numbers about 264. The Nodani Hasanis occupy the village of Gulu Shahr in the Sibi sub-district; the Marris burnt this village, and the Hasanis then deserted it, they have now returned to it."

12. The Shadozais of Thal persuaded those Hasanis who lived with the Lunis to join them at Thal-Chotiali, and assigned their lands in the Jalar township, from which they agreed to pay one-sixth of the crops as landlord's share.

The Hasanis have prospered at Jalar; they still retain their martial character, and are a fine race of hardy and brave men. The Thal Hasanis number 217 men, 153 women, 90 boys and 78 girls; they possess 180 cows, 93 calves, 229 bullocks, 29 mares, 659 sheep and 349 goats; their language is the same as that of the Khetrans, and is called Barazai, but they can most of them talk Pushtoo and Biluchi; they dress like the Thal Pathans, and wear long curly hair like the Biluchis.

13. The Khetran Hasanis are now beginning to be conscious of their strength; they number 500† fighting men; they are most anxious to join the Hasanis at Thal, and have applied for grants of land from Government.

The very important part which may be played in local Thal politics by 500 stout hill-men, eager to recover their former position, and thoroughly loyal, and attached to the British Government, is sufficiently obvious.

14. When the British Government commenced to collect revenue from Thal, the Hasani lands were taxed in the same manner as the rest, and one-sixth of the crop was taken; they naturally under these circumstances objected to paying the Shadozais one-sixth as well; eventually the matter was temporarily settled by the Shadozais being directed to receive one-tenth of the balance of grain after the Government share had been taken as "*lich*" or landlord's right.

15. Alian Hasani acted as guide to Sir Charles Macgregor's force, which marched through Marri country in the autumn of 1880.

16. The name of the present Sirdar of the tribe is Syud Khan.

17. The Hasanis carry the mails from Thal to Gambuli *viâ* the Sembhar Pass; they perform this duty excellently.

18. Their numbers and distribution may be summed up as follows:—

Name of place.	Name of headmen.	Census.					Remarks.
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Thal	Alian	220	157	92	81	550	Ascertained.
Barkhan	Syud Khan ...	240	161	102	91	594	Approximate.
Sibi	......	100	110	50	40	300	Ditto.
	Total ...	560	428	244	212	1,444	

PART VII.

CHAPTER V.

Musa Khels.

The Mussa Khel have not much to tell of themselves, and their neighbours seem to know but little about them; they are Kakars and their allies are Kakars; their traditions lead them to think that the sept of Gurgusht Afghans, to which they originally belonged, lived in the neighbourhood of a mountain called Ghur, somewhere between Kandahar and Herat; there seems to have been at a date unfixed an intertribal dispute, which resulted in the departure of 300 of these Kakars under a leader named Musa in search of fresh pastures.

* Agent to the Governor-General, No. 331 P.A., dated 11th May 1879.
† 250?

2. At length the Musa Khel arrived at the Takti Suliman and there resided, but eventually a quarrel with the Mirani, now called Shirani Afghans, caused them to move to Sahra, which place they now hold; this happened about 80 years ago; they possess extensive lands on the Toi stream, the water of which they have divided into fourteen portions; they also possess rain watered lands; their towns are five.

1. Lahaszai.
2. Gulam Khan.
3. Shahr Jamal Khan.
4. Bazar.
5. Shahr Toib Khan.

3. Their most recent struggle of importance was with the Lunis, from whom they succeeded in recovering Khán Mahomed Kot.

4. Their tribal divisions are as follows :—

1.	Malizai	...	Head Malik	Gulam Khan	... ...	120 men.
2.	Mahdudzai	...	" "	Toib Khan	... ...	100 "
3.	Hamzazai	...	" "	Sanjar Khan	... ...	60 "
4.	Mizrai	...	" "	Shahbaz Khan	... ...	80 "
5.	Jamalzai	...	" "	Isa Khán	... ...	200 "
6.	Hoseinzai	...	" "	Rahimd	... ...	100 "
7.	Hasan Kheyl	...	" "	Ali Mahomed	... ...	100 "
8.	Loharzai	...	" "	Jamal Khan Baich	... ...	200 "
9.	Lawang	...	" "	Lawang...	... ...	100 "
					Total ...	1,060 men.

5. In Bazar there are 60 Hindoo shops through which a considerable trade is carried on with the Punjab in ghee, wheat, wool, &c.; the cloth, &c., sold is brought by the Vehowa Pass from Dera Ismail Khan, as the Hindoo traders can secure protection for their kafilas from the Izots and Usteranis on that route; the Musa Khel sell also horses, goats and sheep. Baik Khan takes a toll of Rs. 5 on each camel laden with cloth, Rs. 3 on each donkey and bullock load. Bazar and its trade belong entirely to the Loharzais.

6. Most of the Musa Khels are shepherds, and the tribe is said to possess 30,000 sheep, 2,000 camels, male and female, 3,000 goats, 500 donkeys, and 3,000 head of horned cattle; they grow wheat, rice, &c., as far as they can, but not in sufficient quantities to feed the tribe; they are therefore obliged to bring grain from the Punjab; they are on good terms with the Shiranis, Kakars, Usteranis, Izots and Misras, also the Lunis; their enemies are the Marris, the Bugtis, Durkanis, and Bakri Bozdars.

7. On their north lie the Sheranis, on the east the Izots, the Usteranis and Misras, on the west the Kakars,* on the south the Lunis and a waste Luni territory, which separates them from the Marris and Khetrans.

8. They are friendly to the British, with whom they have had no serious quarrel, but their addiction to thieving may lead them into trouble; some 200 of their men are said to devote their whole energies to raiding and plundering. However with such neighbours on their border, as the Marris, Bugtis and Bozdars, it well behoves them to keep up a martial spirit, otherwise they would be speedily overwhelmed.

9. The Musa Khels are more immediately connected with the civil officers at Dera Ghazi Khan than with the political officer at Thal; some of their Maliks are usually at Dera Ghazi Khan; they have had friendly relations with the Deputy Commissioner of Dera Ghazi Khan for many years; they observe us at Thal from a respectful distance, and prefer to be politically connected with the British from a somewhat remote centre, *Timeunt Danaös et dona ferentes.* There is no doubt that they are very anxious to avoid provoking us to send troops into their valleys, and as we have not the smallest desire to do so, of course we get on very well with them without having very close relations; in time they will become re-assured as to our intentions, and if they wish it, can then become more intimate with us.

PART VII.

CHAPTER VI.

Hamzazai Kakars.

The Hamzazais claim to be Sanjar Khel† Kakars. Sanjar had five sons: 1, Kewa; 2, Ali; 3, Arabi; 4, Utman; 5, Abdulla.

2. Kewa was absent when Sanjar's death hour arrived, and he, therefore, devolved the chieftainship on Ali; it is even now considered that the head chieftainship of the Kakars belongs to Ali's descendants, and Shah Jehan, the head malik of the Kakars, belongs to that family.

* Saran Kakars of Zhob. The Musa Khel themselves appear to belong to the same race.—P. J. M.
† That is Sarans.—P. J. M.

3. Arabi had two sons, the eldest of whom was named Hamza, and from him are descended the Kakars under report.

4. Hamza had five sons: 1, Pakeh; 2, Baro; 3, Maho; 4, Mando; 5, Safar; and from these five are descended the different sections of the Hamzazais, namely:—

1. Pakehzai, Malik Gano.
2. Barozai, " Anwar Khan.
3. Mahozai, " Wazir Khan.
4. Mandozai, " Shama Khan.
5. Safarzai, " Yasin.

5. The home of the Hamzazais is in the Mekhtar district; they are shepherds, have no towns, and reside either in the Mekhtar plain, or in the surrounding hills as best suits their convenience. At present the smaller Maliks Azim Khan, Pakehzai; Sobah Khan, Barozai; Baji Khan, Mahozai; Shah Alam, Mandozai; Paio, Safarzai; Mardan, Mandozai; live in the plain and cultivate their arable lands, which do not, however, yield sufficient food for the whole tribe; they are compelled, therefore, to buy grain from the surrounding tribes.

6. Arabi's other son was named Marmakhe. From him are descended the Kadozai, Shahozai, and Mallozai, Kiderzai, Naskozai, Zallozai Kakars.

7. They are joined with the Hamzazais and assist them in their tribal quarrels. Their homes are in Chin, Mekhtar, Nahi, Tor, Kotka, Watkaon, Wabar, Shahban, Nagar, Terahgah Gabangah, Sebit, all these places being in the neighbourhood of the Mekhtar plain.

8. The Hamzazais and Marmakzais profess to be able to unite 2,000 men in the field, in case of a big expedition; it is probable that Arabi's descendants, however, could not produce 500 fighting men.

9. Actual local enquiry has proved that the statements of most of the tribes as to their strength have been most absurdly exaggerated, the Marris boasted that their force amounted to 12,000 men. Very careful enquiry and notation of each family proves that their whole male population above 14 years of age is only 2,500; it is probable, therefore, that the Hamzazais are no exception to the general rule, and that we may assume their fighting strength to be as above noted.

10. On the north of the Hamzazais are the Kibizai Kakars, on the west the Bori districts, on the east the Musa Khel, on the south the Lunis.

11. Their large hills are Sebit and Gadebar. They are on better terms with the Kibezais than with most of their neighbours, occasionally they quarrel with the Lunis, but at present some sections of them are friends with some sections of the Marris, though, as a rule, like the rest of the Pathan tribes, they are at feud with them.

12. In paragraph 80, Chapter I, Part VII, is mentioned the fact that some murders have been committed within Thal limits by Hamzazais. I have been most careful in my enquiries as to whether the tribe, or merely a section of it, was concerned in these acts. I am convinced that the instigator of the offences is the brother of Mardan, named Shama. It would, I think, be most unwise to upset the general quiet of the border by any demonstration against the tribe. I have, therefore, contented myself with sending messages to the Hamzazais that their evil deeds had been duly noted, and that we should choose our own time and opportunity for punishing them. I have given them to understand that they cannot expect us to check the Marris from raiding them so long as parties of thieves from Mekhtar come into Thal. Nothing has been reported against them for the last three months, and I have no doubt that if I could only stop at Thal for a month at a time, Azim and other well-disposed Maliks would come in and settle everything; however, as the tribe is not hostile, we can very well afford to bide our time.

13. The tribesmen perfectly understand the motives of our forbearance, and I am convinced that, as a rule, the Kakar headmen do their very utmost to prevent any deeds which might provoke a collision with us; if we show too great readiness to quarrel, designing persons will get up disturbances for their own purposes.

PART VII.

Chapter VII.

Dumars of Smalan and Zarghun.

I have not had time to personally interview many Dumars for the purpose of ascertaining their history. The following report, brief and imperfect as it is, consists, therefore, of information noted down for me by Native Assistant Agent Governor-General, Hak Newaz Khan, Saddozai, and Munshi Leku Ram.

They state that the Dumars claim to be descended from Dumar, one of the sons of Kak;* this may or may not be true, but the countrypeople all inform me that the Dumars are not looked upon as the *sials* or equals of the Kakars; they have no active enemies, except the Marris, with whom they are at perpetual feud, but they also regard the Vanechi Tarins as their hereditary foes.

Recently an arrangement was made between the Dumars and the Marris, and it is hoped that they will now desist to a great extent from stealing from one another; their perpetual quarrels formerly rendered the Sembhar Pass unsafe.

All the Afghans in this part of the world state that they arrived in the course of their journeying at the Takht-i-Suliman, and the Dumars form no exception to this rule.

Dumar is stated to have quarrelled with his brother Sanjar, whilst the tribe was at Kaisa (Takht-i-Suliman), and to have therefore quitted the tribe with his immediate family and 60 followers.

The Dumars can give no account of what become of the rest of their tribe. The universally-shared belief of the Pathan tribes of Sewistan that they all at first turned their steps at some time or another towards Kaisa, or Takht-i-Suliman, is a curious fact. Elphinstone mentions that the Lunis and Pannis, who both state that they went to Kaisa and then turned back, bore a prominent part in the history of India, but the tribes themselves know nothing whatever of this circumstance; indeed, the Lunis do not know that they are not the sole representatives of their tribes. It is most probable, however, that only sections of the more enterprising members of the tribe strayed into India, and collecting followers around themselves, wandered about as free lances, and that the bands of Lunis and Pannis and others who grew famous were Pathan only in their leaders.

Hill Pathans can bear the heat of India no better than Europeans, and it is not probable, therefore, that any large numbers of them spent their summers in the plains; the Saraband tribes who accompanied Mahmud of Ghazni in one, at any rate, of his invasions of India undoubtedly took their families with them, but it is equally certain that the majority of the survivors returned to the Afghan hills. Probably, however, the total numbers of the tribes were very much reduced by sickness and injuries during each invasion. It will be seen from the above remarks that the ignorance of the Dumars as to what became of their abandoned brethren is a peculiarity common to all the nomad Pathan tribes in this part of the world. There is no doubt that the Dumars were originally wanderers, and it is certain that they dispossessed the Vanechi Tarins from Smalan. Both tribes are agreed on this point, and they are in union as to the time when the contest between them took place, that is to say, about 300 years ago.

The Dumars of Smalan state that the Zarghun Dumars are of the same sept as themselves, but the latter announce that they came from Zobe about six generations ago.

They do not deny, indeed they claim, relationship with the Smalan Dumars, but, on the other hand, they cannot work their genealogical tree into that of the Smalan tribe.

I venture to think that both sections are the offspring of a slave of the Kakars, indeed, the Kakars themselves say this plainly. At the present moment the Smalan and Bagao Dumars pay taxes to Shah Jehan, the chief of the Zhob Maliks, and the Dirgai Kakars claim the right of taxing the Zarghun Dumars.

Captain Maitland of the Intelligence Branch, Quarter-Master-General's Department, recently asked me to inform him concerning the Dumars of Chimjan. I cannot find that there are any real Dumars in Chimjan; Chimjan is held by about 150 families of the Zakhpel Kakars, whose head Malik's name is Aulia Khan.†

The head Malik of the Smalan Dumars is Gul, Shabozai, and the Dumars offer to give him one-tenth of all loot acquired in thieving raids. Barech Khan, Shabozai, of Smalan is an important person in relation with Dumar affairs, and is highly thought of by Sir Robert Sandeman; he is a wise and clever man, who looks from a distance like a bundle of dirty rags, but the intelligence and humour which lighten up his expression on closer examination sufficiently explain the reason of his influence in Bagao. Khasea Khan is a very important Malik, and he is paid a small subsidy in grain from the Duki revenues, on condition of his protecting the head of the Duki aqueduct which takes off from Bagao.

The Dumars number in all about 1,059 families, 759 of whom live in the Smalan and all neighbouring valleys, whilst the remainder live in and near Zarghun mountain; the real chief of the Zarghun Dumars is Gul Khan, but practically their headman is Rahimdad. The Zarghun Dumars receive Rs. 300 per mensem from Government for frontier service, more

* The Dumars are descended from a *Dúm* or musician who was a slave or dependant of Sanzar (or Sanjar), progenitor of the Sanzar Khel or Saran Kakars of Zhob and Bori. Sanzar is said to have been fourth in descent from Abdul Rashid, second son of Kak. See also Peshin Gazetteer.—P. J. M.

† These men are sometimes called Dumars, but they deny that they are real Dumars.

especially in connection with the Harnai route, Quetta Valley, and the Sara Khula Pass. The names and distribution of the tribe are as follows :—

Name of village.	Caste.	No.	Name of Maliks.
Smalan ...	Dumar ...	242 houses, Shabozai ...	Gul Mahomad and Barech Khan.
Bagao ...	Ditto ...	200 families, Babazai ...	Khanai Khan.
Shimleza ...	Ditto ...	201 houses, Umarzai ...	Isa Khan, Shadozai.
Pui	Ditto ...	116 houses ...	16 Shabozais, the remainder Kanozais and various hamsayas. The word hamsayas corresponds to the "dweller in the tents" amongst the children of Israel alluded to in the sacred writing.
			In five sections.
Zarghun ...	Ditto ...	300 houses ...	(1) Barozai, Rahimdad ; (2) Nurakzai, Gul Khan ; (3) Daulatzai, Sabur Khan ; (4) Panizai, Husen Khan ; (5) Dewalzai, Umar Khan.

Of these Zarghun Kakars the Nurakzais are the most important and numerous; Zarghun (Pushtu, green), the mountain home of these sections, consists of an enormous mass of conglomerate, which, as a rule, is covered with snow till very late in the season. The consequence of this circumstance is that its sides and top are verdant with grasses and herbs until very late in the summer season, until the summer rains. In fact it is said to afford grazing after May sufficient for all the flocks from the neighbouring valleys.

The Dumars formerly had a bad reputation as thieves, but they give us absolutely no trouble.

They came down to Sangan during the summer of last year, and bought up the whole of the Government wheat, paying cash down for it. I believe they took this grain to Quetta and sold it afterwards; they are intimately connected with Alladina Kurd, and that astute individual has made the most of this fact in the settlement of the arrangements for the protection of the Bolan Pass.

We* now hold them on all sides, and hence Allahdina's *raison d'être* has, to a great extent, ceased. There is no doubt that the Dumars of Sangan at first joined in the Kakar gathering on mount Chapar after Captain Showers' murder in the spring of 1880, but they very soon afterwards surrendered to Sir Robert Sandeman.

A route between Zawar and Quetta runs across the Usdapsha Pass, and to the south of Zarghun right through the Zarghun Dumar country ; it was by this route that a large Brahui force proceeded to attack the Kakars about 100 years ago; this force afterwards met with bad fortune, and was almost totally destroyed ; it was by this ill-fated route that Captain Showers was proceeding when he was murdered by the Dirgai Kakars ; he had just crossed the top of the Usdipashah hill which separates Zawar from Zarghun when he was shot down; there was not the slightest reason for supposing that the Dumars were in any way implicated in his murder. Elphinstone, whose description of the parts of the world under report is wonderfully accurate, speaks of this Pass, as following the valley of the Hanna, opening into Shawl. He says its head is near the kotal or pass of Chapar, where the road crosses over a very high ridge (Usdapsha) into Zawar.

The Dumars of Zarghun are paid by the Officer in charge of Quetta, and their harmlessness is shown by the fact that, although my district encloses them on three sides, I have not had a single case against them during the past 18 months.

* Since the above was written, Allahdina has died ; it remains to be seen what complications will result from the connection of his son (who pretends to the Chief's turban) with the Dumars on his mother's side.

PART VII.

Appendix I.

Thal Revenue Statement, 1881-82.

Received.		Sold.		Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store.		Estimated value at Rs. 2 per maund.	Total of cash receipt and cash due.	Total value of stock in store and cash receipt and cash due.
Names of articles.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Names of articles.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Names of articles.	Mds. Srs. Ch.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat ...	8,210 38 0	Wheat ...	3,992 31 2	9,562 3 6	1,486 12 8	Wheat ...	4,218 6 14	8,436 0 0		
Barley ...	1,757 33 0	Barley ...	1,757 33 0	5,268 15 6	......	......	......	......		
Jowar ...	377 29 0	Jowar ...	377 29 0	1,319 1 0	......	......	......	......		
Bajri ...	20 37 0	Bajri ...	20 37 0	83 12 0	......	......	......	......		
Indian-corn ...	29 14 0	Indian-corn ...	7 15 0	23 0 0	......	Indian-corn ...	21 39 0	43 0 0		
Moong ...	5 28 0	......	......	......	......	Moong ...	5 28 0	15 0 0		
Rice, shali ...	202 20 0	......	......	......	......	Rice ...	202 20 0	202 8 0		
Kirbee ...	300 0 0	Kirbee ...	300 0 0	300 0 0	......	......	......	......		
Fine	......	......	......	726 0 0	......	......	......	......		
Abkari ...	......	......	......	1,957 8 0	......	......	......	......		
	10,904 39 0*		6,456 25 2	19,240 8 0	1,486 12 8	......	4,448 13 14	8,696 8 0	20,727 4 8	29,423 12 8†

	Mds. Srs. Ch.
* Total received	10,934 39 0
Paid to Bagao Malik on account of supplying water to Duki ...	30 0 0
Balance ...	10,904 39 0

† Cash due is owed by the Commissariat Department.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke.

Receipt.	Amount.			Expenditure.	Amount.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Received value of grain, &c.	16,557	0	0	Paid to Amir Chand, Muhasib, at Rs. 50 from April to October	350	0	0
Fine	726	0	0	Paid to Amir Chand, Patwari, pay from 9th May to end of January 1882, at Rs. 25 per mensem ...	216	10	8
Abkari	1,957	8	0	Paid to Alum Chand, Patwari, at Rs. 20 from 1st May to end of July	44	10	8
				Paid to seven karwars kept on rabi harvest from May to July	178	8	0
				Paid to Gangaram, Tara Chand, and Hazari Sing, Patwaris, at Rs. 25 each per mensem, from November 1881 to end of March 1882	375	0	0
				Stationery for revenue purpose from April to October	30	2	0
				Paid to Mir Ahmad Shah as deputation allowance from 1st May to 21st November 1881, at Rs. 50, *vide* Agent to the Governor-General's No. 699 A.G.-G., dated 18th May 1882	333	5	4
				Hak Malikana to Duki, Thal, Luni, and Jalar Maliks for 1881-82	1,163	0	0
					2,691	4	8
				Balance ...	16,549	3	4
	19,240	8	0		19,240	8	0

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.

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PART VIII.

Assessment in Thal-Chotiali and the Sewistan Valleys generally.

The following remarks are a continuation and detailed review of various matters in connection with revenue affairs in the districts under my charge, which have already been more or less discussed in the correspondence with the Agent to the Governor-General quoted in the margin. I now submit a general argument on the assessments of the Sewistan valleys from which we take revenue, and I have ventured to formulate a series of proposals in connection therewith for the Agent Governor-General's approval.

No. 5, dated 4th April 1882.
No. 6, dated 6th April 1882.
No. 13, dated 10th April 1882.
No. 16, dated 10th April 1882.

2. We collect revenue from—

1. Kach, Hamadun and Kawas valleys.
2. Kwat-Mandai valley.
3. Sangan valley.
4. Zawar valley.
5. Thal-Chotiali and Duki.

3. I do not propose to include the assessment of the first and second of these two valleys in this discussion. The taxation of the first was fully reported on in this office No. 186, dated 19th June 1881, and in Agent to the Governor-General's letter No. 1340 A.G.-G., dated Gulistan, 26th August 1881, to the Government of India. A lump assessment was fixed on it for political and other reasons with which the Agent to the Governor-General is acquainted and which still retain their full force; if, therefore, I receive no further orders from him, I shall conclude that the assessment fixed by Colonel St. John in 1881 still holds good.

4. The assessment of Kwat-Mandai was also fixed for political reasons and under special circumstances, and has already been discussed in this office No. 437, dated 22nd February 1882.

5. With regard to the third, the Sangan Valley, I have already received the Agent to the Governor-General's verbal sanction for the collection of one-eighth of the crop as the Government share, and for the granting of the remaining one-eighth of the proprietor's share to the Barozai Sirdars for one year as a *kasur* grant, but I have not yet laid before him officially the details of my reasons for making this proposal, I shall therefore include Sangan in the districts about to be discussed.

6. The histories and local circumstances of the three valleys of Sangan, Thal-Chotiali and Zawar are given in the preceding parts of this report, and I would beg to refer the Agent to the Governor-General to them in connection with this subject, as I shall be compelled to frequently allude to them.

7. As stated in previous correspondence, Mr. Jennings and myself received a general order from Sir Robert Sandeman in the spring of 1880 to collect the revenue from these valleys (which he considered as sub-districts of Sibi) in kind; we were to take one-sixth of the gross grain produce, and we were to levy no other taxes.

8. Sir Robert Sandeman, I believe, acted on authority given him in Foreign Secretary's reply to Agent to the Governor-General's No. 331 P., dated Camp Vitakri, 11th May 1879. We however received instructions to act, with the greatest caution, to feel our way, and to avoid causing any disturbance amongst the people. I cannot quote Sir Robert's letters or telegrams as my office is at Kwat-Mandai.

9. As is shown in the separate reports, and in the following paragraphs, the conditions under which we commenced to assess these districts differed *toto coelo* from any which had prevailed in them for many centuries; it was undoubtedly therefore a wise step to clear the ground of all difficulties by enforcing for a year or so the primary principle that, as lords of the soil, and protectors of the people against outside enemies and themselves, a fair share of the produce of the soil belongs to Government.

10. But whilst this principle has been generally adhered to, any hardship, which might result from too stringent an application of a uniform rate, has been provisionally mitigated by careful manipulation of local possibilities and opportunities.

11. The details of such arrangements, where they have been made, will be found in the special reports on each district.

12. A *tabula rasa* in revenue affairs has been made, and a definite principle with regard to taxation has been established, but undoubtedly the time has arrived for modifying the application of this principle in accordance with the political necessities of which we have become aware, and with reference to the varieties of soil, climate and mode of irrigation which we now know to exist in this part of the world.

13. In the Zawar, Thal and Sangan valleys, we have to deal with lands which have been occupied by tribal communities, who had, in most cases, dispossessed peaceable cultivators, from whom the Kings of Delhi or Kandahar had taken one-third of their produce as revenue.*

14. These tribes had usurped the sovereign rights which had previously existed, and which the enfeebled, distant, and distracted Governments were unable to enforce, though they never, for a moment, gave up their claims to them, and now and again by a species of raid, which was more or less acquiesced in by the tribes, secured a portion of the taxes which were year by year registered as unrecovered in their office records.

15. The tribes occupying the districts under discussion did not hold their lands as military fiefs; they were not in the position of crown peasants, nor were they subject to the assessments in cash and kind calculated in the amount of the produce of their lands, which prevailed in the districts between the Suliman hills and the river Indus.

16. The lands had been as a rule divided amongst the tribes occupying them, but in the Sangan valley a distinct proprietorship by the Panni chief was recognized. In the other valleys landlord and tenant only existed where the possession of capital had enabled men of influence to buy up the rights of proprietors, and to convert the latter into cultivators—an instance of the establishment of this form of proprietorship is the acquisition of the Thal water by the Shadozai Kakars, Part VII, Chapter I, paragraph 37.

17. Although, as proprietor of the soil and feudal suzerain of the tribes on behalf of the Amir of Kabul, Government does not take military service from the people (or if it does pays for it specially), and despite the fact that we do not consider them as crown peasants, since we allow the former proprietors of the land to take in most cases their full landlord's share of the produce after we have received our claim; yet we have, whilst recognizing the existence of a proprietary body between ourselves and the cultivators, asserted our full rights as ultimate proprietors of the soil. And I think that in thus doing we have in many cases so compressed the rights of the proprietors and the cultivators as to render it a question whether the very great advantage accruing to both from the peace and general prosperity which we have secured to them, has not, in some degree, been counterbalanced by damage to the general interests of the proprietors without any particular advantage arising to the cultivator, as a result of our interference with his landlord.

18. In fact the conditions of cultivation in the Sewistan valleys differed widely from those prevailing in the Sewi plain. In the Sewi plain the cultivators are practically, in most cases, crown peasants, and a tax of even 25 per cent of the gross produce would not have been heavy for them. Sewi further possesses an immense capacity for immediate expansion of its tilled and irrigated area; and cultivation, from the proximity of good markets, should be highly profitable; in the upland valleys progress must be much slower.

19. The Sewi people are, as a rule, unwarlike, and are protected from outside risk by wide belts of territory under our control; but the Sewistan valleys constitute frontier districts, and it is obviously to our advantage to secure to the full their contentment and prosperity, and to be certain that their condition is no worse than that of the districts under similar circumstances in our Punjab border.

20. We are enabled to test the question as to whether this is the case by referring to Mr. Fryer's report of his settlement of the Dera Ghazi Khan district, dated as per margin.

Report on the settlement of the Dera Ghazi Khan land revenue, 1867 to 1874, by Mr. F. W. R. Fryer, B.C.S., published at Lahore, 1876.

21. In the Dera Ghazi Khan district we have exactly the same political conditions, the same agricultural traditions, the same mode of cultivation, and the same system of irrigation as exists in the Sewistan valleys. There are indeed in the former, lands irrigated by wells and inundation canals, the water of which holds in suspension a rich and fertilizing silt. On the other hand in the Thal valleys we have lands irrigated by perennial streams brought from their under-ground sources through long tunnels (karezes). However, the Sewistan valleys and Dera Ghazi Khan hill skirts possess in common :—

(1.) Lands easily watered by perennial streams.

(2.) By hill torrents draining an extensive area, and which float down much rich vegetable manure.

(3.) Lands in confined valleys watered by local drainage from a limited area of surrounding hills, over which the rainfall is very uncertain, and is, as a rule, small.

22. Leaving, for the present, the consideration of the rates which should be collected from karez land, and assuming that my assertion as to the exact similarity between the circumstances of the Dera Ghazi Khan lands, and those in the Sewistan valley will not be disputed,

*Note—*Ain Akbari* states as follows:—With reference to the Sircar of Tatta of which Sewistan was a sub-district –

"The husbandman divides his crops with Government, and he is allowed to keep two-thirds."

I will venture to detail the results which many eminent administrators have threshed out, after very careful local enquiry and discussion into the proper mode of assessing lands of the three classes enumerated above.

23. A summary cash assessment was made on our first occupation of Dera Ghazi Khan in 1849-50, which was doubtless much influenced by the mode of assessment carried out by the Sikh rulers, who had immediately preceded us, and which was so oppressive that cultivation actually diminished, and in many cases the people gave up their lands.

Mr. Fryer states that "it was based on the estimated average produce of the three years preceding it, and nearly ruined the district*" The share of produce assumed was the share known in the district as "mahsul" or the Government share of produce, and the price current of the years on which its value was deduced was very high.

24. Lord Lawrence, then Chief Commissioner of the Punjab, visited the district and personally examined the assessments. With regard to the manner of assessment and the mode of collection, he wrote as follows:—

"(2.) The district may be divided into two great tracts—that lying along the banks of the Indus, where, though wells are to be found, the cultivation mainly depends on the autumnal flooding; and lands along the foot of the mountain range, which depend for their irrigation on the hill streams."

"(3.) The soil of Dera Ghazi Khan is generally a tenacious clay, fertile if well irrigated, but almost perfectly sterile without water. The people appear to be indolent and improvident, but rather docile than otherwise for Mahomedans. The Biluch race, which is the dominant one, hardly cultivate at all themselves, but live on the profits derived from their lands as proprietors: they are, as is well known, a hardy and predatory race. Nine-tenths of the culturable area, and perhaps more is lying waste. The country requires both population and irrigation before the waste can be brought under cultivation. There is now much greater peace and security than have probably ever prevailed, but the country is, to a considerable extent, open to depredation from the tribes in the adjacent hills. Much of the poverty and desolation still apparent have been caused by the inroads of those tribes. In various places the course of old canals, and the sites of ancient villages, can be traced."

"(4.) With such a soil, in such a locality, and with such a people, careful attention is esentially necessary, not only when making the assessments, but at every harvest, in order to ascertain how the assessments work. The people have very generally expressed a desire during the last two years to revert to the old system of payment in kind. It doubtless suits their improvident, indolent habits, and has the advantage of being adapted to the uncertainty of the harvests."

"(5.) But after visiting a large portion of the district, and duly weighing its peculiarities, the Chief Commissioner can see no reason why, under careful and vigilant supervision, a money assessment should not become as popular, and work in every respect as well, as it has done in other parts of the Bengal Presidency."

"(6.) The evils of the system of *batai* and *kan kut* are notorious; they make the Government officer the corn-factors of the country; they keep the people in a state of pupilage; they necessitate the employment of a host of harpies, and corrupt both the people and the public servants."

"(10.) The southern part of the district is the most lightly assessed, for there the landed proprietors have enjoyed, in many instances, a kind of malikana, or talukdari allowance, under the name of *bharat* or *kashur*, and as they are a numerous and warlike body, essential to the security of the country in the event of incursions from the hillmen, these privileges should be maintained. At a rough estimate, the Chief Commissioner considers that eight annas per cultivated bigha (two of which are about equal to an acre) is ample for lands watered by the hill streams, and twelve annas for those flooded from the Indus. The rate should vary also with reference to locality. Thus lands which get the first flooding from the hills are the best of the class, those which lie most remote are usually the worst."

"(15.) In a country, such as is here described, great care and prompt action are necessary. If our officers are too rigid in their demands, the country will be depopulated, and the people driven away; if too lax, the legitimate interest of Government must suffer."

"(16.) A money assessment is perfectly bearable, if our officers are equal to their duties and responsibilities. Directly the season will admit of it, the European officers should take a rapid tour through their district, and verify the report which the tehsildars should have already prepared. Minute and searching scrutiny is not necessary, very ordinary observation will convince them of the accuracy of these reports. A cursory glance will show the state of the crops and whether the mountain streams have come down or not."

* NOTE—Mr. Fryer's report does not state what percentage on the gross produce the mahsul represented.

"(17) If no calamity has occurred, the revenue can be easily collected; if a failure has taken place, a half, one-third, or a quarter may be suspended; if the ensuing season is favorable, such suspension could be made good; but if two failures occur in succession, it will probably be expedient to remit the balance."

26. Lord Lawrence reduced the amount of the assessment by 20·53 per cent, and this settlement was again reduced by 8·81 per cent.

27. Lord Lawrence as above shown, having a just horror of the crowd of harpies who too often follow in our train, strongly advocated a cash assessment, and I imagine that no one will venture to question his views. Nevertheless Mr. Fryer writes as follows :—

"(348.) The over-assessment of the first summary settlement resulted partly from the sudden substitution of cash for grain collections, and partly from the mistake of taking the average prices of so short a period as three years (in which period prices ran high) as the standard of prices from which to fix the value of the Government share of the gross produce of the district."

28. I venture to think that the people in some portions of the districts, the assessment of which is under discussion in this paper, are not quite ripe for being freed from a state of pupilage, and further that as we have no records, and can not procure any of prices current during the last 20 years, we are not in a position to at once give an equitable cash assessment for a term of years.

29. Many of the proprietors and cultivators wish for a cash charge, for the present at any rate, others, as the Sangan people, deprecate its introduction.

30. As Mr. Fryer points out in his report, there are three methods by which we can hope to arrive at some estimate of what should be the charge per acre, either in cash or kind, from lands in districts similar to Dera Ghazi Khan :—

1. The plough estimate.
2. The revenue rates estimate.
3. The produce estimate.

31. Mr. Fryer's remarks with regard to the plough estimate are as follows :—

"(385.) The plough estimate is not very reliable. Ploughs are not kept entirely to one circle, as they would require to be for a correct plough estimate to be framed. The ploughs in the Pachad circle are very apt to be taken into the Chahi-nahri circle and Sailab circle and back.

"There is a great deal of mutual accommodation amongst the zemindars of the district. All the ploughs of a village will work together, and plough first one man's field and then another's, and so on through the village."

32. These statements are fully applicable to this district, the only place in which any assistance could be hoped for by the enumeration of ploughs is in the Thal village, and the results of enquiry even there give no real value.

33. The former revenue arrangements detailed in the special local reports show that no assistance can be derived from a consideration of them in providing for the future.

34. The data possessed by us for fixing lump assessments calculated on the average produce are limited.

35. We have fairly complete records for one year of the Sangan and Zawar cultivation. With regard to Thal-Chotiali, we have the actually recorded Government share in 1881, but owing to the incompetency of the late Tehsildar of Thal, we have no measurements of the area from which the crop had been taken. This year we have the measurements of the land under tillage, but we have no actual knowledge of what the crop will be.

36. Very careful enquiry from experienced local agriculturists has however elicited certain approximate data which we have used in calculating from the Government share in 1881, the proximate area ploughed in that year, whilst from the measurement of sowings in this year, we have calculated the anticipated yield for 1882. These data are detailed in the margin, and the results of the calculations are tabulated in Appendix III.

On karez watered land, 1 maund yield 12½ maunds, unmanured.
On torrent watered land, 1 maund yield 25 maunds, unmanured.
On perennial watered land, 1 maund yield 15 maunds, unmanured.

37. Mr. Fryer's produce estimates were calculated by actual experiment for each crop* and for each of the main sub-divisions of the soil. It was ascertained that the highest yield per acre of wheat of canal irrigated and manured land, was 25 maunds per acre, the average yield was 17 maunds 35 seers. The average yield for unmanured land was 10 maunds per acre.

* Sir Henry Rawlinson, in the memorandum quoted in paragraph 35, Part VII, Chapter I, states as follows :—
"To determine the assessment Nadir Shah (1733 A.D. to 1747 A.D.) appointed experienced agriculturists to cultivate plough areas in different parts of the country, and the return being 25 for one or 100 kharwars (1,000 maunds, Hindustani), for 4 kharwars (400 maunds) seed, sown in each double plough area, he fixed 10 kharwars (100 maunds, Hindustani) as the land tax on each double plough area." I forbear to divide this quantity over the acreage, because I have not satisfactorily found out the area of one of Nadir Shah's ploughs, but the fact is clear that 1 maund of seed under favourable condition produced 25 maunds, which result agrees with Mr. Fryer's experiments and my enquiries.—O. T. D.

Rice yielded on average 20 maunds per acre; an acre of barley produced 11 maunds 30 seers.

38. It will be seen from the tables attached to this report that Mr. Fryer's results agree wonderfully with the estimates worked out in the appendix.

39. Mr. Fryer having ascertained the average produce per acre, in his districts, of various crops, determined the tax which could be borne by the cultivators after careful inspections of the particular local circumstances of each limited area under assessment: he fixed $\frac{1}{8}$th as the Government share for lands irrigated by perennial water, also $\frac{1}{8}$th of the produce for those irrigated by copious and fertilizing hill torrents, whilst only $\frac{1}{12}$th was taken from lands watered by the local drainage from low hills bounding limited village areas.

40. The Settlement Commissioner had laid it down as a rule that Government should not take half of the proprietor's share; in some of the Thal lands irrigated by hill torrents we have taken the whole of the proprietor's share, and have left the proprietors and cultivators in some cases with anything but harmonious relations as a consequence; in some of the lands irrigated by perennial water, we have taken less than half of the proprietor's share, and in these lands there has been no grumbling or discontent as the proprietors had, on acquiring the lands in the first place from the cultivators, agreed to meet the Government charges whenever they should be enforced.

41. Mr. Fryer further writes as follows:—

"(583.) The usual share paid in this district is $\frac{19}{64}$ths, so that if $\frac{1}{5}$th is the proportion to take where the proprietor receives half the gross produce, $\frac{19}{160}$ ths, or as nearly as possible $\frac{1}{8}$th, is the proper share to take where the proprietor receives only $\frac{19}{64}$ths, or nearly $\frac{5}{16}$ths. Where the proprietors share is 50, Government should take 20, where the proprietor's share is 29·7, the share of Government should be 12·5; I have therefore assumed $\frac{1}{8}$th as the share of Government in the produce of this district, lowering the share where the proprietor receives less than $\frac{19}{64}$ths of the gross produce. In all cases the Government share of produce is calculated by the same process as that which I have here explained."

42. On the lands held by the Hasanis under the Shadozais, the proprietor's share was 16·6 of gross produce, and we have taken 16·6. In the Shadozais of Thal we have a proprietary body holding lands under very peculiar conditions, *vide* Part VII, Chapter I, paragraph 37. They take 50 per cent of the gross produce from their cultivators, and I do not think that we are taking too much in assessing the Thal perennial water irrigated lands at 16·6; but as is shown in paragraph 13, Part VII, Chapter IV, we have particular reasons for wishing to benefit and promote the prosperity of the Hasanis, and I would therefore venture to recommend that we should assess the hill torrent watered lands held by them under the Shadozais at 8·3 per cent gross produce. The Tarins hold much land under the same circumstances as the Hasanis, and I would make no difference between Tarins and Hasanis, but would assess them all at 8·3 per cent on gross produce.

43. The lands watered by hill torrents in the Chotiali township, held direct by the Lunis as proprietors, should not, I think, be taxed at a higher rate than 10 per cent of the gross produce.

44. I would venture to take 16·6 from the perennial watered lands of Duki, but would take only 10 per cent of gross produce from all the karez lands of both Thal and Duki for the following reasons:

45. The lands round karezes soon become exhausted, as the water of a karez cannot be taken over an extended area, and the same land has therefore to be frequently cropped without much rest. It is found, for a fact, that in the Thal plain, the karez lands yield less in proportion to seed expended than any other form of cultivation. Karezes require constant cleaning and deepening to keep them in order, and this cannot be done by the cultivators themselves, it requires skilled and imported labour, which is expensive.

46. The cost of karez cultivation is therefore much greater than perennial stream, or hill torrent, cultivation.

47. In the direction of the construction of new karezes,* a considerably increased cultivation may be hoped for in Thal, and a light assessment will encourage the cultivators to expend capital in excavating them.

48. The lands in class third should either be not taxed at all, or at the outside $\frac{1}{12}$th of the gross produce might be taken from them.

49. The above general principles I venture to think may be safely followed in assessing the Thal-Chotiali lands, and I have therefore ventured to frame in accordance with them certain definite proposals, which will be found in Appendix III to this memorandum.

50. In the Zawar valley we have tribal proprietorship—the result of division or "vesh" made when the lands were first occupied by the Tarins. The tribesmen cultivate in part themselves, but they also employ much hired labor, and have in some cases sold their lands to one another. I have already suggested an assessment equal to $\frac{1}{8}$th for that valley in No. 16 to Agent, Governor-General, Biluchistan, dated 10th April 1882.

* Mr. Barnes informs me that in Kandahar $\frac{1}{10}$th of the produce is the charge on many karezes.

51. In Sangan the Barozai Chiefs own $\frac{1}{4}$th of the arable land, and they claim $\frac{1}{4}$th of the produce of the remaining $\frac{3}{4}$th of the valley; they have really no right whatever to this amount in the abstract, but I think it is very expedient to allow them to take $\frac{1}{8}$th as a subsistence grant for the following reasons.

52. In the first place Sangan had been so harried by the Marris in past years that, when Sir Robert Sandeman visited it in 1879 a Sangechi could not visit the jungle for purposes of nature without a sword by his side; the country was waste, the fruit trees had been cut down, and only a fraction of the very valuable irrigable lands was cultivated. Our protection has enabled the people to recover themselves to a certain extent. The condition of the Sangechis had been rendered worse by the fact that some of them intrigued with the Marris, and in fact the Marris were adopting the same course which had enabled them to take Quat-Mandai, Bahdera, and Talli from the Barozais, and to make those districts to a great extent wildernesses.

53. Sangan lies between the Bolan Pass and the Harnai route; it is an out-of-the-way place, 24 miles from the Harnai road on the one hand, and 32 miles by the nearest hill route from the Bolan Pass. It is inconvenient, and it would be highly expensive, to keep troops and police there, or a staff of revenue officials.

54. So long as the Marris are checked, and the Panni Malik Gul is kept in order, the Sangan people can, with a little assistance from us, manage their own affairs very well, and it seems a mistake therefore to disturb the existing machinery which we find ready to our hands.

55. The Barozais held formerly a high position in Sewistan, and received a sunnud from Ahmad Shah, Durani, confirming them in the management of a considerable portion of it. Baktiar, the late Sibi Barozai Chief, rendered considerable service in giving information to the Sind officers, and was held in high repute in these districts.

56. In short, although not without faults, the Barozais of Sangan constitute a power through which, with our support, the district can be worked, and I think it is therefore a wise plan to give them, as a *kasur* grant in lieu of service, $\frac{1}{8}$th of the Sangan revenues as formerly assessed, *vide* Lord Lawrence, paragraph 23, sub-paragraph 10 of this chapter. Sherdil and Mahomed Khan, Barozais, whom we employ are most excellent public servants, in every way superior to the weak, and perhaps untrustworthy men, who have succeeded old Baktiar Khan at Sibi.

57. The application of the general principles argued for in this chapter to the different classes of lands is fully detailed in the attached appendices, but it now remains to decide how the minute assessment and collection of revenue shall be enforced.

58. With regard to Thal I think that the Shadozais may be very well held responsible that the assessments from the Thal and Jalar villages are duly collected, and paid into the Government store—they performed this duty under the Amirs of Kabul.

59. The Duki Jirga can very well manage (with a little assistance perhaps) the collection of the sums appointed for that village.

60. The Luni Maliks are quite able to collect the Government due from their own tribe.

61. I would recommend the acceptance of the estimated share of produce due from each village as a lump assessment for this year 1882 to be collected by the people themselves without detailed interference.

62. Next year the lands can be again measured by Government patwaris, and fresh lump assessments made.

63. I recommend the same course being adopted in Sangan.

64. With regard to Harnai fresh measurements will not, I think, be necessary, and they would be expensive. At the end of three years it will be advisable to remeasure the grounds under crop.

65. The crops will require careful inspection before harvest; at Thal the torrent watered crops have suffered very much from want of rain, and in many cases no revenue will be yielded by certain fields.

66. The fields so injured will have to be noted, and a diminution in the Government share sanctioned.

67. The whole of my proposals have been made with reference to fields sown with wheat, barley, rice and chinna.

68. I would recommend that a cash rate be fixed on the jowar and Indian-corn fields, as any attempt to collect a share in kind of this crop causes great inconvenience to the people. I will submit proposals for cash rates on jowar and Indian-corn fields hereafter.

69. It will be easy to take up and dispose of any quarrels which may ensue in the arrangements for the ultimate incidence of the Government claims, but the communal system is so perfect in these Pathan tribes that I do not think there will be much trouble in working through it; they know accurately the qualities of every field, and what share of any common burden should fall to each little estate.

70. It will of course be well to ascertain, if possible, how they effect the ultimate subdivision, and to note their arrangements for our own guidance in future.

PART IX.

Appendix I.

Thal. Revenue Statement, 1881.

No.	Received.		Sold.		Cash received and fines.	Cash due.	Balance in store.		Estimated value at Rs. 2.	Total of cash receipt.	Total value of stock in cash store and receipt.
	Name of articles.	Mds. srs. chs.	Name of articles.	Mds. srs. chs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Name of article.	Mds. srs. chs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
	Wheat	8,240 38 0	Wheat	3,313 10 0	9,879 3 6						
	Barley	1,757 33 0	Barley	1,757 33 0	5,268 15 6						
	Jowar	377 29 0	Jowar	377 29 0	1,319 1 0						
	Bajeri	20 37 0	Bajeri	20 37 0	83 12 0						
	Indian-corn	29 14 0	Indian-corn	7 27 0	23 0 0	......	Indian-corn	21 27 0	43 0 0	......	17,635 0 0
	Moong	5 28 0									
	Rice (shali)	202 20 0									
	Kirbee	300 0 0	Kirbee	300 0 0	300 0 0						
	Fin	es	....	......	726 0 0						
					17,592 0 0						

Cash Receipts and Expenditure.

Receipt.	Amount.	Expenditure.	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.

Appendix II.

Receipt (Revenue) in kind in 1880-81, *and estimated for* 1882.

		1880. Wheat and barley.	1881. Estimated acreage.	1881. Estimated gross production.		1881. Ascertained Government share.		1882. Ascertained acreage sown.					1882. Estimated yield.				1882. Estimated Government share ⅛th.			Estimated share, 4th Assistant Agent, Governor-General's.		
		Mds.	Acres.	Mds.	srs.	Mds.	srs.		Acres.	ms.	Acres.	kanals.	Mds.	srs.	Mds.	srs.	Mds.	srs.	chs.	Mds.	srs.	chs.
Spring crop ...	Thal	3,752	685	16,507	20	2,751	10	Khushkhawa ... Stream water ...	939 198	0 4	1,137	4	23,375 2,521	0 10	25,896	10	4,316	1	10	2,216	1	10
	Jalar		876	16,513	8	2,785	33	Khushkhawa ... Stream water ...	570 1,046	0 0	1,616	0	14,250 16,212	0 20	30,462	20	5,077	3	6	4,157	20	0
	Chotiali		466	10,363	33	1,727	13	Khushkhawa ... Stream water ...	1,200 456	0 0	1,656	0	30,000 6,840	0 0	36,840	0	6,140	0	0	3,901	5	0
	Duki		1,166	16,405	20	2,734	10	Khushkhawa ... Stream water ...	4 1,335	0 0	1,339	0	100 17,635	0 0	17,735	0	2,955	33	4	2,150	33	5
	Total ...	3,752	3,193	59,790	6	9,998	31				5,748	4	......		110,933	30	18,488	38	4	12,425	19	15
Autumn crop ...	Thal ... Jalar ... Chotiali ... Duki ...	No revenue collected in 1880.	Not ascertainable.			936*	8	1882.—As autumn crop is a precarious one being dependent to a great extent on rainfall, estimate cannot be given.														

	Mds.	srs.
* Jowar	377	29
Bajeri	20	37
Indian-corn	29	14
Moong	5	28
Rice (shali)	202	20
Kirbee	300	0
Total ...	936	8

Appendix III.

Abstract Statement of spring sowings at Thal-Chotiali and estimated yield for 1882, *giving detailed proposals for rates of assessment.*

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No.	Name of township.	Lands watered with karez and stream water. Area land sown with wheat and barley.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.		Total expenditure of seed.		Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.		Rate.	Proposed assessment.		Lands watered with storm water. Area of land sown with grain.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.			Total expenditure of seed.			Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.		
		Acre.	Mds.	srs.	Mds.	srs.	Mds.	Mds.	srs.		Mds.	srs.	Acre.	Mds.	srs.	chs.	Mds.	srs.	chs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	srs.	chs.
1	Thal	198½	......		248	25	......	2,521	10	...	266	5	939	......			1,564	20	6½	......	23,375	...	1,947	36	10
2	Chotiali	456	1	10	570	0	15	6,840	0	...	901	5	1,200	1	26	10	1,998	30	0	25	30,000	...	3,000	0	0
3	Jalar	1,146	......		1,432	20	......	16,212	20	...	2,376	0	570	......			949	16	4	......	14,250	...	1,781	10	0
4	Duki	1,335	......		1,668	30	......	17,635	0	...	2,142	4	4	1	26	10	6	36	8	......	100	...	8	13	5
	Total ...	3,135½	1	10	3,919	35	15	43,208	30	...	5,685	14	2,713	1	26	10	4,519	23	2½	25	67,725	...	6,737	19	15

Appendix III.—concluded.

Thal spring crop, 1882.

No.	Name of village.	Kind of water and name of karez.	Lands watered with karez and stream water. Area land sown with wheat and barley.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.	Lands watered with storm water. Area of land sown with grain.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.
			Acres.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.		Mds. srs.	Acre.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. srs. chs.
1	Khala	Perennial water in Thal	14½	1 10	18 15	15 0	217 20	1/6	36 10	1	1 26 8	1 26 0	25	25	1/12	2 3 5
2	Bahawal ...	Ditto ...	1½	1 10	1 35	15 0	22 20	1/6	3 30	31	1 26 8	52 5 8	25	675	1/12	56 10 0
3	Shera and Ismail	Ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	907	1 26 8	1,510 28 8	25	22,675	1/12	1,889 23 5
	Total ...	......	16	......	20 10	......	240 0	1/6	40 0	939	......	1,564 20 6½	......	23,375	1/12	1,947 36 10
1	Thal	Sadar Karez ...	27	1 10	33 30	12 20	337 20	1/10	33 30	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
2	Do.	Shah Murad Karez ...	26	1 10	32 20	12 20	325 0	1/10	32 20	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
3	Do.	Walan Karez ...	42½	1 10	53 15	12 20	531 10	1/10	53 5	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
4	Do.	Din Mahomed Karez ...	40	1 10	50 0	12 20	500 0	1/10	50 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
5	Do.	Rahman " ...	20	1 10	25 0	12 20	250 0	1/10	25 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
6	Do.	Rahmat " ...	27	1 10	33 30	12 20	337 20	1/10	33 30	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
		Total ...	182½	......	228 15	......	2,281 10	1/10	228 5	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
		Grand Total ...	198½	......	248 25	......	2,521 10	...	266 5	939	......	1,564 20 6½	......	23,375	...	1,947 36 10

	Acres.		Mds. srs.
Total sowings, karez and stream watered lands	198½	Total estimated yield, karez and stream watered lands	2,523 10
Total sowings, storm watered lands	939	Total estimated yield, storm watered lands	23,375 0
Total ...	1,137½	Total ...	25,898 10

Jalar spring crop, 1882.

No.	Name of village.	Kind of water and name of karez.	Lands watered with karez and stream water. Area land sown with wheat.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.	Lands watered with storm water. Area of land sown with grain.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.
			Acres.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.		Mds. srs.	Acres.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs chs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. srs.
1	Yaru ...	Perennial water in Thal river.	755	1 10	943 30	15 0	11,325 0	1/6	1,887 20	215	1 26 10	358 4 6	25	5,375	1/8	671 35
		Total ...	755	1 10	943 30	15 0	11,325 0		1,887 20	215	1 26 10	358 4 6	25	5,375		671 35
2	Jalar Rasul ...	Karkan (spring) ...	13	1 10	16 10	12 20	162 20	1/10	16 10	350	1 26 10	582 38 12	25	8.750	1/8	1,093 30
3	Jalar Biland ...	Karez Lawangin ...	208	1 10	260 0	12 20	2,600 0	1/10	260 0	5	1 26 10	8 13 2	25	125	1/8	15 25
4	Ditto ...	" Shakrin ...	170	1 10	212 20	12 20	2,125 0	1/10	212 20	0	......	......	......	......		......
		Total ...	391	1 10	488 30	12 20	4,887 20		488 30	355	1 26 10	591 11 14	625	8,875		1,109 15
		Grand Total ...	1,046	......	1,432 20	......	16,212 20		2,376 10	570	......	949 16 4	......	14,250		1,781 10

	Acres.		Mds. srs.
Total sowings, karez and stream watered lands	1,146	Total estimated yield, karez and stream watered lands	16,212 2
Total sowings, storm watered lands	570	Total estimated yield, storm watered lands	14,250 0
Total ...	1,716	Total ...	30,462 20

Chotiali spring crop, 1882.

No.	Name of village.	Kind of water and name of karez.	Lands watered with karez and stream water. Area land sown with wheat.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.	Lands watered with storm water. Area of land sown with grain.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.
			Acres.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. srs.	Acres.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. srs.
1	Chotiali ...	Perennial water in Nairechi river.	27	1 10	33 30	15	405	1/8	50 25	43	1 26 10	71 24 14	25	1,075	1/10	107 20
2	Dodah ...	Torrent and rain water	......	......	......	......	......	1/10	......	157	......	261 20 2	......	3,925	1/10	392 20
3	Mahi ...	Ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	1/10	......	89	......	148 9 10	......	2,225	1/10	222 20
4	Nimki ...	Ditto ...	......	......	......	......	......	1/10	......	340	......	566 12 8	......	8,500	1/10	850 0
5	Mir Khan ...	Perennial water in Hanambhar river.	186	......	232 20	......	2,790	1/6	465 0	135	......	224 34 6	......	3,375	1/10	337 0
6	Bisharat ...	Ditto ...	21	......	26 10	......	315	1/6	52 20	402	......	669 23 4	......	10,050	1/10	1,005 0
7	Biluch Khan ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	34	......	56 25 4	......	850	1/10	85 0
8	Jahangir ...	......	222	......	277 20	......	3,330	1/10	333 0	......	......	......	......	......	1/10	......
		Grand Total ...	456	1 10	570 0	15	6,840	...	901 5	1,200	1 26 10	1,998 30 0	25	30,000	1/10	30,000 0

		Acres.
Total sowings, karez and stream watered lands	... ...	456
Total sowings, storm watered lands	... ...	1,200
	Total ...	1,656

		Mds.
Total estimated yield, karez and stream watered lands	... ...	6,840
Total estimated yield, storm watered lands	... ...	30,000
	Total ...	36,840

Duki spring crop, 1882.

No.	Name of village.	Kind of water and name of karez.	Lands watered with karez and stream water. Area land sown with wheat.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.	Lands watered with storm water. Area of land sown with grain.	Average expenditure of seed per acre.	Total expenditure of seed per acre.	Average estimated yield per acre.	Gross estimated production.	Rate.	Proposed assessment.
			Acres.	Mds. srs.	Mds. srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. srs.		Mds. srs. chs.	Acres.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds. srs. chs.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds. srs. chs.
1	Duki ...	Kalapani vial(?) stream	379	1 10	473 30	15 0	5,685 0	1/6	947 20 5	4	1 26 10	6 36 8	15	100	1/12	8 13 5
2		Tathri karez, small ...	8	......	10 0	12 20	100 0	1/10	10 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
3		Ditto, large ...	23	......	28 30	......	287 20	1/10	28 30 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
4		Jandi Punga ...	8	......	10 0	......	100 0	1/10	10 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
5		Sogai karez ...	113	......	141 10	......	1,412 20	1/10	141 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
6		Mehran " ...	150	......	187 20	......	1,875 0	1/10	187 20 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
7		Sarka " ...	134	......	167 20	......	1,675 0	1/10	167 20 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
8	Habibkala	Umur Wala karez ...	169	......	211 10	......	2,112 20	1/10	211 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
9		Karez karez ...	117	......	146 10	......	1,462 20	1/10	146 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
10		Taroz Wala karez ...	47	......	58 30	......	587 20	1/10	58 30 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
11		Zarkun " ...	27	......	33 30	......	337 20	1/10	33 30 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
12		Jalal Wala " ...	35	......	43 30	......	437 20	1/10	43 30 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
13		Kalamtar " ...	20	......	25 0	......	250 0	1/10	25 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
14		Makam Wala " ...	21	......	26 10	......	262 20	1/10	26 10 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
15		Sagarat " ...	84	......	105 0	......	1,050 0	1/10	105 0 0	......	......	......	......	......	...	......
			1,335	......	1,638 30	......	17,635 0	...	2,142 4 0	4	1 26 10	6 33 8	......	100	...	8 13 5

		Acres.
Total sowings, karez and stream watered lands	... ...	1,335
Total sowings, storm watered lands	... ...	4
	Total ...	1,339

		Mds.
Total estimated yield, karez and stream watered lands	... ...	17,635
Total estimated yield, storm watered lands	... ...	100
	Total ...	17,735

(Sd.) O. T. DUKE.
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix IV.

Meteorological Register kept in hospital of Her Majesty's 1*st Regiment Sind Horse,* 1881.

July.					August.				September.			
Self-registering Thermometer.			Rainfall.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Rainfall.	
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.
1	97·	77·7	...	...	103·2	74·8	...	...	108·	68·8	...	...
2	108·2	77·7	...	...	100·2	76·2	...	...	108·	70·	...	...
3	109·6	79·6	...	...	105·	76·3	...	...	105·	70.	...	...
4	114·	82·8	...	...	103·4	76·4	...	...	104·	71·2	...	...
5	115·5	84·4	...	...	105·2	75·6	...	...	106·2	69·5	...	...
6	114·8	84·3	...	...	102·4	77·2	...	...	107·3	68·4	...	...
7	117·2	84·6	...	...	101·8	77·9	...	...	107·	67·3	...	...
8	107·3	78.	...	...	102·4	70·6	...	...	108·2	66·3	...	...
9	97·	70·	...	...	102·3	76·	...	...	108·3	68·7	...	...
10	100·8	73·4	...	...	109·8	78·3	...	...	108·6	69·	...	...
11	102·8	76·2	...	...	105·2	75·2	...	...	104·2	69·	...	...
12	109·	75·	...	...	101·3	75·8	...	3	106·4	69·8	...	...
13	107·4	69·5	4*	...	107·2	77·3	...	...	108·	70·	...	...
14	91·	72·3	...	...	102·3	68·4	1	95	108·	70·2	...	...
15	97·4	74·	...	...	91·	71·3	...	...	108·	70·3	...	...
16	103·6	76·3	...	...	92·4	71·5	...	...	110·	70·2	...	...
17	111·2	76·	...	...	94·2	75·2	...	...	108·	66·6	...	...
18	110·9	79·8	...	...	95·8	74·3	...	...	106·	58·	...	...
19	114·	81·2	...	...	100·	72·5	...	...	106·	56·4	...	...
20	105·	81·3	...	...	101·4	73·3	...	...	106·2	56·6	...	...
21	105·3	72·8	...	...	103·3	70·2	...	2	106·2	56·6	...	...
22	106·4	78·4	...	...	103·1	70·	...	...	106·2	56·6	...	...
23	110·4	80·	...	...	103·	70·2	...	...	106·2	56·6	...	...
24	106·8	80·2	...	...	102·3	70·5	...	...	106·1	59·	...	...
25	109·3	81·1	...	...	100·2	71·	...	13	104·	61·	...	...
26	109·8	82·2	...	...	100·2	72·3	...	21	102·2	61·4	...	...
27	108·8	82·6	...	...	101·3	72·	...	...	102·8	58·3	...	...
28	107·	82·6	...	...	100·	75·3	...	...	104·	58·2	...	...
29	99·	70·	...	...	103·	76·	...	...	105·	58·3	...	...
30	89·	72·3	...	...	106·5	74·6	...	...	105·	58·	...	...
31	99·	93·6	...	...	106·4	70·	...	...	......	......	...	...
Mean ...	102·25	81·3	...	...	100·4	73·35	...	...	105·4	63·3	...	...
		Total ...	4	...	......	...	2	34	......	......	...	...

* The correctness of this statement (4 inches) specially certified to by Dr. McCloghry. The camp was flooded at Thal.

Appendix IV.—continued.

Meteorological Register kept in hospital of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment, Sind Horse, 1881.

	October.				November.				December.			
	Self-registering Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Raintall.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Rainfall.	
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.
1	100·	60·	...	...	89.	35·	...	...	68·5	42·8	...	1¼
2	95·8	59·2	...	...	90·	33·6	...	...	75·5	33·8	...	...
3	101·	55·8	...	...	90·	34·8	...	...	70·	32·8	...	...
4	100·	54·8	...	...	88·9	31·4	...	...	73·5	33·8	...	...
5	101·	51·2	...	...	88·	33·5	...	...	76·	36·2	...	...
6	99·2	56·	...	...	88·	32·8	...	...	77·5	34·	...	...
7	97·8	56·2	...	...	86·2	33·2	...	...	77·5	34·	...	...
8	99·8	51·2	...	...	86·	32·	...	...	73·5	36·	...	...
9	102·6	51·4	...	...	85·	33·2	...	...	69·5	26·5	...	...
10	101·	54·6	...	...	85·8	34·	...	...	68·5	18·5	...	...
11	102·	56·2	...	...	85·	34·4	...	...	71·	29·	...	...
12	102·6	51·	...	...	82·	33·2	...	...	69·	22·	...	...
13	98·5	58·8	...	...	82·	33·4	...	...	72·	23·	...	...
14	99·	50·4	...	...	85·	33·8	...	...	67·2	19·5	...	...
15	101·8	51·	...	...	83·	30·2	...	...	72·	18·5	...	...
16	99·8	51·3	...	...	83·	26·5	...	...	71·	21·	...	...
17	99·6	52·	...	...	82·8	26·5	...	...	64·	23·	...	...
18	100·	51·	...	...	79·2	35·	...	...	74·	26·5	...	...
19	100·	51·8	...	10	80·8	31·	...	...	76·	23·5	...	...
20	100·	40·9	...	7	81·	25·	...	...	77·	23·5	...	...
21	99·	49·4	...	...	70·5	28·5	...	...	77·2	23·5	...	...
22	89·	45·6	...	...	81·	32·	...	...	77·2	30·	...	...
23	89·	46·3	...	...	85·	32·5	...	...	78·5	30·	...	...
24	90·	44·	...	...	84·	34·	...	...	78·5	27·	...	...
25	93·	41·8	...	...	87·5	*33·8	...	...	78·5	25·	...	...
26	93·	44·8	...	...	86·	37·	...	...	76·	21·5	...	...
27	91·6	46·4	...	...	86·	26·5	...	...	66·3	24·	...	...
28	90·3	46·3	...	...	82·2	30·8	...	...	71·5	20·5	...	...
29	90·3	43·4	...	...	79·2	31·	...	...	72·5	21·	...	...
30	90·9	41·2	...	...	81·	41·8	...	...	70·	25·	...	...
31	90·6	41·	...	...	......	...	...	...	72·5	25·	...	...
Mean ...	95·3	50·45	...	...	80·25	33·4	...	...	72·4	30·65	...	...
	......	...	...	17	......	...	...	...	......	......	...	1¼

	Jan.	Feb.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of days on which rain fell ...	None.	5	7	6	None.	2	2	5	None.	2	None.	1	30

Furnished by Dr. McCloghay,
1st Regiment, Sind Horse.

Appendix IV—concluded.

Meteorological Register kept in the hospital of Her Majesty's 1st Regiment, Sind Horse, for January, February and March 1882.

January.					February.				March.			
Self-registering Thermometer.			Rain.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Rain.		Self-registering Thermometer.		Rain.	
Date.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Inches.	Cents.
1	69·	27·5	...	...	64·2	22·2	...	...	81·	37·8	...	...
2	73·5	28·	...	...	67·2	24·	...	...	74·	32·	...	...
3	73·	25·	...	...	72·2	26·4	...	...	78·	24·	...	...
4	70·	22·	...	...	74·	26·8	...	...	75·	31·2	...	...
5	71·	19·	...	...	75·	30·5	...	...	76·8	29·2	...	...
6	68·	16·5	...	...	79·2	44·6	...	...	79·6	29·	...	...
7	70·	16·5	...	...	80·	44·5	...	...	82·	27·	...	...
8	70·5	21·5	...	...	76·	46·4	...	...	82·5	28·	...	...
9	64·5	37·	...	...	76·2	43·9	...	12	83·	30·6	...	...
10	73·5	36·5	...	10	74·3	33·	...	...	85·	29·5	...	...
11	53·	39.	...	...	64·7	21·2	...	...	85·2	31·5	...	...
12	56·5	29·	...	...	67·9	25·	...	...	84·2	41·5	...	...
13	68·	26·	...	...	64·	31·4	...	...	83·	38·8	...	...
14	66·	26·	...	...	64·2	33·	...	...	91·	40·	...	...
15	67·2	25·9	...	...	65·3	32·5	...	...	88·8	42·5	...	...
16	68·2	26·5	...	...	65·2	17·2	...	...	85·	51·5	...	...
17	75·2	25·5	...	...	62·3	21·	...	...	85·	50·5	...	...
18	75·2	28·5	...	...	62·4	19·	...	...	82·	49·5	...	...
19	75·	28·5	...	...	64·2	15·5	...	...	75·	51·	...	7
20	75·	28·5	...	...	68·2	18·5	...	...	79·	49·	...	...
21	70·2	35·8	...	...	67·2	23·2	...	...	83·	48·	...	...
22	70·5	35·8	...	...	68.4	28·8	...	...	85·	47·2	...	...
23	79·	36·	...	...	70·8	23·2	...	...	86·	45·8	...	...
24	79·	35·6	...	...	74·8	31·5	...	...	87·5	42·2	...	...
25	65·5	36·2	...	...	77·5	31·2	...	...	93·2	42·	...	...
26	74·	25·5	...	...	79·8	38·2	...	...	92·2	50·8	...	...
27	74·	22·5	...	...	82·	29·	...	...	92·5	41·	...	...
28	79·	22·	...	...	81·8	29·	...	...	93·	39·8	...	...
29	79·	22·2	...	...	......	...	...	...	87·	39·8	...	...
30	79·	22·5	...	...	......	...	...	...	87·8	47·5	...	...
31	79·	22·5	...	5	......	...	...	...	87·6	45·5	...	...
Mean ...	66·	27·25	...	23	72·15	33·2	...	...	83·1	37·25	...	...
		Total ...	...	38	......	...	...	12	......	...	...	7

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Governor-General.

Appendix V.

Abstract of Thal-Chotiali Census, &c.

Name of township.	No. of villages in each township.	Census.					Animals.																Donkey.	Ploughs.	Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.	No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.			No. of houses.	No. of travelling houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers (burjs).	Total	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
Thal	8 villages ...	708	602	365	330	2,005	408	174	632	1,214	78	17	17	112	1,458	485	1,943	...	...	...	...	65	308	677	9	24	9	21	740	461	153	614
Jalar	3 ditto ...	409	322	213	197	1,141	368	200	368	936	47	6	5	58	1,297	506	1,803	2	1	1	4	10	177	242	1	9	3	16	271	341	16	357
Rhi	3 ditto ...	417	309	214	99	1,039	174	104	181	459	39	5	10	54	537	112	649	...	...	...	...	27	129	232	6	19	4	12	273	268	56	324
Chotiali	8 ditto ...	397	415	232	152	1,196	251	152	292	695	74	6	8	88	867	234	1,101	...	...	...	...	5	171	300	8	4	8	31	351	363	64	427
	Total ...	1,931	1,648	1,024	778	5,381	1,201	630	1,473	3,304	238	34	40	312	4,159	1,337	5,496	2	1	1	4	107	785	1,451	24	56	24	80	1,635	1,433	289	1,722

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

Census, &c., Thal

No. of village.	Name of village.	Caste.	Census.					Ani							
			No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
1	Gaman Khan ...	Raisani	61	48	23	29	161	34	12	40	86	4	1	1	6
		Singer (Mutrib) ...	2	3	...	1	6	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
		Tarin	4	4	2	3	13	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...
		Khetran	2	2	3	...	7	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
		Syad	3	2	1	2	8	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	1
		Zarkan	3	2	2	1	8	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Zhobi	1	1	1	3	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
		Carpenter ...	2	1	2	...	5	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Hindu (Banniah) ...	4	3	2	3	12	7	...	2	9	1	...	...	1
		Mullah	3	1	...	2	6	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
		Luni	2	1	...	2	5	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...
		Blacksmith ...	1	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Bozdar	3	2	2	4	11	2	2	4	8	2	1	1	4
		Adwani	2	3	...	2	7	1	1	3	5	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	93	76	38	52	259	56	19	68	143	9	2	2	13
2	Shera	Marpani	80	60	53	56	249	63	30	98	191	4	...	...	4
		Adwani	67	49	37	28	181	40	15	60	115	7	2	1	10
		Banniah	10	5	3	4	22	4	2	2	8	1	...	...	1
		Syad	6	3	2	1	12	2	1	...	3	...	...	1	1
		Musa Khel ...	5	3	2	1	11	2	...	4	6	...	...	...	...
		Simani	1	1	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	169	121	99	91	480	111	48	164	323	12	2	2	16
3	Ismail Khan ...	Raisani	23	28	11	8	70	13	6	24	43	6	...	...	6
		Shoe-maker ...	3	4	...	...	7	2	1	4	7	1	...	...	1
		Vanechi	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	27	33	11	8	79	15	7	28	50	8	...	...	8
4	Tathi	Tarin	8	12	9	6	35	2	1	8	11	4	1	1	6
		Khetran	7	10	8	5	30	7	3	16	26	2	...	...	2
		Bozdar	8	3	2	...	13	3	1	4	8	...	...	...	...
		Luni	4	5	1	...	10	2	...	2	4	1	...	...	1
		Zarkhan	4	3	2	...	9	2	...	3	5	...	...	...	...
		Potters	2	1	...	...	3	3	1	2	6	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	33	34	22	11	100	19	6	35	60	7	1	1	9
5	Khodani ...	Raisani	29	21	19	9	78	20	8	34	62	1	...	...	1
		Ustarana ...	2	2	1	1	6	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	31	23	20	10	84	22	8	36	66	1	...	...	1
6	Koda ...	Syad	6	4	3	1	14	2	...	4	6	1	...	...	1
		Chilgari ...	2	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Ustarana ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	9	6	6	1	22	3	...	4	7	1	...	...	1

(Khas) Township.

mals.									Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjid.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
100	30	130	None.	None.	None.	None.	1	12	52	1	2	1	2	58	19	10	29
2	...	2					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2
6	1	7					...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	2
5	2	7					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
3	1	4					...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
6	2	8					...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
3	1	4					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
2	3	5					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
4	...	4					9	1	4	...	3	...	...	7	...	...	...
3	2	5					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
2	1	3					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
3	...	3					2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
10	4	14					...	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	4	2	6
1	3	4					...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
150	50	200	...	...	...	...	12	27	83	1	5	1	2	92	39	17	56
199	50	249	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	49	89	2	...	1	2	94	60	15	75
105	26	131					...	30	69	...	...	...	...	69	30	9	39
2	1	3					14	...	11	...	7	...	...	18	...	...	...
10	5	15					...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	3
2	1	3					...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
2	...	2					...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
320	83	403	...	...	...	...	14	81	176	2	7	1	2	188	94	27	121
70	3	73	None	None	None	None	...	10	24	1	None	1	2	28	11	3	14
2	1	3					...	2	3	...		...	...	3	2	...	2
1	...	1					...	...	...	...		...	...	...	1	...	1
73	4	77	...	...	...	...	...	12	27	1	...	1	2	81	14	3	17
39	3	42	None	None	None	None	...	6	22	1	None	1	...	24	10	3	13
62	6	68					...	8	6	...		...	...	6	4	...	4
1	...	1					...	2	6	...		...	...	6	2	1	3
4	...	4					...	2	5	...		...	...	5	3	...	3
8	5	13					3	2	5	...		...	...	5	2	...	2
...	...	...					1	1	1	...		...	...	1	...	...	...
114	14	128	...	...	...	...	4	21	45	1	...	1	...	47	21	4	25
50	4	54	None	None	None	None	...	16	18	1	None	...	...	19	15	6	21
2	1	3					...	1	2	...		...	...	2	1	...	1
52	5	57	...	...	...	...	...	17	20	1	...	...	...	21	16	6	22
5	...	5	None	None	None	None	...	2	4	1	None	1	2	8	3	1	4
1	...	1					...	1	1	...		...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...					...	...	1	...		...	...	1	1	...	1
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	...	1	2	10	5	1	6

Census, &c., Thal

No. of village.	Name of village.	Caste.	Census. No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	Ani No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
7	Bahawal Khan ...	Shadozai ...	5	5	3	7	20	11	4	12	27	3	1	1	5
		Adwani ...	15	13	6	6	45	4	1	20	25	2	1	...	3
		Malgarani ...	6	6	11	4	27	2	...	9	11	1	..	...	1
		Khetran ...	18	11	5	5	39	4	2	16	22	...	...	1	1
		Semani	33	40	15	16	104	10	3	26	39	4	2	2	8
		Zarkan	14	15	6	9	44	7	2	13	22	1	1	...	2
		Ustarana ...	35	31	11	9	86	7	2	18	27	2	1	1	4
		Venechi	7	9	3	4	23	3	1	6	10	...	...	...	...
		Singer	3	2	3	1	9	2	1	4	7	...	...	...	...
		Potters	3	2	1	1	7	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Syud	4	3	2	1	10	3	2	6	11	1	...	1	2
		Shoe-maker ...	3	2	1	2	8	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Marpani ...	5	4	5	1	15	4	1	12	17	...	...	1	1
		Bunniah	16	9	5	3	33	6	2	...	8	2	1	1	4
		Total ...	167	152	77	69	465	64	22	146	232	16	7	8	31
8	Khals Khan ...	Shadozai ...	44	39	26	28	137	50	37	57	144	10	3	2	15
		Ustarana ...	26	19	15	18	78	17	9	27	53	...	...	...	...
		Kakar	33	32	10	9	84	7	3	18	28	3	1	1	5
		Hasanni ...	3	4	3	3	13	2	1	4	7	1	...	...	1
		Singer	4	5	2	1	12	4	...	5	9	...	...	...	...
		Syud	13	11	3	4	31	5	2	12	19	3	1	...	4
		Musa Khel ...	32	29	22	19	102	17	9	26	52	4	...	1	5
		Bunniah	16	19	6	4	35	12	3	...	15	1	...	...	1
		Carpenter ...	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
		Goldsmith ...	5	5	2	1	13	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
		Blacksmith ...	2	2	3	1	8	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	179	157	92	88	516	118	64	151	·333	24	5	4	33
		Grand Total ...	708	612	365	330	2,015	408	174	632	1,214	78	17	17	112

Census, &c., Duki

No. of village.	Name of village.	Caste.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
1	Nazir	Gul Farud, Umurzai..	21	20	15	16	72	9	9	10	28	2	...	1	3
		Mahmudzai „ ...	16	14	18	7	55	12	5	5	22	12	1	1	14
		Hunzarai ...	6	4	3	4	17	2	1	4	6	1	...	...	1
		Balulzai ...	7	8	5	1	21	4	2	19	25	...	...	1	1
		Ustarana ...	6	4	4	3	17	3	2	6	11	...	...	...	...
		Babar Afghan ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumar Kakar ...	4	3	3	5	15	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
		Adwani ...	3	4	1	1	9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
		Kalamtar Vanechi ...	2	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Zarkan ...	13	11	13	10	47	6	2	10	18	...	...	...	...
		Musa Khel ...	5	3	3	2	13	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
		Zakhpel Kakar ...	4	3	...	3	10	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Pechi Syad ...	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
		Chongatar Kalamtar	6	6	5	4	21	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
		Sheikh Syad ...	4	3	1	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Haiderzai Kakar ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	9	1	...	...	1
		Umurzai „ ...	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
		Peshwar ...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Vanechi ...	1	1	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Blacksmith ...	3	2	2	1	8	2	1	1	4	1	...	...	1
		Goldsmith ...	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
		Bunniah ...	22	18	14	7	61	16	11	7	34	1	...	...	1
		Mullah ...	2	3	3	...	8	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
		Hindu ...	19	12	7	6	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	152	128	107	77	464	77	46	71	194	18	1	3	22

(Khas) Township—concld.

...mals.							Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camel.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.			No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Masjid.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
11	6	17					...	6	7	...		...	3	10	7	2	9
30	16	46					...	10	14	1		1	...	16	11	5	16
20	3	23					...	4	7	...		...	4	11	3	1	4
30	10	40					...	8	16	...		...	...	16	17	6	23
60	45	195					...	13	41	1		1	2	45	35	12	47
25	12	37					...	6	16	...		...	...	16	11	6	17
40	30	70	None	None	None	None	...	9	34	...	None	...	...	34	22	9	31
20	5	25					...	3	6	...		...	...	6	6	1	7
3	2	5					...	2	4	...		...	...	4	2	1	3
1	...	1					2	1	2	...		...	...	2	1	...	1
10	3	13					...	3	5	...		...	...	5	3	1	4
10	3	13					...	1	2	...		...	...	2	2	...	2
12	2	14					...	5	6	...		...	...	6	4	2	6
9	2	11					18	...	7	...	7	...	...	14	2	1	3
281	139	420	...	...	...	...	20	71	167	2	7	2	9	187	126	47	173
200	93	293					...	29	32		...	2	4	38	50	23	73
44	60	104					...	13	23		...	...	...	23	19	4	23
28	9	37					...	9	31		...	...	...	31	25	3	28
9	...	9					...	2	3		...	...	...	3	3	1	4
3	1	4					...	2	2		...	...	...	2	2	...	2
7	4	11	None	None.	None.	None	...	6	15	None.	...	...	...	15	11	7	18
160	20	180					...	14	45		...	...	...	35	29	10	39
4	1	5					15	...	7		5	...	...	12	2	...	2
...	...	...					...	1	1		...	...	...	1	1	...	1
4	2	6					...	...	3		...	...	...	3	3	...	3
3	...	3					...	...	1		...	...	...	1	1	...	1
462	190	652	...	...	...	...	15	76	153	...	5	2	4	164	146	48	194
1,458	485	1,943	...	...	...	...	65	308	677	9	24	9	21	740	461	153	614

(Rahi) Township.

	1	7					...	4	10	3	...	2	5	20	10	6	16
6	...	6					1	5	5	...	...	...	...	5	14	2	16
10	...	10					...	4	4	...	...	...	...	4	6	1	7
12	...	12					...	2	4	...	...	...	...	4	5	4	9
8	5	13					...	3	4	..	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
1	1	2					1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
3	2	5					1	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4
3	...	3					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4
...	...	...					...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
11	6	17					...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5	6	...	6
15	...	15					...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
...	...	...	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3
...	...	...					...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
1	1	2					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4
...	...	...					...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
4	...	4					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
2	...	2					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
4	...	4					...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...					...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
4	...	4					...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
2	1	3					...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
24	10	34					20	3	16	...	13	...	...	29	...	...	...
12	...	12					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
...	...	...					...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
128	27	155	...	...	...	...	23	33	74	3	15	2	5	99	71	21	29

Census, &c., Duki

No. of village.	Name of village.	Caste.	Census.					Ani							
			No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
2	Kamal	Hunzarai, Umurzai...	15	16	6	10	47	7	7	8	22	1	1	2	4
		Mahmudzai, do. ...	20	11	9	7	47	6	4	7	17	...	...	...	...
		Bahlulzai ...	17	12	10	16	55	6	4	8	18	...	...	2	2
		Gul Farud ...	27	17	8	15	67	4	4	8	16	1	...	...	1
		Zarkan	17	10	7	5	39	7	4	8	19	...	...	...	...
		Vanechi	26	12	11	15	64	20	8	18	46	3	...	2	5
		Syud	15	10	5	3	33	2	2	8	12	...	...	...	...
		Kakar and Luni ...	27	17	7	10	61	5	...	10	15	...	...	...	...
		Chanal	21	15	7	6	49	4	2	7	13	4	...	...	4
		Hindoo	5	4	2	3	14	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	190	124	72	90	476	64	36	82	182	9	1	6	16
3	Habib Killa ...	Mahmudzai, Umurzai	12	11	3	9	35	2	2	5	9	2	...	...	2
		Gul Farud ...	4	3	3	...	10	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
		Bahlulzai ...	6	6	6	3	21	1	1	1	3	1	1	...	2
		Zurkan	20	15	8	7	50	5	5	4	14	4	...	...	4
		Zhobi Kakar ...	8	7	7	5	27	4	2	5	11	1	...	...	1
		Dumar Kakar ...	15	9	3	4	31	10	5	6	21	2	2	1	5
		Hindoo	10	6	5	4	25	10	6	6	22	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	75	57	35	32	199	33	22	28	83	12	3	1	16
		Grand Total ...	417	309	214	99	1,039	174	104	181	459	39	5	...	54

Census, &c.,

No. of village.	Name of village.	Caste.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
1	Yaru	Hasni Biluch ...	92	86	60	51	279	102	67	130	299	20	1	1	22
		Shadozai, Kibizai Pathan.	43	37	21	20	121	23	18	38	79	6	1	2	9
		Ustarana Pathan ..	25	25	21	2[illegible]	91	19	25	18	62	...	...	...	...
		Raisani Tarin ...	6	6	3	11	26	5	3	3	11	...	...	...	...
		Adwani Tarin ...	3	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kakar Pathan ...	8	7	7	5	27	4	4	4	12	...	...	...	...
		Hindoo	4	3	2	2	11	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	181	165	106	109	561	155	119	193	467	26	2	3	31
2	Jalar	Hasni Beluch ...	125	67	39	27	258	78	26	99	203	4	2	1	7
		Shadozai, Kibizai Pathan.	14	18	15	8	55	42	23	18	83	10	1	1	12
		Spin Tarin ...	7	5	2	3	17	3	...	6	9	1	1	...	2
		Kakar and Umurzai Pathan.	30	21	22	27	100	24	8	8	40	5	...	...	5
		Moollah	5	6	4	1	16	6	4	4	14	...	...	...	...
		Blacksmith ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Carpenter ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hindoo	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	188	119	84	66	457	153	61	135	349	20	4	2	[illegible]
	Biland	Shadozai Pathan ...	6	6	5	5	22	10	5	4	19	1	...	...	1
		Mulgarani Tarin ...	34	32	18	17	101	50	15	36	101	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	40	38	23	22	123	60	20	40	120	1	...	...	1
		Grand Total ...	409	323	213	197	1,141	368	200	368	936	47	6	5	58

(Rahi) Township—concluded.

mals.									Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Masjids.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
17	40	57					...	6	12	3	...	1	7	23	15	7	22
36	3	39					...	4	11	...	...	...	...	11	16	4	20
8	...	8					...	6	16	...	...	...	...	16	10	3	13
13	7	20					...	6	13	...	...	...	...	13	20	5	2
32	6	38					...	10	13	...	...	...	...	13	16	1	17
40	20	60	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	7	15	...	...	...	...	15	22	2	24
15	5	20					...	18	8	...	...	...	...	8	12	1	13
40	10	50					...	5	12	...	...	...	...	12	25	1	26
14	5	19					...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	17	2	19
6	1	/					4	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
221	97	318	...	...	...	...	4	62	109	3	...	1	7	120	153	26	179
100	50	150					...	8	7	...	...	1	...	8	7	4	11
3	8	11					...	3	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3
3	...	3					...	1	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	4
20	15	35	None,	None.	None.	None.	...	7	10	...	...	...	...	10	14	3	17
12	4	16					...	3	7	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	7
30	7	37					...	6	11	...	...	...	...	11	10	1	11
20	4	24					...	6	8	...	4	...	...	12	...	...	...
188	88	276	...	...	...	...	...	34	49	...	4	1	...	54	44	9	53
537	112	649	...	...	...	...	27	129	232	6	19	4	12	273	268	56	324
Jalar Township.																	
308	53	361					...	65	47		...	1	4	5	90	3	93
52	30	82					...	19	25		...	...	4	4	43	2	45
328	100	428					...	9	19		...	...	...	...	19	4	23
13	...	13	None	None	None	None	...	1	3	None	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
1	1	2					...	...	2		...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...					...	...	5		...	...	...	...	5	...	5
4	...	4					6	...	4		3	...	...	3	...	...	...
706	184	890	...	...	...	...	6	94	105	...	3	1	8	12	162	9	171
331	296	627					...	45	78		...	1	6	7	110	3	113
142	6	148					...	9	10		...	...	...	...	12	1	13
4	5	9					...	3	4		...	...	...	...	4	1	5
30	4	34	None	None	None	None	...	4	20	None	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
12	4	16					...	2	3		...	...	...	...	4	...	4
3	1	4					...	...	1		1	...	...	1	2	...	2
3	...	3					...	...	1		1	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...					4	...	...		3	...	...	3	...	...	...
625	316	841	...	...	...	...	4	63	117	...	5	1	6	12	143	5	148
20	2	22	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	1	1	1	2	10	6	...	6
46	4	50	2	1	1	4	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	15	30	2	32
66	6	72	2	1	1	4	...	20	20	1	1	1	2	25	36	2	38
1,297	506	1,803	2	1	1	4	10	177	242	1	9	3	16	271	16	165	35[illegible]

No. of village.	Name of village.	Castes.	Census.					Ani							
			No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
1	Mir Khan ...	Luni	56	79	26	26	187	41	26	58	125	10	...	3	13
		Syad	2	5	1	1	9	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...
		Muzrai Doomur ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	60	86	28	28	202	46	28	62	136	10	...	3	13
2	Kaim	Luni	108	102	41	7	258	54	26	70	150	18	1	...	19
		Zarkan and Moolah...	18	19	15	5	57	1	1	2	4	1	1	...	2
		Bunniah	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	128	123	56	12	319	55	27	72	154	19	2	...	21
3	Doda	Luni	21	29	16	14	80	7	5	27	39	3	1	...	4
		Ustarana ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Moolah	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	24	32	17	14	87	7	5	27	39	4	1	...	5
4	Mahi	Luni	27	28	14	10	79	12	8	27	47	7	1	...	8
		Zarkan	19	14	11	12	56	9	5	14	28	7	1	...	8
		Total ...	46	42	25	22	135	21	13	41	75	14	2	...	16
5	Chotiali	Tarin	28	26	23	9	86	27	17	12	56	7	...	...	7
		Luni	2	5	1	3	11	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
		Syad	11	7	7	3	28	17	8	...	25	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	41	38	31	15	125	46	26	15	87	7	...	...	7
6	Talli	Luni	60	63	43	31	197	43	32	51	126	13	1	5	19
		Kakar	3	3	3	5	14	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	63	66	46	36	211	49	35	51	135	13	1	5	19
	Bisharat... ...	Luni	16	15	14	9	54	7	5	13	25	4	...	...	4
		Ustarana ...	3	3	1	1	8	2	2	2	6	1	...	...	1
		Blacksmith ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	20	19	16	10	65	9	7	15	31	6	...	...	6
	Jehangir ...	Shadozai... ...	2	2	4	7	15	6	1	2	9	...	...	...	...
		Luni	1	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
		Ustarana... ...	9	4	3	6	22	9	8	4	21	...	...	...	...
		Zarkan	3	2	6	2	13	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
		Total ...	15	9	13	15	52	18	11	9	38	1	...	...	1
		Grand Total ...	397	415	232	152	1,196	251	152	292	695	74	6	8	88

Chotiali Township.

mals.							Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.			No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjid.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
400	41	441	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	32	44	1	1	1	...	47	49	11	60
1	...	1					...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	2
2	...	2					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
403	41	444	...	...	...	...	...	33	48	1	1	1	...	51	53	12	65
145	55	200	None.	None.	None.	None.	4	35	70	1	3	1	7	82	106	21	127
1	1	2					...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	9
...	...	...					...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
146	56	202	...	...	...	...	4	36	78	1	3	1	7	90	117	21	138
36	54	90	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	17	20	...	...	1	...	21	20	4	24
...	...	...					...	..	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
2	...	2					...	....	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
38	54	92	...	...	...	...	...	17	22	...	...	1	...	23	21	4	25
22	17	39	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	20	25	1	...	1	4	31	25	4	29
7	3	10					...	14	14	...	...	...	...	14	19	3	22
29	20	49	...	...	...	...	...	34	39	1	...	1	4	45	44	7	51
16	...	16	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	6	20	1	...	1	6	28	18	1	19
...	...	...					1	1	2	1	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
...	...	...					...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	10
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	1	7	27	2	...	1	6	36	30	2	32
211	39	250	None	None.	None.	None.	...	33	54	...	...	1	5	60	62	10	72
...	...	...					...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
211	39	250	...	...	...	...	...	33	57	...	...	1	5	63	65	10	75
13	24	37	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	5	15	2	...	1	5	23	17	5	22
4	—	4					...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4
4	...	4					...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
21	24	45	...	...	...	...	...	6	18	2	...	1	5	26	21	6	27
...	...	...	None.	None.	None.	None.	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	8	1	...	1
1	...	1					...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
2	...	2					...	2	5	...	...	...	...	5	7	1	8
...	...	...					...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	1	...	1	4	17	12	2	14
867	234	1,101	...	...	...	...	5	171	300	8	4	8	31	351	363	64	427

Census, &c., Thal (Khas)

Name of township.	Castes.	Census.					Ani[mals]							
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
Thal	Raisani	113	97	53	46	309	67	26	98	191	11	1	1	13
	Singer	9	10	5	3	27	7	1	11	19	...	...	...	...
	Tarin	12	16	11	9	48	3	3	11	17	4	1	1	6
	Khetran	27	23	16	10	76	12	5	34	51	2	...	1	3
	Syud	32	23	11	9	75	14	5	24	43	6	1	2	9
	Zarkhan	21	20	10	10	61	11	2	18	31	1	1	...	2
	Zhobi	1	1	1	3	6	...	...	2	2	1	...	...	1
	Carpenter	3	3	2	...	8	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...
	Hindu Bunniah ...	46	36	16	14	112	29	7	4	40	5	1	1	7
	Mullah	3	1	...	2	6	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...
	Luni	6	6	1	2	15	3	...	4	7	1	...	...	1
	Blacksmith ...	3	5	3	1	12	3	...	...	3	1	...	...	1
	Bozdar	11	5	4	4	24	5	3	8	16	2	1	1	4
	Adwani	84	65	43	36	228	45	17	83	145	9	3	1	13
	Marpani	85	64	58	57	264	67	31	110	208	4	...	1	5
	Musa Khel ...	37	32	24	20	103	19	9	30	58	4	...	1	5
	Simani	34	41	17	17	119	10	3	26	39	4	2	2	8
	Shoe-maker ...	6	6	1	2	15	3	2	6	11	1	...	...	1
	Venechi	8	10	3	4	25	3	1	6	10	1	...	...	1
	Potters	5	3	1	1	10	3	1	4	8	...	...	...	...
	Ustarana	64	53	28	28	173	26	11	47	84	2	1	1	4
	Chilgari	2	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Shadozai	49	44	29	35	157	61	41	69	171	13	4	3	20
	Malgarani	6	6	11	4	27	2	...	9	11	1	...	...	1
	Kakar	33	32	10	9	84	7	3	18	28	3	1	1	5
	Hasani	3	4	3	3	13	2	1	4	7	1	...	...	1
	Goldsmith	5	5	2	1	13	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	708	612	365	330	2,015	408	174	632	1,214	78	17	17	112

Abstract of Population, &c.

mals.									Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjid.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
220	37	257	...	...	...	...	1	38	94	3	2	2	4	105	45	19	64
8	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	7
45	4	49	...	...	...	...	...	7	25	1	...	1	...	37	12	3	15
97	18	115	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	...	...	...	...	24	22	6	28
35	13	48	...	...	...	...	...	12	30	1	...	1	2	34	20	12	32
39	19	58	...	...	...	...	3	9	24	...	...	...	...	24	13	6	19
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
19	4	23	...	...	...	...	56	1	29	...	22	...	...	51	4	1	5
3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	3
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	11	6	3	9
136	45	181	...	...	...	...	...	42	85	1	...	1	...	87	42	15	57
211	52	263	...	...	...	...	...	54	95	2	...	1	2	100	64	17	81
162	21	183	...	...	...	...	...	16	38	...	...	...	...	38	31	11	42
62	45	107	...	...	...	...	...	13	42	1	...	1	2	46	36	12	48
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	4
21	5	26	...	...	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	6	7	1	8
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
86	91	177	...	...	...	...	...	23	60	...	...	...	...	60	43	13	56
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
211	99	310	...	...	...	...	...	35	39	...	...	2	7	48	57	25	82
20	3	23	...	...	...	...	...	4	7	...	...	...	4	11	3	1	4
28	9	37	...	...	...	...	...	9	31	...	...	...	...	31	25	3	28
9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	4
4	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
1,458	485	1,943	...	...	...	...	65	308	677	9	24	9	21	740	461	153	610

Census, &c., Duki

Name of township.	Caste.	Census.					Ani							
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
Duki (Rahi) ...	Gul Furud, Umurzai ...	52	40	26	31	149	14	14	19	47	4	...	1	5
	Mahmudzai ...	48	36	30	23	137	20	11	17	48	14	1	1	16
	Hunzarai	21	20	9	14	64	9	8	12	28	2	1	2	5
	Balulzai	30	26	21	20	97	11	7	28	46	1	1	3	5
	Ustarana	6	4	4	3	17	3	2	6	11	...	...	...	...
	Babar Afghan ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dumar Kakar ...	19	12	6	9	46	12	6	7	25	2	2	1	5
	Adwani	3	4	1	1	9	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Kalamtar Vanechi ...	2	1	1	2	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Zarkan	50	36	28	22	136	18	11	22	51	4	...	...	4
	Musa Khel ...	5	3	3	2	13	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...
	Zakhpel Kakar ...	4	3	...	3	10	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Pechi Syad... ...	2	2	1	1	6	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Chongatar Kalamtar ...	6	6	5	4	21	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
	Sheikh Syad ...	4	3	1	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Haiderzai Kakar ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	9	1	...	...	1
	Umurzai Kakar ...	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Peshwar	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Vanechi	27	13	14	15	69	20	8	18	46	3	...	2	5
	Blacksmith ...	3	2	2	1	8	2	...	1	4	1	...	...	1
	Goldsmith	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
	Banniah	22	18	14	7	61	16	11	7	34	1	...	...	1
	Mullah	2	3	3	...	8	2	1	3	6	...	...	...	...
	Hindu	34	22	14	13	83	13	7	6	26	1	...	...	1
	Syud	15	10	5	3	33	2	2	8	12	...	...	...	...
	Kakar and Luni ...	27	17	7	10	61	5	...	10	15	...	...	...	...
	Chanal	21	15	7	6	49	4	2	7	13	4	...	...	4
	Zhobi Kakar ...	8	7	7	5	27	4	2	5	11	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	417	309	214	199	1,139	174	104	181	459	39	5	10	54

Census, &c.,

Name of township.	Caste.	No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
Jalar	Hasni Biluch ...	217	153	89	78	537	180	93	229	502	24	3	2	29
	Shadozai	63	61	41	33	198	75	46	60	181	17	2	3	22
	Ustarana	25	25	21	20	91	19	25	18	62	...	...	...	...
	Raisani Tarin ...	6	6	3	11	26	5	3	3	11	...	...	...	...
	Adwani Tarin ...	3	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Spin Tarin... ...	7	5	2	3	17	3	...	6	9	1	1	...	2
	Kakar and Umarzai ...	38	28	29	32	127	28	12	12	52	5	...	...	5
	Malgarani Tarin ...	34	32	18	17	101	50	15	36	101	...	...	...	...
	Mullah	5	6	4	1	16	6	4	4	14	...	...	...	...
	Blacksmith ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carpenter ...	2	1	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hindu	7	3	2	2	14	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
	Grand Total ...	409	322	213	197	1,141	368	200	368	936	47	6	5	58

(Rahi) Township Abstract.

mals.							Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.			No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjid.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
22	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	13	25	3	...	2	5	35	33	11	44
142	53	195	...	...	...	...	1	17	23	...	...	1	...	24	37	10	47
27	40	67	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	3	...	1	7	27	21	8	29
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	...	...	...	...	24	19	7	26
8	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	4
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
33	9	42	...	...	...	...	1	7	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	2	15
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2
63	27	90	...	...	...	...	...	19	28	...	...	...	...	28	36	4	40
15	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	3
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
40	20	60	...	...	...	...	...	7	16	...	...	...	...	16	23	2	25
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	2
24	10	34	...	...	...	...	20	3	16	...	13	...	...	29	...	...	...
12	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
26	5	31	...	...	...	...	4	6	11	...	4	...	...	15	...	...	...
15	5	20	...	...	...	...	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	8	12	1	13
40	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	...	...	...	...	12	25	1	26
14	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	17	2	19
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	7
537	212	749	...	...	...	...	27	129	232	6	19	4	12	273	268	56	324

Jellar.

639	349	988	...	...	...	...	...	110	125	...	...	1	6	132	206	6	212
214	38	252	...	...	...	...	...	30	40	1	1	2	6	50	55	3	58
328	100	428	...	...	...	...	...	9	19	...	...	...	4	23	19	4	23
13	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	4
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1
4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	5
30	4	34	...	...	...	...	...	4	25	...	...	...	...	25	15	...	15
46	4	50	2	1	1	4	...	18	15	...	...	...	...	15	30	2	32
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	4
3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	10	...	4	...	6	...	...	10	...	...	...
1,297	506	1,803	2	1	1	4	10	177	242	1	9	3	16	271	341	16	357

Census, &c., Chotiali

Name of township.	Caste.	Census.					Ani							
		No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
Chotiali	Luni	291	322	155	100	868	167	104	251	521	56	4	8	68
	Syud	13	12	8	4	37	18	9	2	29	...	...	...	–
	Mazrai Dumar ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...
	Zarkan	18	19	15	5	57	1	1	2	4	1	1	...	2
	Funniah	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ustarana	13	8	5	7	33	11	10	6	27	1	...	...	1
	Moollah	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Zarkan	22	16	17	14	69	11	6	16	33	7	1	...	8
	Tarin	28	26	23	9	86	27	17	12	56	7	...	...	7
	Kakar	3	3	3	5	14	6	3	...	9	...	...	...	...
	Blacksmith ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
	Shadozai	2	2	4	7	15	6	1	2	9	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	397	415	232	152	1,196	251	152	293	695	74	6	8	88

Abstract statement showing tribal

No.	Cases.		Census.					Ani							
			No. of men.	No. of women.	No. of boys.	No. of girls.	Total.	No. of cows.	No. of calves.	No. of bullocks.	Total horned cattle.	No. of mares.	No. of fillies.	No. of horses.	Total.
1	Spin Tarins ...	Raisanis	139	122	56	57	374	72	29	121	222	18	1	1	20
		Tarins (unclassed) ...	40	42	34	18	134	30	26	23	79	11	1	1	13
		Adwanis	90	70	46	37	243	46	18	84	148	9	3	1	13
		Marpanis... ...	85	64	58	57	264	67	31	110	208	4	...	1	5
		Simanis	34	41	27	27	129	10	3	26	39	4	3	2	9
		Venechis... ...	37	24	18	28	107	23	9	24	56	4	...	2	6
		Chilgaris	2	1	2	...	5	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
		Malgaranis ...	40	38	29	21	128	52	15	45	112	1	...	...	1
		Miscellaneous ...	7	5	2	3	17	6	...	6	12	1	1	...	2
		Gul Farud Umurzai...	59	40	34	31	164	24	14	19	57	4	...	1	5
		Total ...	533	447	306	279	1,565	331	145	458	934	56	9	9	74
2	Shadozais ...	... ...	114	107	74	75	370	142	88	131	361	30	6	6	42
3	Lunis ...	... ...	314	345	163	112	934	175	104	265	544	57	4	8	69
4	Hasanis ...	... ...	220	157	92	81	550	182	94	233	509	25	3	2	30
5	Syads ...	... ...	66	50	26	17	159	36	17	34	87	6	1	2	9
6	Hindu Bunniahs	... ...	121	81	46	36	284	60	27	17	104	7	1	1	9
7	Miscellaneous Kakars, &c.	Khetrans ...	27	23	16	10	76	12	5	34	51	2	...	1	3
		Zarkans	89	75	53	37	254	30	14	42	86	6	2	...	8
		Zhob Kakars ...	45	43	21	22	131	17	8	25	50	5	1	1	7
		Bozdar Biluch ...	11	5	4	4	24	5	3	8	16	2	1	1	4
		Musa Khels ...	42	35	27	22	126	21	10	31	62	4	...	1	5
		Ustaranas ...	108	90	58	56	312	59	48	77	184	3	1	1	5
		Kakar, Umurzais ...	39	29	30	33	131	29	13	13	55	5	...	...	5
		Mazrai, Dumars ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	1	2	7	...	...	...	...
		Mahomadzais ...	48	36	30	23	137	20	11	17	48	14	1	1	16
		Hamzazais ...	21	20	9	14	64	9	8	12	29	2	1	2	5
		Balulzais ...	30	26	21	20	97	11	7	28	46	1	1	3	5
		Babar, Afghans ...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dumar Kakars ...	19	12	6	9	46	12	6	7	25	2	2	1	5
		Zakhpel do. ...	4	3	...	3	10	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
		Changatar Kalamtars.	6	6	5	4	21	6	2	...	8	...	...	...	...
		Haiderzai, Kakars ...	2	2	1	1	6	4	4	1	9	1	...	...	1
		Peshwar do. ...	1	1	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Chanal	21	15	7	6	49	4	2	7	13	4	...	...	4
		Total ...	516	424	291	266	1,497	245	143	304	692	51	10	12	73
8	Moollahs ...	... ...	12	12	7	3	34	10	6	9	25	1	...	...	1
9	Artizans ...	Carpenters ...	5	4	3	...	12	1	1	4	6	...	...	...	...
		Blacksmiths ...	9	9	7	2	27	5	1	1	7	3	...	...	3
		Shoe-makers ...	6	6	1	2	15	3	2	6	11	1	...	...	1
		Goldsmiths ...	6	6	3	2	17	3	1	1	5	1	...	...	1
		Total ...	26	25	14	6	71	12	5	12	29	5	...	...	5
10	Musicians	... ...	9	10	5	3	27	7	1	11	19	...	...	...	...
		Grand Total ...	1,931	1,658	1,024	878	5,491	1,201	630	1,474	3,304	238	34	40	312

This census was taken by Munshis Ameerchand Misr and Ameerchand

Township Abstract.

mals.									Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjids.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
828	230	1,058	...	...	...	...	5	144	231	6	4	6	21	268	282	57	339
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	8	11	1	12
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	...	6	9	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	...	...	...	...	8	11	2	13
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
7	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	15	17	...	...	...	...	17	22	3	25
16	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	6	20	1	...	1	6	28	18	1	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	1	4	8	1	...	1
867	234	1,101	...	...	...	...	5	171	300	8	4	8	31	351	363	64	427

divisions, &c., in Thal-Chotiali.

mals.									Enumeration of houses.						Arms.		
No. of sheep.	No. of goats.	Total.	No. of camels.	No. of she-camels.	No. of young camels.	Total.	Donkeys.	No. of ploughs.	No. of houses.	Travelling houses.	Shops.	Musjids.	Towers.	Total.	Swords.	Guns.	Total.
233	37	270	...	...	...	...	2	39	97	3	2	2	4	108	49	19	68
61	4	65	...	...	...	...	...	13	45	2	...	2	6	55	30	4	34
140	46	186	...	...	...	...	...	43	89	1	...	1	...	91	46	16	62
211	52	263	...	...	...	...	...	54	95	2	...	1	2	100	64	17	81
62	45	107	...	...	...	...	...	13	42	1	...	1	2	46	36	12	48
61	25	86	...	...	...	...	...	10	24	...	...	...	...	24	31	4	35
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
66	7	73	2	1	1	4	...	22	22	...	...	...	4	26	33	3	36
4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	4	4	1	5
23	16	38	...	...	...	...	...	13	25	3	...	2	5	35	33	11	44
861	237	1,098	2	1	1	4	2	211	444	12	2	9	23	490	327	87	414
425	137	562	...	...	...	...	...	66	81	2	1	5	10	99	113	28	141
874	241	1,115	...	...	...	...	...	121	218	6	4	3	21	252	310	58	368
648	349	997	...	...	...	...	...	112	128	...	...	1	6	135	209	7	216
51	18	69	...	...	...	...	...	30	60	1	...	1	2	64	46	15	61
73	19	93	...	...	...	...	92	10	62	...	45	...	...	107	6	1	7
97	18	115	...	...	...	...	...	17	24	...	...	...	...	24	22	6	28
103	47	150	...	...	...	...	3	29	58	...	...	...	...	58	58	10	68
43	14	57	...	...	...	...	...	10	42	...	...	...	...	42	34	5	39
11	4	15	...	...	...	...	...	5	11	...	...	...	...	11	6	3	9
177	21	198	...	...	...	...	...	17	41	...	...	...	...	41	33	12	45
423	196	624	...	...	...	...	...	38	91	...	...	...	...	91	76	15	91
32	4	36	...	...	...	...	...	5	26	...	...	...	...	26	16	...	16
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3
150	56	206	...	...	...	...	1	17	23	...	...	1	...	24	37	10	47
27	40	67	...	...	...	...	...	10	16	3	...	1	7	27	21	8	29
23	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	9	24	...	...	...	...	24	19	7	26
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
33	9	42	...	...	...	...	1	7	13	...	...	...	...	13	13	2	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	3
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	4
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2
4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
14	51	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	17	2	19
1,150	416	1,566	...	...	...	...	6	171	383	3	...	2	7	395	366	80	446
29	6	35	...	...	...	...	...	52	49	...	...	3	11	63	32	9	41
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1	...	...	5	3	1	4
17	1	18	...	...	...	...	2	1	6	...	2	...	...	8	7	1	8
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	4
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	5	4	1	5
40	11	51	...	...	...	...	2	7	19	...	4	...	...	23	18	3	21
8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	...	...	...	...	7	6	1	7
4,159	1,437	5,596	2	1	1	4	107	785	1,451	24	56	24	80	1,635	1,433	289	1,722

Kattri; it was worked up into this form by Baboo Choor Lall.

(Sd.) O. T. Duke,
Asstt. Agent, Govr.-Genl.

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Exd.—R. T. B. & M. N. G.

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